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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.---NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 61 Chartres street.



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

FOR MAYOR
**A. D. CROSSMAN.**

**Friday morning, March 20, 1846.**

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore 2 queer place for a failure.

**The Presidency.**

Mr. J. P. SANDERSON, of the Pennsylvania Senate, in a recent Tariff speech, has the following passage in relation to General SCOTT. It was elicited by a remark of the Senator from Clearfield

"I avail myself of the opportunity to inform that Senator, that since I first entered upon the duties of the present session of the Legislature, I have watched the signs of the times, the whig party in the approaching struggle of 1848, will rally under the banner of one against whom extracts from those speeches and letters will be read without effect. Yes, the whigs are about choosing for themselves a standard-bearer in the person of the gallant and war-marked hero of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Bridewater—whose deeds of valor and noble daring need not be brought to the notice of a patriotic people, to acquire his plentitude to the Presidential Chair, by an avalanche of popular sentiment like that which secured the election of the lamented Harrison."

Mr SANDERSON may be right. The white party may select General SCOTT as their standard-bearer in 1848--or they may not. It will be time enough for the expression of their preferences within a few months of the great contest. Until then, in any event and under any circumstances, we sincerely trust that the whigs will leave Presidential making to the locofocos. Let us be content to cooperate harmoniously and steadily in defending the best interests of the country, and in laboring, as far as it may be in our power, to counteract the mischievous designs and doctrines of locofocoism. President making is the present peculiar policy of our antagonists. Among their leaders, it seems the paramount object of consideration. It appears to shape their views, to direct their actions, to mould their principles, to preside at their caucuses, and secretly or overtly to influence their course on the most prominent and momentous questions of the day. Let the ALLENS, the CASSES and others, turn their fond anxious gaze on the succession, and strive to hand up a mushroom popularity at the expense, peradventure, of the dignity, honor, and permanent welfare of the country. The whigs have neither part nor lot in a policy at once so shallow and so contemptible. As our party have not been wont to abandon great principles on the shrine of ambition, or to postpone of personal aggrandizement, let them see how so dangerous and reprehensible a practice now.

Moreover, there is nothing to be gained, politically, by putting forward aspirants for the Presidency, at this early period. The policy is radically wrong, for its tendency would be to create bickerings and heart burnings, to engender personal rivalry and sow the strongest seed of discord and dissention. Upon the party creed its influence would be pernicious, while its predominance it would furnish constant targets for the envenomed shafts of detraction. He would be a bold man with a fearless heart, that could consent to assume, south three years before the contest the position of a recognized candidate for the Presidency. He would bear a tainted life, if he escaped unharmed from the missiles which he would be assailed. Unenviable must be the lot of any public man who are exposed even for the few months of active canvass which precede the struggle, to the systematic vituperation in which our opponents deal so unsparingly. To compel a candidate to run such a gauntlet for three then period, would be to condemn him to lingering torture.

When the time arrives for effecting a choice, we doubt not that it will be wisely and judiciously made. But the claims of all will be deliberately and impartially considered, and that one party will not, however, rush hastily and foolishly around their champion Until then, let us deprecate since all attempts to thrust candidates upon us. Better for us to prepare for the election by organizing our ranks and wining victories which will render the crowning triumph less difficult of attainment than to promote feuds and discontent by prematurely arraying against each other those whom different sections of the country may consider worthy the support of the party.

**Congress.**

In the SENATE on the 17th, after some preliminary business, the bill granting alternate sections of [illegible] State of Michigan, for works of [illegible]cut, was taken up and discussed. [illegible]ton and Gen. Cass advocating its [illegible]me time, the subject was laid aside [illegible]r the consideration of the Oregon [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] Maryland addressed the Senate [illegible]appointment. He referred to the speech of [illegible]r. Allen, Cass and Hannegan, as [illegible]tions of war, and alluded to the [illegible]wood, which he said had revived [illegible]ation, and indicated the belief that [illegible]nany D[illegible] Senators would be found coop[illegible] in defending an honorable [illegible]mpromise. [illegible] Oregon question. Mr. Johnson [illegible]ot doubt that the Senator from [illegible]om the position he held, spoke the [illegible]dent. He was bound to know the [illegible]ative as the Chairman of the Committee, and he presumed he did know [illegible]ly expressed them in his speech on [illegible]. He was equally sure that the Senators and Ohio did not express the views [illegible]

