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NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1846.

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

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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.
ROB'T C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.

New Orleans, 27th Dec. 1845.

Tuesday morning, March 3, 1846.

The Tariff.

The lingering hope we cherished that the wise and beneficial policy which for the last three years, has scattered the seeds of prosperity broad cast throughout the land, might not sustain vital injury from the attacks of the various partizans of Free Trade, is almost completely dispelled by the recent intelligence from Europe. We now look upon our Tariff, with all its bountious provisions, its salutary principle of protection, and its manifest influences upon the industry and commerce of the country, as doomed to total overthrow. The proposed application in Great Britain, of the theory of Free Trade to a large number of articles which are the produce of American labor, seems to have dazzled our people with the delusive notion of a commercial reciprocity which shall insure to the benefit of both nations. It has shaken the convictions of those who had hitherto repose abiding faith in the soundness of the Protective policy, and has urged on to more prompt and decided action the horde of assailants who have been hovering like vultures over the act of 1842, prepared to strike their talons in every portion of it that contains strength, stability and power upon our Home Industry. Instigated by such motives, the dominant party are eagerly awaiting the moment when they may begin the work of destruction. The bill of which a synopsis has already appeared, will, we opine, seem to them less radical and sweeping than is required.—Not satisfied with truncating the tariff of '42 until it be divested of all proportion and symmetry, they will aim at its utter demolition, and will seek to substitute in all the brilliancy of its original conception the transcendental hypothesis of a pure, unmixed Revenue Tariff.

So let it be. We are well content that this experiment of Free Trade, tried with such gentleness and gradation from 1832 to 1842, and yet prolific in disaster and depression should be again repeated under the bright auspices which reciprocal changes in the British Tariff may be supposed to develop. Let the practical enforcement of the theory be so decided and full, that none may hereafter hang a doubt of its efficacy upon the presumed incompleteness of the experiment. No half-way measures of Reform; but Free Trade in all its bewildering glory—no wretched and insufficient allotment proffered to Home Industry—no reluctant boon wrung from a churlish task master and hitherto withheld—no attempt to create doubtful alliances between Protection and Free Trade by a so-called Revenue Tariff that is neither one nor the other—no CAPS Tariff based upon the assumption of Secretary WALKER'S report—take off all duties that are not essential for Revenue—suffer no discrimination unless it be on that standard, and then let time assign to the value of the principle.

It may be that when the people discover they will reap no benefit from a change in the British policy caused not by any regard for our interests, but by the clamors of those who languished and starved under, intolerable burthen of taxation, that when we find it impossible to export grain from this country at a living profit, and compete with the products of the cheaper labor of teeming Russia, Germany and Poland; that when the lapse of a few years under the glorious influences of Free Trade shall teach us that we have purchased nothing on the one hand and have sacrificed and broken down that inestimable Home market which under a different policy had begun to afford a safe and stable outlet for an incalculable portion of our Agricultural industry—then experience will have taught her usual impressive lesson, and we shall again set about establishing the value of a system of which the object is to build up our own country and to unnerve the energies of her people in the altar of a delusive political faith.

Congress.

The SENATE was not in session on the 21st ult.

In the HOUSE, several private bills were considered and acted upon but nothing transpired of the slightest importance. On motion of Mr Yancey of Ala., the House adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th.

Important Mail Route.

In the House of Representatives on the 21st. ult. BINKERHOFF of Ohio submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to enquire into the expediency of establishing a monthly mail route by steamboat from Jacksonville Florida, via St Augustine, New Smyrna, Indian River and Key West to HAVANA, and a similar mail route from Key West via Charlotte's Harbor, Tampa Bay, Cedar Keys, St. Marks River and Shallacola to PENSACOLA, and whether it would be more expedient to carry such mails in public war steamers, or in vessels of private contractors, susceptible of being constructed into war steamers when required.

