The New-Orleans Bee.

NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 11 Chartres street.
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TERMS OF THE BEE:

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

Advertisements—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and sixty cents for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar. For each language.

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

Wednesday morning, March 18, 1846.

☞ One of the two mails due arrived yesterday. Two more are consequently due to day.

State Printing.

The proprietors of the *Jeffersonian* were yesterday chosen State Printers by the Legislature, on the third trial. The whigs generally sustained the *Bee*. A mark of favor doubly grateful to us, as we had made no effort to obtain the office, and had not even announced ourselves as candidates. After the result was made known, Mr. Sinkoe of Terrebonne rose, and administered a most striking and severe rebuke to the members from St. Landry whose seats are contested, for the part they had taken in the election. He told them that the Committee on elections had reported unanimously in favor of unseating them; that he, in common with a large majority of the House, had voted to postpone action on the report for a day or two, thus permitting them to retain their seats by courtesy, but that neither he nor the members generally, dreamed that they would so abuse that courtesy as to appear and vote in the election which had just taken place. Mr. Sibkoe was proceeding in a most indignant strain, when he was interrupted on a question of order.

We must confess that the conduct of the gentlemen who were made the subject of Mr Sinkoe's very pointed remarks, had evinced a lack of delicacy somewhat surprising, and is in marked contrast to the course pursued a few days ago by Mr Belcher. That gentleman refused to retain his seat one instant after his right to it was impugned by the House. For him it was sufficient that his claim had been furnished with satisfactory proof that the Committee doubted the validity of his election. He awaited not the ultimate action of the House, but withdrew at once. How different with the St Landry members. In their case the Committee on elections report unanimously, not merely that they have no right to seats in the House, but that their opponents were duly elected and should be admitted. Their friends nevertheless wring from the House a reluctant consent to delay executing the act of justice for a day or two—and they themselves improve the opportunity to remain in the House, assume the full privilege of membership and vote at an important election, when their absence would effect a different result. Comment is unnecessary.

Dreadful Effects of the Storm.

The Norfolk *Courier* of the afternoon of the 5th says: "We learn that a very respectable citizen of Nott's Island (Currituck county, N. C.) arrived in our city this morning, who states that the effects of the late storm were most awfully experienced on that part of the coast. He says that fifty families were drowned on Nott's Island, and 1,000 head of cattle destroyed. The wild fowl suffered severely—wild geese might be taken in almost any quantity—some killed, others so much crippled as to be easily seized, being unable to escape."

At Old Point Comfort the effects of the storm were extremely disastrous. They are thus described in a letter to the Richmond *Enquirer*:

"It commenced on the evening of the 1st, and continued all night. The morning of the 2nd, it snowed, rained and hailed, at the same time. The tide continued to rise from sunrise till 1 o'clock, at which time one vast sheet of foaming water was to be seen outside the Fort. The waves, says the writer, appeared to be trying to beat down the Fort and sweep everything before them. No spot of earth from the point to Mill Creek and Hampton could be seen, and even the Rip Raps were obscured by the great waves. All the houses outside the fort were flooded, some of them from two to five feet deep in water. The soldiers had to turn out to save the lives and property of the families outside the fort, in which labor they were engaged from 9, A. M. till 2, P. M., wading in water to their waists, and sometimes to their necks. No lives were lost—all were sheltered inside of the fort—though the scenes of the rescue were terrific and perilous.

On the night of the 2d, it was apprehended that unless the wind changed, the fort would be inundated by the water driven through the portholes. Watches were stationed to give the alarm in that event: but fortunately the wind did change, and the height of the tide therefore was diminished. The change, says the writer, called forth heartfelt praises and thanks to God from the people inside the fort.