Mr. Hannegan here alluded to the official organ of the President, as an exponent of the views of the Administration

Johnson is happy to hear there was an official [illegible]uoted liberally from the *Union* to [illegible]ocal paper spoke not the views of [illegible]t, but of the President. It [illegible]d he, this paper speaks the Executive views, that of the Senators from Indiana and Ohio are the leaders of a forlorn hope.

Mr Hannegan—"Then the forlorn hope leads to victory."

Mr Johnson—"Then it will be a victory over your own President."

Mr J then proceeded to [illegible] arguments, contending that [illegible]argue the question on its 49, and that the Government title was totally good up to principle of honor and [illegible]ment was bound, by every [illegible]non of right, to the compromise to settle the question [illegible]e frequently proposed by our own Government. After a thorough examination of the title, Mr Johnson analyzed the speeches made by various Senators. Those from Ohio and Illinois he characterized as the Hotspurs of the Senate. He said much he doubted not that when the treaty came, the Senator from Michigan would vote for it.

Mr Cass—"I will tell you when it comes."

We give the concluding remarks of Mr Johnson from the accurate correspondent of the Baltimore *American*

Mr Johnson said he had changed his opinions of late as to the views of the Executive. He believed he was ready to compromise this question upon the principles of the offer which had been made. The question he thought should be settled—settled by abrogating the treaty of 1827—by dividing the disputed territory—by establishing independent sovereignties, and therefore by giving the notice. The present condition of things could not last. Blood would be spilt unless this question was settled, and he was for settling it promptly, fairly and justly. He was for keeping it from the intemperate spirit of party as far as possible, and for maintaining peace between all nations.

Mr. Johnson said the eyes of Christendom—the hopes of Christian faith and Christian love—rested upon the action of the Senate. Every lover of Constitutional freedom looked with deep anxiety at the judgment of this body. If we acted wisely and humanely—with the desire that there should be peace on earth and good will to man, we would go on prospering and to prosper. If we disregarded those precepts, so far as to plunge the nation into the useless and unnecessarily, we shall go down to posterity accursed by the judgment of the world. It was well said by a good man of England that the "dying up of a year had more of honest fame than shedding seas of human gore."

It became us to invoke that God whom we all adore so to guide our actions that we shall be preserved a free, peaceful and happy nation. In conclusion, Mr. Johnson offered an amendment by which the notice should be given at any time after the first of June, as directed by the President, instead of at the close of the present session of Congress.

In the HOUSE the River and Harbor bill was debated during the entire sitting.

**Gen. Jackson's Epitaph.**—The *Union* Nashville, Tenn., says the following will be the epitaph on Gen. Andrew Jackson, born on the [illegible] died on the [illegible]

**From Havana and Mexico.**

The Brig *P. Soulé* arrived yesterday from Havana, bringing files of papers to the 10th inst. The local news is not important. A fire broke out in Matanzas a few nights since, at the tavern of the Golden Stag, and extending rapidly, consumed a large number of dwellings and stores. Among the buildings destroyed was the Parochial Church of the city. The loss is not stated, but is presumed to be heavy. This is the second destructive conflagration that has visited Matanzas within some twelve or eighteen months.

By way of Havana we obtain some recent Mexican intelligence, received through the Englishsteamer *Avon* at that port. The *Avon* brought $3,056,000 to the British Consul.

General Almonte had been appointed Minister of war by the new administration in place of Tornel.

Nothing further has transpired with respect to Mr. Slidell. According to the Mexican papers numerous desertions had occured among the American troops encamped at Corpus Christi. This will be news to General Taylor.

