The New-Orleans Bee.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS. No. 81 Chartres street.

No. 67, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5052.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Bees (one year in advance).....$12,00
Semi-Weekly Bee, (semi-weekly) (one year in advance).....5,00
Payments for the Bee must be made in advance, unless the subscriber will give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.
Advertisements: One dollar for every TEN lines, for each of 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 until forbid, 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 the 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.

FOR MAYOR
A. D. GROSSMAN.

Saturday morning, March 21, 1846.

The United States Senate, as will be seen by the abstract of the proceedings on the 12th inst., has appointed a committee to enquire into the signification of the gross assaults upon the character of that body, repeatedly made in the columns of the Washington *Times*, and to take the necessary steps to vindicate the dignity of its members. The action of the Senate in the premises strikes us as fitting and eminently due to its standing and character. The *Times* in the first instance, broached a series of attacks of the most scurrilous and slanderous nature, and involving charges alike odious and disreputable. When met boldly and unequivocally by Mr. Colquitt, and denounced with a scathing asperity and vehemence of language scarcely incommensurate with the foulness of the accusations which had provoked them, the *Times*, instead of withdrawing its libellous imputations, or at least submitting in becoming silence to the well deserved rebuke, returned to the charge with augmented fury and levelled at the Senate, and at the whig members especially, one of the most bitter compounds of mingled blasphemy and brutal invective that we have ever encountered. Smarge indeed must have been the confidence of the writer, if he expected that his own insignificance or the sense of self respect entertained by the Senate, would have saved him from retribution. There are occasions when even the vileness and impotence of the weapons used should be no protection to the miserable hireling who wields them; and when even the innate repugnance of gentlemen to meddle with materials so filthy, should give way to the necessity of probing to their source a batch of filthy calumnies and punishing, if needs be, the authors and abettors.

That our readers may understand the precise force and character of the articles in the *Times*, which have compelled the Senate to order an investigation into the matter, we quote a few choice passages from the reply in that journal to the remarks of Mr. COLQUITT. Of that gentleman the *Times* says:

"And we will here point out how plainly he is betraying for himself what we have not charged, he has acted out the duty and deserves again the application of a tool. If he intends, while denying that he was at this dinner-table intrigue, to be interpreted as meaning that no such meeting was had, then we flatly say to the Reverend Senator that he is a worse tool than we had given him credit for—he is a tool of those who desired in a bold falsehood to be untried, but who had too much self-pride, or too little courage to utter it themselves. And such a tool!"

And further on in the same article:

"We reiterate the assertion, that at a British dinner, given by the British Minister, attended only by British Whigs, this British compromise was the subject of the debate; and we have said above why the clerical Senator was not present—he will do for the "cats-paw" of those men, but they eat their "chestnuts" in secret.

"When we wrote and published, we made no table what many observing men in this city knew, and we were ready to stand by our assertions. But investigation was not to be the question; investigation would do us treason, but it would be ruin to actors. The actors in certain scenes knew this. They dared not subject their intrigues with the British Minister and his more immediate British confederates, to the discussion and nakedness of a public examination — They talked this all over. They held a Caucus on Sunday night!—(was the Reverend Mr. Colquitt not there?) and there the whole matter was debated — The chances of exposure outweighed the chances of self-vindication, and the result was, a determination on the part of the Whigs not to act—not to speak—not to notice the subject. But was not the Reverend Mr. Colquitt the whipper in of that Sunday night meeting, and while they escaped exposure, by investigation, has not he earned double disgrace, by becoming the blind gagpate instrument—the escapement of their spleen?

"We now leave the Reverend personage to the comforting of his own pious and charitable heart.—If he has achieved any honors by this controversy, we do not envy him their wearing. He is welcome to all the fame he has won. He will not dispute with him the "notoriety" he has secured. The freshness of his new greatness will outlive the brass of monument or tomb." To his constituents, whom he has disgraced, and to the American people, whom he has shamed, we leave the Reverend Mr. Colquitt with all his honors thick upon him.

"The whole turn of this subject, from a public to a personal character, will show the people the necessity of our warning—'Look to the Senate!'"

The assertion has been made that these atrocious libels have been penned or instigated by certain members of the Senate. We do not believe it — Though not disposed to think very highly of some of the gentlemen who occupy seats in the Senate chamber, we are very far from imagining any one of them capable of an act of such unmitigated infamy We entertain no doubt that the investigation which has been ordered, will relieve them from a suspicion so unworthy, and demonstrate that these assaults are the production of some paltry knave, seeking, in the absence of talent which should command respect, to earn a meretricious reputation by the display of a faculty for abuse that may extort wonder.

From Jamaica.

By the arrival of the schr. *Hope*, Capt. Mitchell, we have received Kingston papers to the 10th inst.