Mr DOBBIN offered as an amendment extending the enquiry to the expediency of establishing a route in North Carolina, named in said amendment. The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted.

[illegible] STEAM SHIPS.—We learn, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, that a contract has been entered into by the Government of the United States with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, chartered in this State, for the establishment of a line of steam ships, to run between New York and Europe. A vessel is to take her departure twice in each month, for Cowes and Bremen. The Government is to pay $400,000 per annum for the conveyance of the mail, &c. They are to be of not less than 1,400 tons burden and they are to make their voyages with speed not less than that of the Cunard line. The arrangements for building are in active progress, and it is expected that the first will be ready to start on the 1st of January, 1847.

☞ The British barque *Ida*, which sailed from Portsmouth, England, on the 5th of January for St Johns, N. B., was wrecked in a gale on the 20th ult. Forty five persons, among whom were the captain, and part of the crew, and a number of passengers, took to the life-boat, which shipped a sea, and all in it perished. The mate, nine men and one young woman remained on the wreck four days, when they were taken off by a schooner bound for Eden, Maine.

SHIP ABANDONED.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 25th ult., says—The schooner *Eliza Brown*, arrived at this port yesterday, from New Orleans, reports having fallen in with, on the 19th inst lat 28 40, long. 77 30, ship *Hilda*, Edmund Hammond, master, in a sinking condition having both pumps broken by the shifting of the cargo during a gale of wind on the preceding day. It then blowing a heavy gale from S. E. with a tremendous sea running, lay by the ship six hours, and with great difficulty rescued the officers, crew and passengers, 29 in number. The *Hilda* was from New Orleans, bound for New York, with a cargo of cotton, sugar, pork, &c. The loss of the vessel was attributed entirely to the breaking of the pumps, which were of cast iron, as it is believed that the vessel could have been kept free if they had been enabled to work the pumps.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW OF THE SOUTH AND WEST. Our thanks are due the Editor for the March number of this excellent periodical. We have barely space to chronicle its contents. They are: International rights of Peace and War: Agricultural and Manufacturing Prospects of the South and West: Antiquities of Louisiana: Military and Naval Resources and Necessities of the South and West: Commerce and the Fine Arts: Besides these articles, there are the usual tables of statistics of foreign and domestic commerce, criticisms, &c.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—We learn from the Norfolk papers of the 26th that the Steamboat Pioneer, which left that port on the 19th, bound up the Roanoke river, got aground on the Albemarle Tract, and burned her boiler. The engineer and three colored men were scalded badly. The boat is a total loss.

☞ Among the passengers in the Cambria, were Mr. Bancs, bearer of despatches from the Mexican to Mr Buchanan; Mr Gallatin, son of the Secretary Crampton, the Secretary of Legation, and the bearer of despatches from the English Consul to Mr Pakenham.

SNOW BLOCKADE.—A [illegible] snow in every sense was Friday, the 20th ult. Now already [illegible] the 19th ult. Now already [illegible] their engines, however, was [illegible] by the pay.

City Intelligence.

☞ OUR FIREMEN have been making great preparations for their grand procession to-morrow. We expect it will prove a brilliant affair.

RESIGNED.—Mr. John L. Lewis yesterday resigned the office of Clerk of the First District Court, which he has held for twenty years. His resignation was tendered owing to his having been elected Sheriff of the Parish of New Orleans at the late election—Judge Buchanan received the resignation, and eulogized, in a very handsome manner, the able and upright conduct of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Prosper Le Blanc has been appointed to fill the vacant Clerkship.

SMALL POX.—Several cases of this dreadful disease have recently appeared in our city, and it behooves parents to have their children vaccinated in time.—This malady has lately been very prevalent and fatal in several cities at the North; but if precautionary measures be taken, we trust that the number of cases here will be trifling.

MR. AND MRS. KEAN, appeared at the St. Charles last night in the play of the Gamester. They were most rapturously received, and after the play were called out. They both played to admiration, but we cannot enter into a criticism to-day. The house was densely crowded, and many persons applied for seats in the evening, without obtaining them, as they were all taken in the early part of the day. They will appear to-night in the comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing."