The sea broke over into the canal. The water battery was afloat, and the large gun in the locks, weighing *seven tons*, was dismounted, and the carriage worth $600, swept away! Timbers for a new building for Mr. French, of the hotel, were swept off, and a portion recovered. The granite wall around the canal was greatly damaged. The old bathing houses were washed away (an event many of the summer visitors at Old Point will be glad to learn). A schooner and a sloop were capsized near the Point, it was not known whether any lives were lost. On the 24, Monday, a boat with two men in it was seen approaching the fort, and assistance was sent down to her by the time these who went to assist reached the beach, the boat was discovered bottom up, and nothing could be seen of the men. A family of six persons had perished up the beach.

The tide was higher by three feet than it has been since the fort was built. The amount of damage is great. To government property, $7,000; property of Mr. French, $1,000; other private property $2,000 in all, $10,000.

Lieut. Duncan, indeed, an awful time at Old Point. The writer says on Tuesday morning: "the point presents an almost unmanageable effect of the storm. There are huge piles of wood, timber, tree, planks, all kinds of dead animals, water, mud, &c.

Later from Metamoras.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the schr. Equity, Capt. Pilice, from Metamoras, which port she left on the night of the 11th inst., we learn that the Hon. Mr. Schmerl, American Consul, had not been imprisoned by the authorities at Metamoras, as reported by the Captain of the schr. Mary Shields, which vessel put into Galveston, on the 14th. The U. S. big Potomac, loaded at the mouth of the river Rio Grande, on the evening of the 10th, and sailed again on the morning of the 11th for Aransas Bay. The Mexican troops at Metamoras still number some 14 to 1,500 men—there had been no addition of troops for the last two months, and the whazenboys of the Hon Mr. Schmerl, was not known when the Equity sailed.

Affairs in Canada—Riots.

The New York *Herald* contains accounts of several riots which occurred at Montreal during the Municipal elections in that town. A correspondent says:

"Our annual ward elections for city officers are held to-day, and in one of the wards the St Lawrence—some serious rioting took place this morning; the contending parties were, as usual, those of Irish extraction, opposed to the English and Scotch. Firearms were freely discharged, and the Mayor of the city, who was one of the candidates, was compelled to make his escape through a back window of the polling place, and ride off for the military, who speedily cleared the ground and restored quiet. Just like order. Formerly the military were not called upon to fire. The combatants were armed with axe-handles—weapons by no means to be despised when skillfully used. One man was reported to be shot but it turned out that he was only "kill" *Hibernice*—the other the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper of this city, a conservative journal, was stabbed during the melee, in his sleigh, and severely wounded in the head and otherwise ill-treated. Two of the aldermen elect are Americans, who are owners of considerable property here."

The same writer states under date of March 2d, that a serious riot had broken out in the Quebec suburbs. "I have just learned," says he, "on good authority, that a man has been *shot dead* in the polling place. Mobs armed with axe-handles are collected in various parts of the streets, and several persons have been seriously injured. An additional force of military has been called out."

ANOTHER SLAVER.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 20th says: "The schr *Robt. Wilson*, of Ballimore, Lieut Chipman commanding, 38 days from Port Praya, prize to U S Ship Jamestown, supposed to be engaged in the slave trade, sent to the U S for trial, arrived at this port yesterday. March, lat 24, 21, long. 57, 13, spoke schr. Curlew, 9 days from New York, with loss of Bulwarks and other damage; the R W. was formerly under the command of Capt Pfister, who is on board. The following persons were sent home as prisoners in the R W: J. M. Rush, J Hamilton, J P. Morris, and A. J. Shute. They were taken by H. B. M. frigate Penelope from the steamer Cuique, engaged in slaving.

☞ Another instance of sterling and high-minded integrity is mentioned in the Boston papers. Mr. J Hoffman Collamore, who failed in that city last year, owing $50,000, paid thirty cents on the dollar, and received from his creditors a full and legal discharge. Soon afterwards property came into his possession by the death of a near relative, a portion of which he immediately placed in the hands of a trustee to make good his old liabilities.

