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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1846.

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

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MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

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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.

Thursday morning, March 26, 1846.

Two bill state now before the House, one originating in the Senate and the other reported by a committee of the House. The object of the first is to provide for the mode of conducting municipal elections. That of the second is to equalize representation in the municipal councils. These are the apparent objects, as deduced from the titles of these bills—the real object is to give to locofocoism every possible chance, which an unjust apportionment of the wards and an improper transfer of judicial power to an executive officer may furnish for carrying the First and Second Municipalities at the ensuing contest in April.

The first of these bills vests in the Sheriff—a purely ministerial officer and a well known active democrat—the sole privilege, not only of appointing the Inspectors of Election and of designating the place of deciding by the returns who are the elected. This vast and dangerous prerogative is lodged in one man, who is rendered by the tenure of his office responsible to any other authority. An amendment at modifying the act in this respect was every effort to amend the bill in other objectionable and improper features, have failed. The majority party, with a tenacity of purpose truly wonderful, have stifled the voice of truth, silently, suppressed complaint and murmur by means which precluded debate, and proceeded step by step to ensure the passage of the bill. Bent upon its immediate execution, they have even resorted to the extraordinary measure of declaring it a law from and after its passage, rejecting the proposition to substitute the words "from and after its promulgation," and thus making it obligatory upon one hundred thousand inhabitants of this great city to be perfectly acquainted with and prepared to obey it on every instant, an enactment before it shall appear duly clothed with the official sanction, and while the, are in entire ignorance of its provisions.

In spite of all this system, locofocoism has not, unfortunately, overstep constitutional barriers, and in the present bill the charter of our city is violated in the ninth and ninteenth article of the Constitution. The exception forbids the Legislature from altering, except by uniform, and makes it imperative in the case, to incorporate at full length in the act, the charter which it proposes to revise. A proposition to this effect was summarily rejected, with out a hearing, the majority preferring an infraction of the Constitution, rather than delay the passage of the bill by sending it back to the Senate in an amended form.

With respect to the other bill, the morning papers of yesterday have so thoroughly exposed its revolutionary features as to render an extended analysis superfluous. It has been got up almost avowedly for political purposes, and from its first inception to its present stage, it is a gerrymander of the most monstrous character. In its progress through the House, it has not have guided its advocates. Debate has been cut off for motions to lay all amendments on the table, and the representatives of those who appreciate and wish to preserve the originals features of the idea have been treated with disdain. The First and Second Municipalities are beautifully carved up into fragments, and misshapen wards that the Sheriff Marr especially in this the case, with the Second Municipality, which seems a special source of discomfort to locofocoism, and which it has divided and subdivided, separating wards united by every tie of affinity whether commercial, social or political, joining into unnatural juxtaposition districts that have no possible connection with each other, and giving to the whole a curious complexity of feature that would be ludicrous from its distortion, were it not abominable on account of the manifest motives which have occasioned its formation.

I have thought an appeal to the dominant party to pause and reflect, ere without consulting the people, they should impose them a project so odious, we might be tempted to implore something from their sense of justice, but the experience of what has already occurred in the Legislature admonishes us of the hopelessness of the effort. Let them go on then, and as with the date of retribution that will surely overtake them. We trust that the people of the city at the coming election will administer a rebuke that will set at naught the schemes of partizans to secure political ascendancy, and teach them the value of the exercise of their sovereignty after all is the best policy.

The New York Express *has uniformly stood by the South*. It has been our friend in a strange land. The New York Courier & Enquirer *has also advocated our cause with spirit and ability*. Let Southern men remember those papers.—*Richmond Whig*.

We cheerfully attest the entire truth of the above paragraph. Both these journals, strongly identified as they are with politics, have never for a moment sought to blend party views with the systematic opposition to Southern institutions maintained by certain political presses of the North, and have invariably proved encountering defeat, rather than pander to abolitionism or render Whig principles subservient to its foul and mischievous designs. They are both conducted with eminent ability, and by their manly, honest and unswerving course, have aided materially in preserving a healthful feeling among the people in relation to slavery, and rebuking that spirit of sectional hostility, which other journals, to their eternal shame, have contributed to foster. Whenever Southern Whigs are desirous of patronizing Northern papers, let them subscribe to the *Courier & Enquirer* or *Express*. They will be certain to obtain correct expositions of their political creed, untainted with the bitter prejudices and atrocious doctrines of Abolition.

Mexico.

By the arrival of brig *Oceana*, which left Vera Cruz, on the 14th instant, we have received papers from Mexico to the 10th, and from Vera Cruz up to 14th instant.

The only intelligence we can find in our files is the following:—

The Republicano of Mexico of the 9th March, contains the following:—

Mr. Sidell, Envoy Extraordinary from the United States has addressed a note, dated from Jalappa, to our Government. Nothing of its contents has as yet transpired and every body are on the qui vive as to its object.

Mr. John Sidell was still at Jalappa, but was expected at Vera Cruz daily.