FRENCH THEATRE.—The opera of "La Reine de Chypre" will be performed at this theatre to-night. We are pleased to find that this establishment is so fully patronized. The public is bound to reward the energy, taste, and liberality which have ever characterized the efforts of Mr. Davis.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Ramon Morel, a bar-keeper at Verdella's coffee-house, corner of Bienville and Levee streets was yesterday arrested, on the charge of C. C. Weingart of Chartres street, who accuses him of receiving stolen property, belonging to deponent. Morel gave bail in $200 for his re-appearance.

CRIMINAL COURT.—No business was done in this court yesterday as there was no Jury.

ROBBERY.—Mr James Flint appeared before Recorder Genin yesterday and made affidavit that on the 21st of last month his house was entered and clothing and jewelry, valued at about $600, were stolen therefrom. A servant of his named Azemor arrested, the night before last, a mulatto boy named Seraphin, a slave of Mrs Le Monier, having a pair to and pair of pantaloons on, belonging to Mr Flint. Seraphin confessed to deponent that he had committed the robbery, and that he had either sold or pawned the whole of the goods. He was sent to jail to await his examination.

ARRESTED.—Louis Schouff and Frederick Fruhing were arrested yesterday, charged with assaulting and attempting to rob E. Neuburg, in St. John street.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—A black woman, it was reported, was seen to jump into the Old Basin, opposite Moore street, yesterday, with a child in her arms. Several persons were employed in dragging for the bodies, but at dark last evening they had not been found.

HOUSEBREAKING.—Some thief or thieves broke into the Coffee house at the corner of Condé street and the Place d'Armes, and breaking open the till, stole therefrom 25 or 30 dollars. No clue has yet been discovered whereby to identify the thieves.

OSWEGO.—The town elections in Oswego county New York, have resulted in the choice of nine Whigs and thirteen Locofoco supervisors.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Locofoco Convention of Rhode Island has nominated Charles Jackson a whig for Governor. The rest of the ticket is composed of Locofocos.

TEXAS.—By the steamship *Galveston*, we have Texas papers to the 28th ult. The State Legislature assembled at Austin on the 16th. Gen. Burleson was chosen President of the Senate; H. S. Bee, Secretary. Mr. Neales, Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Crump, of Austin county, was elected Speaker of the House, as. H. Raymond, Clerk; Mr. Hardeman, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The votes for Governor were counted when it appeared that Gen. Henderson had received 9,815 and Dr. Miller 1,572.

HORRID MURDER.—The following is a narrative of one of the most shocking murders ever committed in Kentucky:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., February 17, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: A most distressing murder has just been committed in our town. A young man named John George, of respectable connections, attempted to seduce a Miss Jackson, of this town; failing in his attempts to seduce her, and fearing that it would be made public, he stole by the window of the young lady's room, raised it, and shot her, after waking her and making himself known. He fled. The report alarmed the family who ran to her room and found her dying. She lived only two hours, long enough to disclose everything. It is probable that the young man has gone to Louisville, as he had his clothes all packed and conveyed to Bowlingreen a day or two ago, for the purpose of taking a steamboat. Yours in haste. JOHN MASCAL.

The American Minister at Paris.

We find in the New York *Herald*, the correspondence between Mr. King, our Minister at Paris, and Mr Guizot, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, of which the only mention hitherto made was a brief allusion in Wilmer & Smith's *European Times*. We subjoin it for the information of our readers. To our mind, the remonstrance of Mr. King was fitting and dignified, and the reply of Mr Guizot, though cold and somewhat wary, is studiously courteous:

The American Minister at Paris.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
PARIS, January 4, 1846.