DEATH OF JUDGE CHASE.—Hon. DUDLEY CHASE died at his residence in Randolph, Vermont, on the 23d of February, aged 74 years. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives from the year 1808 to 1812. Congress for six years. In 1817 he was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He held that office for four years, and resigned it in 1821. At the session of 1824 he was again elected to the United States Senate, and, having served out his time, he declined a re-election, and retired from public life in 1830.

BALTIMORE EXPORTS.—The exports from Baltimore during the year 1845, were $6,026,544. The exports were the most important items. Of the first there were 92,377, barrels, against 52,912 in 1844. Of the second 17,647 hhds. against 12,082 in 1844. The value of the tobacco was $77,403; of the flour $510,090.

BALTIMORE, March 9.

LOSS OF BRIG ORLEANS.—The brig Orleans, Capt Long, of and for Baltimore, from St. Thomas, via Turk's Island, 23d February, in ballast, was wrecked on Monday night last, about two miles N. of New Inlet, in a tremendous heavy gale from the N E.—She having got into the outer breakers, was by the captain run on to the beach, and in less than two hours was scattered in pieces, giving barely time for the passengers and crew to save themselves, leaving all their baggage and effects with the wreck, and with no other clothes than those in which they were dressed. Among the passengers were Capt. Freeman, and two mates, of the barque Arab, abandoned, (as will be seen below,) Capt. Johnson, of New York, and the mate of the brig George Gardner, (before reported condemned at St T.) they, with the crew of the Orleans, arrived here from Norfolk this morning in the steamboat Georgia. Capt Long remaining on the beach to look after the interest of those concerned.

FAYETTEVILLE (N. C.) March 7.

STORM.—On Sunday last, the 1st of March, a northeasterly wind prevailed with light rain, until evening, when it commenced raining hard, and continued until some time in the night, when the wind increased to a strong gale, and Monday morning dawned with a regular snow storm, which continued more or less all day. On Tuesday morning, before day, it cleared off fair wad cold.

No doubt there has been great suffering again among the mariners on the coast.

It is distressing to hear of the destruction of stock, occasioned by the storm. Hogs and sheep, in particular, have died in great numbers, especially in the sections where the sleet made down scarce, and a sort of distemper prevailed, supposed to have been brought on by exclusive feeding on mast.—*North Carolinian.*

DREADFUL CASE OF POISONING.—The Coroner was yesterday engaged in the investigation of a case of poisoning, which resulted in the death of an old and respectable citizen, Mr. Jacob Ackerson, and which endangered the lives of Mr. Allen Shepard and five of his children, residing at the corner of 20th street and 4th avenue. It appears that on Friday evening last, Mr. Shepard, his children, also his father, immediately after partaking of a breakfast of fish and cakes, &c. they were seized with violent vomiting and other symptoms of having been poisoned. A physician was hastily sent for, and succeeded in saving life. Mr. Shepard and the children are still in a critical condition. Indications from the stomach of the deceased, Mr. Ackerson, are considered conclusive that he also was poisoned. The fish and cakes, which all partook of, are still in the hands of Dr. Freeman Gibbs, Coroner, who, with a jury, is investigating the matter.—*Tribune.*

City Intelligence.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This Council met last evening, pursuant to adjournment. The Treasurer's weekly report shos ved a balance on hand of $2,515 76.

A communication was read from the Mayor, in which he stated that he had re ceived the resolutions passed by this Council on the 10 th inst; and although he considered the great extent of the batture a nuisance, he returned the resolution without his signature, as he considered that some of that batture did not belong to the Municipality; particularly that portion of it in front of the faubourg St. Mary.

Mr. Peters rose and said he was in favor of persisting in and standing by those resolutions, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto. He thought that the nuisance should be turned into a benefit to the public; and maintained that the batture, as mentioned in the resolutions, did belong to the Second Municipality. He moved for persisting in the adoption of the resolutions, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor.

The were adopted accordingly—11 yeas, 1 nay. Mr. Wilson voted against it.

A petition was read from the Mississippi Fire Company No. 2, for aid to purchase 500 feet of hose.