It is stated in a paper published at Ciudad Victoria, under date of February 8th that Gen. Mejia was about proceeding with a brigade of cavalry to Corpus Christi, with a view to ascertain the position and number of the American army.

Several United States vessels were at anchor off Vera Cruz.

The Mexican press is greatly occupied with speculation upon the measures to be adopted at the approaching session of Congress.

Dr. Antonio Leon has been appointed Governor of the department of Oajaca.

STEAMER ST. MARY SUNK.—We learn from the St. Martinsville *Gazette* that the steamer *St. Mary* was sunk a few days ago in Grand Lake. It is supposed that she ran against a sharp snag which ripped a plank from her bottom. Fortunately this accident happened in a shallow part of the lake and the water did not reach above her guards. The passengers got off safe. Her cargo consisted of about 350 hhds sugar, 200 of which, we understand, will be lost—the balance was on board lighters and was uninjured. The whole was insured. We presume the boat can easily be raised and will resume her trips in a few days.

ACCIDENT.—The Pointe Coupee *Tribune* of the 14th says A few days since, a flatboat, descending the river, when a short distance above this place, floating downward as smoothly as possible, sunk instantaneously, hurrying to a watery grave, all on board. Whether she struck a snag, or sunk from some other cause, we are not able to divine. There were several persons on the bank of the river at the time, spectators of the scene, without having it in their power to lend the least assistance. A moment before the boat was gliding swiftly down with the smooth current, the next she had disappeared beneath the dark waters of the river. One cry of horror, or burst from the crew, before its echo had died away, the waters closed over them. There is not a life by which to learn who they were. The boat is supposed to have been owned in Louisville.

HORRIBLE.—Yesterday, says the Louisville *Journal* of the 13th, a German named Joseph Jocket, who resides on Lafayette street, in a fit of insanity and during the absence of his wife, killed his own little son about three years old, by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor, and then put the body in a tub and hid it under a bed. Jocket attempted to cut his own throat, but was prevented by the neighbors. He cut himself so much, however, as to make him speechless. He was taken to jail. We understand that he has shown symptoms of insanity for several days, and was under the treatment of a physician.

☞ Capt. Blanchard, of the brig Demerara, at New York from Mayaguez, P. R., which place he left on the 21st ult., states that there were two Spanish steamers, one frigate and one schooner-of-war in the neighboring harbor of Anasco, awaiting the arrival of the sloop-of-war Lebrand. On her arrival they were to proceed together for St. Domingo, with the intention, as it is rumored, to take once more possession of the Spanish part of this island. It is also stated that a French fleet was cruising in the vicinity of Mayaguez for the same purpose. These statements need confirmation.

FROM KINGSTON, (JA.)—By the arrival yesterday of the brig *Edward*, Captain Dearborn, from Kingston, Ja., which port she left on the 9th inst., we learn that the market was over stocked with all sorts of provisions, and there was 45 to 50,000 bbls of flour on hand which would not bring New York prices, and all sorts of provisions were a drug in the market. Captain Frisby has been bailed out of Prison by giving $1000 security, and his trial is to take place on the 1st of August, when it is generally believed he will be honorably acquitted.

MINISTER TO PRUSSIA.—We understand, says the *National Intelligencer*, that ANDREW J. DONELSON, of Tennessee, has been nominated to the Senate as Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, in the place of HENRY WHEATON, who is recalled, it is said, at his own request.

CLEAN YOUR SIDEWALKS.—After the drizzling rain which fell yesterday afternoon, the banquettes in the First Municipality were in a very dirty and muddy state. We really think that storekeepers and others should generally, sweep their sidewalks it be only to attract business to their establishments.

Those of our readers who like an occasional convulsion of the diaphragm has only to peruse the following passages from a speech of Mr. McConnell on the River and Harbor Bill. It is one of the most amusing outpourings of congressional eloquence we have ever come across:

Mr McConnell moved to strike out the enacting section of the bill. He said he was opposed to the *contemptible and stupendous outrageousness* of this bill. (Much laughter.) He (Mr. McC.) would bring in a bill to give every freeman fifty quarters of land; for we had enough of it to *tear down the Falls of Niagara and lift the highest hills in this country*. Tremendous shouts of laughter throughout the whole House.)