SIR:—I have the honor to call the attention of your Excellency to the following paragraph from the London *Times*, of the 1st instant:—

"Mr. Calhoun and Mr. King stated in their official correspondence, with an assurance that has never been equalled, that they received from the King of the French a pledge that France would offer no hostile opposition to the work they had in hand. That statement was utterly false; for, although France, like England, did not conceive that her interest in the province of State of Texas was sufficiently strong to justify a declaration of war against the agressor, she did protest, as energetically as England, against the violation of those principles which are the basis and the safeguard of international relations."

Upon the decency of such language, so applied, or of the taste which tolerates it, it is not my purpose to animadvert. This is not the first time that the veracity of my despatches, and of those of the late distinguished Secretary of State of the United States, has been assailed in the same quarter in terms of gross outrage. I would continue to treat such calumnies with the contempt they deserve, did they not receive some sanction from their republication in the *Journal des Debats* of this morning's paper which, it is not official, is, from its character and relations, stamped with a certain degree of authority. The respect which I owe to myself, and still more that which is due to my government, will not justify me in permitting such charges, thus persisted in, and thus reproduced, to pass any longer uncontradicted. The courtesies of private life, not to speak of those due to public station, must not be violated with continued impunity.

Your Excellency will perceive that Mr. Calhoun's published despatch of the 12th of August, 1844, which is obviously referred to in the paragraph copied by the *Journal des Debats*, is egregiously perverted, so that the charge of audacious falsehood with which that eminent statesman and myself are so coarsely stigmatized, rests, to say the least, upon a rash misunderstanding.

Noticing, in a summary way, the information of my having received satisfactory assurances that, though preferring the independence of Texas, in no event would the French Government take sides in the slightest degree hostile, or which would give to the United States just cause of complaint; the despatch referred to contains the following language:

"I have laid your despatch, No. 1, before the President, who instructs me to make known to you that he has read it with much pleasure, especially the portion which relates to your cordial reception by the King, and his assurance of friendly feelings towards the United States. The President, in particular, highly appreciates the declaration of the King that in no event any steps would be taken by his Government in the slightest degree hostile, or which would give to the United States just cause of complaint. It was the more gratifying to him to find that our previous information was calculated to make the impression that the Government of France was prepared to unite with Great Britain in a joint protest against the annexation of Texas, and a joint effort to induce our Government to withdraw the proposition to annex, on condition that Mexico should be made to acknowledge her independence. He is happy to infer from your despatch that the information, as far as it relates to France, is in all probability, without foundation."

To the joint effort to induce Texas to withdraw her proposition to annex, my despatch had not alluded, and I am not aware that any protest, joint or single, against the annexation of Texas, has ever been promised to the American Government.

A little further on the preference entertained by the French Government for the continued independence of Texas is alluded to in these terms:

"You are right in making the distinction between the interest of France and England in reference to Texas, or rather, I would say, the apparent interests of the two countries. France cannot possibly have any other than commercial interests in desiring to see her preserve her independence, while it is certain that England looks beyond, to political interests, to which she apparently attaches much importance."

My despatch has now been before the public for more than a year, and although the subject of it has been subjected to its conversations with your Excellency, and has been discussed in the Chambers, where, active military armaments from both the contending nations were employed, and were discussed, I have never observed the slightest intimation from the French Government that its expressions were misunderstood, or that I had perverted its purport. I do not, therefore, feel prepared to admit the justice of the charge of falsehood, which has been so pointedly and so publicly hurled at me.

I feel it my duty then, before giving public contradiction to these charges, at once to request your Excellency to enable me to state, that they have not, in the slightest degree, the authority or sanction of the French Government. Whatever feeling may have been excited by recent political transactions, I cannot but persuade myself that it will give your Excellency great pleasure promptly to exonerate from such unworthy accusations a distinguished citizen, who has occupied the most eminent stations, including that of Vice President of the United States, as well as him who has the honor to be their representative near His Majesty the King of the French.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

WM. R. KING.