The Jackson Fire Company, No. 18, asked for the same appropriations extended to other companies.—Both referred to the Committee on Fire.

Mr. Layet read a report from the Committee on Claims, in which they exonerate Mr. Stickney from paying a tax of $5 per night, which was claimed on his theatre as a Circus—adopted.

Mr Wilson presented a resolution that the Mayor publish the notice of the election day—and handed in a list of places where the polls should be opened in the Municipality, as well as the names of inspectors and secretaries—adopted.

The polls will be held as follows: First Ward, at the Louisiana Hose House, corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets. Inspectors, W. C. Auld and C. C. Williams; Secretary, G. W. Shaw.

Second Ward—At the Engine House in Girod st. Inspectors, Charles Dimond and Wm. French; Secretary, G. G. Barclay.

Third Ward—At the house of Philip Krammer, corner of Annunciation and Race streets. Inspectors, James Patten and Charles Doane; Secretary, John Whenton.

Fourth Ward—At the School House on the corner of Common and Treme streets. Inspectors, J. Sewell and C. R. Glyn; Secretary, H. Peralta.

The Council then adjourned.

VALENTINE'S CONCERT.—Mr. James Valentine will give a concert in the Washington Armory Hall, this evening. This gentleman possesses a rich, powerful, and melodious voice, and has been much admired as a vocalist by numerous friends, who have had the pleasure of hearing him in private. We feel persuaded that his efforts to-night will give general satisfaction, and we advise all of those who are fond of listening to a song well sung, to go and hear Mr Valentine to-night.

PROCESSION.—Yesterday being St. Patrick's day, the members of the Hiberian Society paraded our streets with banners and music. There was a large attendance, and their appearance elicited remarks of approbation from a vast crowd of spectators. The Rev Mr. Mullin headed the procession on horseback.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—The tragedy of Hamlet will be performed here to-night, Mr Kean enacting Hamlet and Mrs Kean Ophelia. In addition to these stars, the play is otherwise remarkably well cast. To conclude with the farce of the Windmill, in which Mr Sherrett will appear as Sampson Forrest. We hear it stated that this gentleman has taken the place of Mr. T Placide, while the latter performs at Mobile. Our play goers have gained nothing by the exchange, and for our own part, we heartily wish Tom Placide back again, for he is infinitely superior to Mr. Sherrett.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The Captain and Crew of the Venilia, yesterday filed in the U States District Court, a claim of salvage for the extraordinary risk of person and property, in saving from the wreck of the French bark Jacques, valuable property and about $80,000 francs in specie. The Venilia was bound from Liverpool to New Orleans—the bark Jacques from Martinique to France. The passengers and crew of the Jacques are alleged to have been so worn out, that they could assist themselves but little in getting on board the Venilia, and had to be hoisted up by ropes around the waist. There was a strong wind blowing at the time, and the Jacques gradually settling, having already several feet of water in her hold. In her endeavors to save the specie, one of the bags continuing it dropped into the sea, and another bursted, whereby its contents were scattered in all directions. The other property saved consisted of a package of pearls and a box of tortoise shell.

The Venilia was at the time of the salvage short of provisions, and the crew were on short allowance till they arrived at New Orleans. Had they not fortunately spoken a vessel and obtained an additional supply of provisions, they would have been in a state of starvation.

The Venilia hovered about the wreck during the night succeeding the salvage, in the hope of saving more the next day, but when morning came nothing could be seen of the wreck, and it is supposed that it had gone down. The salvors allege that by reason of their delay to save the property, they lost their right to claim the insurance money, in case of loss on their own part.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a woman named Carmelia Smith, who was found dead in her bed at No 83 Esplanade street. Verdict, "died of *Delirium Tremens.*"

OUTRAGE.—Louis Eackmann was yesterday arrested, charged by Mr. Vernon Dubois with entering her apartment, and endeavoring to violate her person. The case will be examined by Recorder Genois this morning.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Robert M'Cancos was sent to the workhouse for thirty days, for stealing a gun from Harrington Hedden.