Mr. Chapman then made a few remarks.

Mr. McConnell stated in reply that he detested the contemptible spirit that would speak disrespectable of his native State. He was in favor of this native State if he had the choice of *his* birth he would not have been born in Ireland and raised a harness-making. He would have been the first son of George, III.

Should this bill, which he regarded as an iniquitous *concern*, pass the House, if *Jimmy Polk* was half the man he took him to be, he would *beat emphatically, particularly and especially come the John Tyler over it!* (The members, reporters and audience convulsed with laughter.)

In one of the letters of the Correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*, we find the following statements:

The all-absorbing topic of conversation, however, still continues to be, *the inevitable rupture between* Mr. Polk *and the right or the left wing of his party!*

You may rely upon one thing, and that is, that Mr Walker is as shrewd and as able a man, any day he lives, as Mr. President POLK. *He had the most ample authority for the statements in his speech which gave Messrs. HANNEGAN and ALLEN so much apparent offence!* This, at the proper time, will be made clear!

Another thing, *I know the fact*, that it is generally understood among the Southern Senators belonging to the dominant party—if not to others—that a Treaty by which the Oregon question is to be settled upon the basis of 49, is about to be made between this Government and that of Great Britain! If such a Treaty is not to be made, then some of the Senators referred to, will denounce to the world those who will have deceived and tricked them, in tones that will thrill upon the ear from one end of this Union to the other! I know what I here write, and you may rely upon it. Rest assured, Mr. POLK is in a bad dilemma. He cannot extricate himself! If he now goes with the 54 40 men, the 49ers will openly denounce him! And if he goes for 49, as he has most assuredly given Mr. CALHOUN's Senatorial friends to understand he will, then the 54 40's will be down upon him like an avalanche! *John Tyler's* luck couldn't have him!

The Senate held a secret session to-day for a few moments. I understand that the nomination of Judge A. B. MEEK, as United States District Attorney for South Alabama, was confirmed, and that the nomination of Mr. Wright, as Navy Agent at Boston, which was some weeks ago referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with certain instructions, was reported back to the Senate, with the recommendation that it be confirmed.

We were much interested and amused, to-day, by the numerical powers of a new Zerah Colburn. He performed with astonishing rapidity various sums in the elementary rules of arithmetic. Among others, masses of figures were set before him, consisting of columns of considerable length, each number consisting of 1, 2, 3, or 4 figures, at pleasure—and one column embracing as many as 85 numbers. It appeared to us, that before his eye could physically catch the figures, he was ready to place the amount at the foot of the column. He performed similar operations in multiplication and division. The rapidity with which he came to the result was really surprising.—He has analyzed the process by which he arrives at his conclusions, and is prepared to explain it to his pupils in half an hour for $10. No fears, no pay.—He will do anything for a few weeks for the benefit of the community. His name is Peter Dederick, from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, aged 36, of German descent, phrenologically considered, possessed of his wonderful development.—*Washington Union.*

**Treasury Department.**—By the great fire at Pittsburgh, the offices of the Treasurer of the United States, the Register, and the Auditor, and 115 barrels of the public records were destroyed. The Treasurer has since been engaged in restoring the records of his office, and has succeeded in obtaining duplicates of all the lost papers, except those relating to the Treasury transactions with the Bank of Pittsburgh, which are irrecoverably lost.

**City Intelligence.**

MR. VALENTINE'S CONCERT.—Mr. James Valentine's Concert was extremely well attended on Wednesday night. He commenced with a little fear and trembling, "unaccustomed as he is to public singing," but as he progressed he gained confidence and finished his performance in a masterly manner. The songs—"Erin is my Home," "The Brave Old Oak," "The Evening Bells," and others were given with singular taste, feeling and judgment.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Shakspeare's comedy of "As you like it," will be acted here to-night, Mrs. Kean taking the part of the bewitching Rosalind.—Mr. Kean is cast for Jacques, which he performs very respectably. The afterpiece is the farce of "Kill or Cure," in which Mr. Skerrett and Mrs. Farren will appear.