His Excellency M. Guizot,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(TRANSLATION)
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS CABINET.
(*Private*)

Sir,—I have received the letter which you did me the honor to write to me on the 4th of this month, and I hasten to reply to it. The *Journal des Debats* is not in any manner the organ of the Government of the King, which cannot, and should not, be considered responsible for what is published therein, whether for articles emanating from that journal itself or those borrowed from foreign journals. I add, that in regard to the question of Texas, at the same time that the Government of the King has pursued the course which seemed to it in conformity with the views of a wise policy and the interests of France, it has never had, as you have already received the assurance, the intention to do anything hostile to the United States, or which might give to them a just subject of complaint. I take pleasure in repeating it to you.

Receive I pray you sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

GUIZOT.

Paris, Jan. 9.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
PARIS, January 9th 1846

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's note of this morning. My letter was not written upon the assumption that the *Journal des Débats* was the organ of the Government of his Majesty, although, in the very article copied, that journal is qualified as the "principal organ of the French Government." Its object, as stated, was to vindicate my reputation, public and private, as grossly assailed under the very eye of the French Government, in a place and form which give to the calumny a certain degree of authority, before the world. I presume, therefore, that in marking your note "private" (*particulier*), it is not intended by your Excellency that it is not to be used by me in any manner which I might think proper to attain that end.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration

WM R. KING.

His Excellency M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Official Report.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE—SENATE.

FRIDAY, 27th February, 1846.

Mr. FARMER introduced a resolution appointing a committee to inquire and report in what townships the 16th sections were reserved to examine the several acts of Congress on the subject of these donations, and to ascertain in what cases the 16th sections were covered by squatain claims, &c., &c.

The resolution was referred, upon a suggestion of Mr KENNER that the Committee on Education had already this matter under advisement, to the Committee on Education.

A letter was read from Mr E. J Forstall, agent of Hope & Co. upon the subject of bonds emitted in favor of the property banks

It was on motion of Mr NICHOLAS referred to the Finance Committee

The acts introduced by Mr FARMER to abolish Police Juries and to transfer their duties to Justices of the Peace was referred to a Special Committee, Messrs Farmer, Hunter, Parham, Marks and Martin.

Mr DURANT, pursuant to previous notice, introduced an act to continue the powers of the Commissioners of the Atchafalaya Bank, which underwent its first reading

A message was received from the House of Representatives informing the Senate of their concurrence in the resolution appointing a Joint Committee to suggest and report the best mode of dividing the State into Judicial Districts

Mr. DEALE suggested that it would be proper to place a member of the Senate upon this committee, who was from the north-western portion of the State, and recommended Mr. PORTER as an additional member. No one was more familiar than that gentleman with the wants and wishes of the people in that section of the State.

The PRESIDENT stated that the motion to increase the Committee at this stage of the resolution was not in order. The object could only be accomplished by introducing a distinct resolution and asking the concurrence of the House to it.

The concurrence of the Senate was requested to a Joint Resolution returning thanks to Mr Wm. De Buys for the able and satisfactory manner, in which he had managed the finances of the State as Treasurer.

Mr. SCRANTON moved the concurrence of the Senate to this resolution. For my part, said Mr Scranton, so highly do I regard integrity and fidelity in a public officer, that it affords me pleasure not only in seeing such paid, but the officer published in the world doing his duty. I move therefore that the rules be dispensed with and that the resolution be taken up and adopted; which motion prevailed

Mr. FELIX GRAY was excused from serving upon the Committee on Commerce, and Mr MATHEW WHITE was appointed in his stead.

Messrs BRASHEAR and PORTER were added to the Committee on Internal Improvement

Mr. SOULE's bill to create the office and define the duties of Parish Notary was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The act introduced by Mr. SOULE providing for the organization and government of the University of Louisiana was taken up. The several sections up to section four were adopted; the 4th section being under consideration,

Mr. DURANT suggested, that the provision in this section as to reference to the Medical Department, conflicted with article 138 of the Constitution, which established the Medical College of Louisiana, as at present organized, as the Faculty of Medicine. He thought it would be safer to adopt the language of the Constitution itself and therefore proposed by substitute it as follows

"And the Medical College of Louisiana as at present organized shall constitute the Faculty of Medicine".