Ann McConnell, John Joyce, and Ellen McKenly alias Ann McGrasick, were sent to the workhouse for thirty days each.

COMMITTED.—James Adams was yesterday committed to the Criminal Court by Recorder Geyon, for stealing $65 belonging to Henry S. Wheeler from on board the barge Carroll lying at the bayou St John.

CRIMINAL COURT.—James P Waddell was yesterday tried on a charge of larceny, and acquitted

Official Report.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE—SENATE.

MARCH 17, 1846.

Mr MARKS called up the resolution fixing the election of State Printer for to-day at 12 o'clock, M.

Mr BRASHEAR objected to a dispensation of the rules. He wished the Legislature to be properly organized. There were four seats contested, and a unanimous Report had been presented in the other House yesterday, declaring that three letting members were not entitled to their seats, their seats of right belonging to the contestants.

Mr MARKS expressed a hope that no effort would be made to defer the election any longer. He could see no object for procrastination, unless it was to retain the present printer. Members were anxious to know which was the State paper, to order a certain number of copies for distribution among their constituents. As for two or three seats that were contested, he would remark, that whatever might be the result, that could not effect materially the political complexion of the Legislature. He trusted no impediments would be thrown in the way.

The question was taken upon the motion to dispense, and it was carried affirmatively.

Mr MARKS then moved for the final passage of the resolution. His motion prevailed, and on that further motion, the House were apprised of the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr PARHAM presented a memorial relative to the Crevasse at New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

He also presented a memorial asking that the proceeds of a certain intestate estate should be applied to purposes of education in the neighborhood where said estate was opened, and for a donation of land for purposes of education.

Mr DURANT presented a memorial from J. H. Dealis, Esquire, attorney at Law, asking Legislative encouragement to his Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, &c. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr MARKS asked for a dispensation of the Rules to take up a act providing appointments for the Sargeant at arms of the House of Representatives.

Leave was refused.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Resolutions presented by Mr. DURANT, asserting the title of the United States to the Oregon territory up to 54° 40'.

Mr BRASHEAR said that when these resolutions were first introduced, he was at a loss to understand the objects and motives of the gentleman who introduced them. He had moved to lay them over until the first Monday of March, hoping that something would transpire at Washington that would effect the propriety of acting upon them or not. He was gratified to see from the action of that department whose province it was peculiarly to settle this matter, that the circumstances had materially changed the character of the question. It seemed to him that these resolutions were unnecessary. That it was bad policy to pass them. What, sir, are the bearings of these resolutions, and what can the gentleman's design be, other than to influence the determination of the Executive or of Congress? They must either have the effect of exciting a spirit little suited to a temperate and dispassionate settlement of the contest, or have no effect whatever. This result appears so inevitable that no one it seems to me, (said Mr Brashear) can see any good or benefit of the impolicy of the movement. Now, sir, I would ask what would be the position of Louisiana in the event of a war? I would ask the gentleman who introduced these resolutions, in view of such an event, if Louisiana is prepared for that issue, and is willing to sustain the war party in Congress? Whether or not the friends of this measure are ready to plunge the country into a war? Every one who has the opportunity can gather, it appears that all the information on the subject from the Executive Department of the United States has induced a disposition to retrace his steps—from the allusions of members of Congress, it would seem that he is disposed to accommodate—to compromise, and instead of insisting upon 54° 40', that he is willing to go back to forty-nine degrees parallel of latitude. That seems to be his feeling and intention, if we can rely upon the representation from Washington. Now I would ask the friends of the President if they are disposed to compel longer the decline of that gallant patriot before them? I would ask the members of this body to do that which I would not do—I would not go upon the ground to compel a President of the United States to take a political position. I would not place a political magnanimous man into his position. I would not place a political man in a position that would compel him to do a political act. I would not place a political man in a position that would compel him to do a political act. I would not place a political man in a position that would compel him to do a political act