CRIMINAL COURT.—William H. Lee and James Travers, accused of assault and battery, were discharged; as also Edward Lee, accused of larceny. John A. Clayton, accused of larceny, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Patrick Boynton and Patrick Maher, were tried for assault and battery. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty for the former and a verdict of guilty against the latter. The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT.—The new Judges of the Supreme Court took their seats yesterday in this Court, in the following order: Chief Justice Eustis, on the second chair to the left fronting the audience; P. A. Rost on his right; G. W. King on his left, and Thomas Slidell on the left of Judge King. The Chief Justice then announced to the Court that he had received the nomination of his associates on the bench, under the great seal; that of Judge Rost dated the 17th, and those of Judges King and Slidell, dated the 18th inst. He then stated that he had also received the nomination of John L. Lewis, who had been duly elected Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, and that they had all taken *the oath as required by the Constitution of the United States, as well as by that of the State of Louisiana.* Judge Eustis then announced that the Court was organized, and was ready to proceed to business. Mr. Eugene La Sere was then duly sworn in as Clerk of the Court, and the oath was administered according to the Constitution of the United States and that of this State. The Court will again meet to-day, at 12 o'clock, in order to set causes, and the Sheriff and Attorney General were requested to be present. All old cases pending before the late Supreme Court will be called up according to their number on the docket. The Sheriff begged to appoint officers to assist him in his duties, and named Messrs Samuel Powers and Sampson Blossman, as his deputies. The Chief Justice ordered the Clerk to swear them into office, and observed that the oath be in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and those of this State. The required oath was then administered and taken, and the Court adjourned till to-day at 12 o'clock. The Court Room was densely crowded.

The bill providing for the transfer of cases pending before the late Supreme Court to the new one, passed both houses of the State Legislature yesterday.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—H. M. Cobb vs the United States: This is a land suit brought under the act of Congress of June 1841. Plaintiffs claim under a requete and order of survey issued thereon in 1794 by Governour Carondelet, and a plat of survey made in conformity thereto by Pintado the Surveyor General. The land claimed is a tract of 800 arpents lying on the Mississippi river in the parish of West Feliciana The Plaintiff and those through whom he claims title always supposed that their title was confirmed by the last year, when they were surprised by the presence of a United States Surveyor, who surveyed the land as being public. The case was tried yesterday—When the evidence was concluded the Court gave a decree at once in favor of the Plaintiff. Hudson for Plaintiff; Downs for Defendant.

The claim of the crew of the British ship Venilia for salvage, on the specie and pearls brought by them to this port, has been withdrawn, the parties being about to make an amicable arrangement.

SHERIFF LEWIS entered upon his duties yesterday, and swore in the following gentlemen as his deputies: A Meynier, Sampson Blossom, H Sidney Lewis, Armand Guyol, Samuel Powers, Geo H Tobin, Michel deArmas, Jules Sorapuru, Feliz M Jacobs

☞ We copy the following from the last number of the Cherokee *Advocate*

At Wilsonville a passer-by, on horseback, going up Lookout street, a few days since, turned up Toddle Alley, and was suddenly attracted by this Tom in open sunshine. He stopped at him three or four times, when the assailed drew a pistol, and with deadly aim pulled the trigger, Tom fell, the ball having struck him just behind his shoulder, breaking his back bone.

Several of his mates were with him, but for want of courage to attack themselves, they only urged Tom to his untimely death.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

**Senate.**

THURSDAY, March 19, 1846.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from J Bayon, asking an appropriation for the publication of an advertisement of the sale of public lands. Referred to the Committee on Claims

Several petitions were presented and referred to the proper committees.