Mr. SOULE said he could not agree with the views enunciated by the gentleman who had just addressed the Senate. It would be truly deplorable if the Constitution, as has been assumed, precluded any action on the part of the Legislature in reference to the Faculty of Medicine instituted in the University of Louisiana. While every thing connected with the administration of public affairs has due share—in the spirit of progressive improvement, it would be remarkable that one of the departments of the University—its Faculty of Medicine should not be permitted to partake of the spirit of progress. That the Legislature should forever be precluded from organizing that department in reference to the actual wants of the community. The naked question it is true, is not which is the best mode of organizing that branch of the institution, but whether the clause in the Constitution conflicts with the organization attempted in the bill. The article 138 quoted by the gentleman (Mr. Durant) says

"It shall be called the University of Louisiana and the Medical College of Louisiana as at present organized and constitute the Faculty of Medicine."

If the Constitutional provision had stopped here, then I at once concede (said Mr. Soule) that the Legislature would have been precluded from taking any action in the premises. But, I happen to bear in mind the spirit in which the provisions under consideration were prepared and that no such restriction on the power of the Legislature, was ever contemplated. The first clause of the subsequent article was inserted at my own request and is conclusive. The article 138 otherwise, would have encountered an opposition not easily got over had not the gentleman who introduced it, when it was before the Convention consented to qualify it by a clause in a succeeding article which reserved to the Legislature a supervisory control. This clause read as follows:

"Article 139 The Legislature shall provide by law for its further organization and government, &c., &c."

Now sir, in it not apparent that the words "further organization" do not apply to those departments of the University which were as yet not organized, but which were to be organized by the Legislature. They evidently apply to that single department which was already organized, and which the Constitution declares, as at present *organized*, shall constitute the Faculty of Medicine. It was that department which the Convention properly considered as subject to "further organization." For the other departments it could not properly have been so, they were not subject "to further organization," inasmuch as they required an actual and positive organization. They were left to the Legislature to be created, but for the Medical College, which was already created, and which was adopted as one of the Faculties, the Legislature were to provide for its further organization and adaptation to the Constitution of which it formed an important part.

I am aware (continued Mr. Soule) that we are not to be governed by the intentions of those that favored the adoption of these articles, but by the construction they evidently bear. But I can assert, and I believe those members of this body who were members of the Convention will bear me out in the assertion, that it was never designed that the Legislature should only have control over three of the Faculties, and no control whatever over the fourth. The language that induced me to request the insertion of the succeeding clause was to guard against the possibility of any such construction.

It was useless to say, when applied to all the other Faculties, that the Legislature should provide for the "further organization," these words thus applied have no meaning. But they have a meaning applied to the Medical College constituting the Faculty of Medicine of the University. It was organized, and therefore properly could be, "further organized," in other words further adopted to the purpose of forming a department of the University. Not so with the other departments; they were first to be organized, before there could be a possibility of further organization, and the power to organize them once could be exerted to change or modify that organization as often as circumstances might require.

If, said Mr. Soule, there is any omission, or the division of the Professors in the section before the Senate is deemed faulty, I have no objection it should be amended. There is one thing for which I am solicitous: that the Legislature assert the power of organizing every department of the institution in carrying out the claims of the Constitution constituting the Medical College the Faculty of Medicine. I am decidedly of opinion that the Legislature have the power, and I should consider it a most unfortunate event if we have their agent to

[illegible] in every other matter [illegible] the Legislature [illegible] the Constitution [illegible] the Convention [illegible] the Legislature [illegible] the Constitution [illegible] the Convention [illegible] the Legislature [illegible] the Constitution [illegible] the Convention