The Kingston *Journal* of the 5th, has a long article on the results of Coolié immigration, in which the writer states that the Coolié laborers have grown discontented with their condition, and some of them have become outcasts and wanderers over the face of the country, loathsome to the sight, and offensive to the morals of the community. Those who advocated the system, says the editor, may well blush for their work. Indian immigration has developed to the fullest extent the wretchedness to which humanity can be reduced.

The Cornwall *Chronicle* says that intelligence from Havana, to the 27th ult., states that an English steamer had arrived there from Vera Cruz, with instructions to Santa Anna to return forthwith to Mexico.

A large number of estates have suffered dreadfully from dry weather, and it is feared, that without speedy rain, the sugar crop will be reduced more than one half of what was generally expected.

The *Despatch* says it is in contemplation to establish a joint stock company in the island, for the cultivation of cotton on a very extensive scale.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

An Election took place in New Hampshire on the 10th inst., for Governor and Legislature. Usually the most thorough Locofoco State in the Union, political contests in New Hampshire generally attract little attention. On the present occasion, however, from peculiar circumstances, a fierce and dubious struggle was looked for and the result was anticipated with considerable interest. The split between the Texas and Anti Texas wing of the Locofoco party has given the whigs a chance of success for the first time in many years.

The returns are incomplete, but they indicate a well fought field and exhibit heavy whig gains. In seven towns the votes are as follows: Colby (w) 1128, Berry (Ind.) 540, Williams (Loco.) 1839. The majority against Williams in these towns is 1,073; last summer the majority against Steele was 494—net gain 579. Steele's majority last year was 2,041—last year 220. There is therefore a probability that no choice for Governor has been effected by the people.

The Legislature the whigs have chosen 33 members in the Senate to 11. The New-York *Tribune* Extra, dated the 18th inst., says:

"Further returns by the night line from Boston, leave the Whigs still ahead. The probable result is that the Senate will stand 20 Whigs to 12 Locos."

By the passenger on the Long Island train yesterday, we were informed that a most frauds of a trifling took place at a school exhibition in Jamaica, Queens county, on Friday night, or rather Wednesday morning, a little after midnight. So far as we have been able to learn, the affair was a catalogue one of the kind. The exhibition, which was held in the Academy, was a crowded one, and the price of admission was the ordinary one. The exhibition was over, and the audience were leaving the room, when it was discovered that the safe in which the money taken at the door was deposited, had been broken open, and the money taken out. The amount of the robbery is not known, but it is supposed to be considerable. The thief or thieves have not been discovered.—*Journal of Commerce*.

Congress.

In the SENATE on the 12th, a petition was presented praying an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the abolition of slavery in the United States. Mr. Speight objected and said he would ask the yeas and nays on the question of reception. He was anxious for a direct vote. Mr. Mangum and Mr. Calhoun explained that the understanding and practice of the Senate for several years had been, in all similar cases, to lay the question of reception on the table. After some further consideration, the subject was thus disposed of.

Mr. Jarnagin then rose and said he wished to call the attention of the Senate to a privilege question. He was not in the habit of noticing articles that appeared in the newspapers, but in this instance he felt compelled to depart from his rule. He alluded to articles which had appeared in the *Daily Times* of Washington, making direct and specific charges of corruption on the Senate.

Mr. J. said he was not going to pronounce upon the guilt or innocence of those charged but if any Senator has been guilty of such conduct as had been charged, it was high time the country should know it. Mr. J. concluded by offering a resolution to appoint a committee to enquire into the matter and report what steps are proper to vindicate the character of the Senate against the gross charges which had been made.

Mr. Mangum remarked that he had reluctantly yielded his own desire to pass the matter over in silence and scorn. He was not in favor of noticing any articles emanating from a newspaper, however high its character might be. He would here take occasion to say that no meeting of the Whig Senators had been held, either with or without the presence of the British Minister, in reference to the resolutions of Mr. Colquitt.

He was induced to yield his support to the proposed inquiry principally because it had been communicated by a member of Congress. If it was a member of the other House, the matter was of little consequence, but if it was a member of the Senate, which he could not and would not believe, a thorough investigation was desirable. It was thought it due also to the British Minister.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, Bagley and others, Mr. Jarnagin's resolution was adopted. The President appointed Messrs Jarnagin, Benton, Dickenson, J. M. Clayton and Turney the committee.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Oregon resolutions, and Mr. Atchison addressed the Senate at length, in favor of the notice in its simplest form.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday, the 16th, Mr. CALHOUN having the floor.

In the HOUSE, a report was received from the Committee of Ways and Means, adverse to the petition asking for the coinage of one dollar gold pieces.

Mr. Caleb Smith, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill making provision for the payment of two instalments of the Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Campbell of N. Y., offered a resolution appointing a select committee to enquire into the expediency of altering the present consular system.—Agreed to.

The River and Harbor Bill was then taken up and debated during the remainder of the sitting.