The bill proposing to amend the Constitution was made the order of the day for Tuesday week.

The bill to determine the duties of the Sheriff in municipal elections in New Orleans was then taken up.

Mr DURANT remarked, that under the present system, the Aldermen, who were themselves generally candidates, selected the inspectors. This he argued was a vicious plan The most feasible mode would be to give the appointment to the Sheriff. He was elected by the people at a different period, and could have no motive for deviating from the strictest impartiality.

Mr BRASHEAR moved an amendment proposing that the appointment should be vested in a majority of the magistrates. The power was too great to be lodged with the Sheriff.

After some debate and several amendments the bill was adopted, section by section. Accordingly at the coming municipal election, the Sheriff is authorized to appoint three inspectors and a secretary for each poll, and make known the places where the polls are to be held three days in advance. Hereafter that power is vested in Justices of the Peace.

Mr MARKS presented an act to amend the revenue bill of 1845

The Senate then sat with closed doors.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

THURSDAY, March 19th, 1846.

The House assembled pursuant to adjournment

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs BORDELON, CAMPBELL and ROGERS on various Committees.

A letter was received from J Bayon enclosing his account for printing bills, and reports, &c. Referred to the Committee on Claims. A petition on the same subject was similarly referred.

Mr MARCY presented a petition from sundry citizens of New Orleans asking a modification of the Pilot laws. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr GRIFFIN presented a resolution authorizing the Committee on Contingent expenses to sign warrants for the pecuniary damage of Messrs CULLOM, GANTT and CALLIHAN, and for the payment of mileage and *per diem* to Messrs BORDELON, CAMPBELL and ROGERS. Adopted.

Mr CAMPBELL submitted a petition from citizens of St Landry, asking that the Seat of Justice be removed.

Referred to a Select Committee.

On motion of Mr SANDRIDGE the House took up the resolution asking Congress to refund to the State the sum of $1566 paid to the Louisiana Volunteers for repairs of ordnance injured in the service of the United States in Texas. Adopted.

Mr DUVAL presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to take into consideration the propriety of introducing a provision in the revenue bill for the payment of parish taxes due, accruing or to accrue hereafter upon non-resident lands purchased by the State Tax Collectors for the benefit of the State, in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General lately expressed, defining the duty of Tax Collectors. Adopted.

Mr SANDRIDGE introduced a resolution instructing the Committe on Claims to enquire into the expediency of paying certain persons $300 for the arrest of a man named Singleton charged with the murder of Woods in the parish of Bossier. Adopted

Mr BULLITT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adverse to the memorial to create a board of examining pilots for boats navigating the water of this State. If the penalties were confined to boats navigating the waters of this State, it would be onerous, and if extended to the boats of other States, those States would have a right to pass similar or contradictory laws. Adopted.

Mr GILBERT, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported a series of resolutions, relative to the adjustment of land claims. Adopted.

Mr STERLING introduced a bill to establish a term of the Supreme Court in the town of Monroe, Parish of Ouachita. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr FORTIER presented an act to amend the charter of the town of Carrollton.

A bill granting permission to two women of color, living in Ouachita, to remain in the State, provoked some discussion. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table. The votes being equally divided, the motion was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. The bill and report were then ordered to be printed.

Mr OGDEN, of Rapides, submitted a bill to repeal an act exempting certain persons in Rapides from serving as Jurors. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr CARRIGAN's bill to create an inspector of Hides was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr PIZE the bill for the relief of the surities of the late Sheriff of the Parish of Washington, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr FARRAR, the act to organize District Courts in the First Judicial District was taken up at its third reading. After the correction of a clerical error the bill was passed.

*Order of the Day.*

The House took up the bill to divide the State into Judicial Districts. The bill proposes 16 Districts.

Mr PHELPS moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert a substitute. He defended the substitute at great length. It was a compromise bill by the friends of the various projects, and he hoped the House would not lay the bill on the table. [illegible] Mr. Phelps [illegible] Mr. Phelps [illegible] Mr. Phelps