A DECISION AT LAST.—The long contested dispute between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, relative to the northern boundary of the former, has been decided by the United States Supreme Court in favor of Massachusetts. The strip of territory claimed by Rhode Island as rightfully belonging to her, by a just construction of the original charter, is about five miles in width, and extends the full length of the northern line of the State. The people living on it protested against being incorporated into Rhode Island. They have now their wishes, and may consider themselves no longer "Algerines."

☞ Some developements have been recently made by a committee of the Common Council of New York, which show that the public charities in that city have been administered in a very corrupt manner. Tea, soap and rice, bought for the use of the Almshouse, as good articles, and charged at full prices, have been discovered to be deficient from ten to twenty per cent in weight, and of the most inferior quality. Tea, for which full prices had been paid, was proven to have been of so bad a quality (probably from being damaged at sea or in the great fire) as to be unfit for use. One physician, who taxed it, asserted that it had made him sick. Damaged coffee, too, has been bought, and tierces of rice charged 100 lbs heavier on each than the usual or the heaviest of tierces known by dealers in the article. The whole subject is now in the hands of the Council, and it is to be hoped that the matter may be sifted to the bottom, and the guilty parties made to suffer for their dishonesty.

ELECTIONS AT THE WEST.—The democrats have elected their Mayor in Detroit, and the whigs a majority of the Council. The whigs in Cleveland elected their Mayor—the council is equally divided.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER WITH 900 SLAVES.—A ship from the Salem *Register* gives an account of the capture of the bark *Pons*, of Philadelphia, with 900 slaves, on the 1st Dec., by the U. S. ship *Yorktown*, in lat. 3 South, bound to Rio Janeiro. The *Pons* was put under the charge of Lieut. Edgell, and was 14 days getting to Montevin, during which time about 150 of the poor wretches died. The survivors were landed at Montevin, and measures for taking care of them by the U. S. Agent for liberated Africans were adopted.

The Philadelphia U. S. *Gazette* has the following explanatory paragraph:

We are informed upon good authority that the bark Pons was sold at Rio de Janeiro as a trader, by her owners, and that all interest in her on the part of the Philadelphians, ceased some time since. Her former Commander, Capt. Graham, under the Brazilian flag, was at the last advices, lying sick at Rio de Janeiro, and intended to return to this city by the first opportunity. He could not therefore have been on board at the time of her capture.

This statement is necessary to do away with the suspicion that might arise of Philadelphians being engaged in the infamous traffic in slaves.

LATE FROM THE RIO DE LA PLATA.—The New York Sun has a letter from Monte Video, dated the 1st of January, which contains several important items of information. It alleges that the combined squadron had pushed up the Parana as far as Obligado—but must be erroneously given, for it says that the Consuls of Paraguay had declared war against the Argentine Republic, and that Brazil was preparing to do the same. Also that there had been a battle in Uruguay [up the river Uruguay?] between the republicans [Argentines?] and the allied monarchists, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 50 killed, 300 prisoners, and 2,000 horses. Also, that the combined squadron had attacked and destroyed Tapely, which was defended by only 300 men. The Argentine loss is said to be 2-3 killed, 500 horses, a field piece and sundry military stores.

The merchants in the South American trade say that the information contained in the letter is not confirmed by other accounts, or believed.

DREADFUL AND DISTRESSING TRAGEDY.—A lady named Wright, who was [illegible] aleniation, during the absence from home of her husband, took a butcher knife yesterday afternoon and deliberately cut the throat of her infant child, about nine weeks old, causing its death almost instantly. She next caught a small boy who was in the house at the time and cut a deep gash in his throat, which proved very dangerous, but had not proved fatal at the last accounts. Not satisfied with this, she [illegible] applied the fatal knife to her own throat, [illegible] ting it almost from ear to ear, and passed into [illegible] in a wretched suicide. This is truly a distressing [illegible] have been caused by a powerful derangement [illegible]—*Baltimore Patriot*, 12th inst.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The following notice of the eclipse of the Sun which will take place in April next, is copied from Silliman's Journal:

On Saturday, the 25th of April, there will be an eclipse of the Sun, which, although but partial, a circumstance which will render it of great value for the determination of the longitude from Greenwich, and as it will be the last large eclipse that will be visible to us for upwards of eight years, and the last that will be total in our vicinity until August 7th, 1869.

In the English Nautical Almanac and the French Connaissances des Tems, the approaching eclipse is called central and annular, it having escaped the notice of the compilers of those works, that although the tabular diameter of the moon is less than that of the sun, it is so nearly equal thereto, that a few degrees of latitude will render it apparently the greater and consequently, the eclipse one where central, and not even where largest (near the island of Elephanta) the duration of total darkness will not exceed 22 seconds, or the diameter of the moon's shadow 50 miles.

By the following map it appears that the [illegible] of central [illegible] will be 30, 2[illegible] miles [illegible] the moon [illegible] miles, and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of