The *Oceana* left at Vera Cruz a United States frigate of war and three sloops, names not recollected, and United States brig Somers an English man-of-war.

Sailed in company with the schr. Water Witch for this Port, schr Sara Lavinia, to sail for New York in two days.

☞ Yesterday seemed as if Spring had suddenly taken a leap backwards, and permitted cheerless Winter temporarily to usurp her throne. Summer garments were doffed in a hurry, and warmer habiliments donned with equal promptitude. March is justifying the proverb, and having come in like a lamb, is preparing to make its exit like a lion.

We have received a pretty substantial volume all the way from the Sandwich Islands, entitled "A correspondence between His Hawaian Majesty Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, on the subject of Richard Charlton's claim to land. It is printed at Honolulu, and is a creditable specimen of Polynesian typography. What it is about, we may be enabled hereafter to furnish our readers with some idea.

STATEMENT OF SUGAR MADE IN LOUISIANA.—This is the title of a pamphlet of 40 pages, containing the names of Planters and the quantity of sugar made on each plantation in the years 1845 & '6, and also the plantations which will yield in 1846 and '7, by P. A. CHAMPEMIER. It embraces much valuable information to those interested in the sugar culture, and has been got up with much care. Sold at 46 Old Levee, at $5 per copy.

☞ It is a remarkable coincidence that the day and nearly the very hour, when Poe died in Baltimore, in a fit of insanity, caused by drink, a Mr. Lockel, of Louisville, labouring under the same dreadful affliction, perpetrated the same atrocity.

Congress.

In the SENATE on the 17th, Mr. Johnson of Md. presented a resolution enquiring into the expediency of establishing a Marine Hospital in the United States.

Mr. Bagby offered a resolution that the daily meetings of the Senate should be hereafter at 11 o'clock, and that the sessions of Friday shall be devoted to the regular business of the calendar.

The Senate then took up the bill to repeal the act requiring one of the Judges of the Circuit Court to reside at Alexandria. After some debate, the bill was passed by a nearly unanimous vote.

The bill to grant alternate sections of land to the State of Michigan was next considered, and laid aside after some discussion.

The resolution offered some time since by Mr. Dayton of N. J. calling upon the President of the U. States to inform the Senate whether any increase of the army or Navy is necessary, and if so what the circumstances are which make the increase necessary, was adopted without opposition.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Oregon resolutions, and Mr. Berrien of Ga., made an able and convincing argument, confining his speech mainly to the principle that our title to the whole of Oregon was not clear and unquestionable, and that we had destroyed any such claim by our repeated offer to compromise the question.

Mr. Archer obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE the debate upon the River and Harbor bill was renewed and maintained with great spirit for several hours. At two o'clock the House was brought to a vote on the amendments. A large number of amendments were rejected, such as appropriations to appropriate two millions for the improvement of the harbors of Texas, one million for a road to the South, West Pass of the Rocky mountains, one million for the Isthmus of Darien, for the distribution of all the surplus revenue in the Treasury on the first of June except a million of dollars, &c. The following amendments were carried

Providence Harbor R. I.	$5,000
Newark Bay, N. J.	15,000
For Havre de Grace,	10,000
For Tennessee River and Muscle Shoals,	100,000

An amendment to strike out the provisions for the Portland and Louisville Canal, proposing the purchase of the Stock, if it can be obtained at a reasonable price, and making the Canal free from toll, was carried by one vote,—77 to 76.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned leaving the bill in an uncertain state. It is confidently doubtful whether it will pass the House, and if it should pass, whether it will receive the Executive sanction.

New Hampshire.

The Boston *Atlas* has returns of the vote for member of Congress in 210 towns, leaving 11 small towns to be heard from. The vote in these towns stands thus:

Goodwin, (whig,) 16,454 Hale, (Independent,) 11,693 Woodbury, (loco,) 25,397. Scattering, 52 Majority against Woodbury, 2,789.

The remaining towns will diminish this majority but slightly. Williams, the locofoco candidate for Governor, runs somewhat better than Woodbury, but is beaten between 1,500 and 2,000 votes.

The whigs and independents have chosen one Councillor and the locos two. Three vacancies are left, which will be filled by the whigs, giving them a majority of the Councillors. The whigs have elected at least three Senators; the locos probably three.—The Senate consists of twelve members, and when complete, will stand nine whigs and independents to three locos.

The House consists of 115 whigs, 98 independents, 109 locos—Anti-loco majority, 34. Eight representative districts to be heard from.

Among the fruits of this victory will be a whig or independent Governor and United States Senator, the division of the State into Congressional districts, the reception of the State's share of the proceeds of the public lands, and a healthy, liberal policy towards corporations and public works.

The Flood in the Susquehanna.

Our Northern Exchanges teem with accounts of the disasters by the recent freshets in the Susquehanna, Schuylkill, Delaware and adjacent streams. The Pennsylvania Canal at Columbia sustained very material damages, which it will require four or five weeks to repair. The Magnetic Telegraph between Harrisburg and Lancaster was demolished. A letter from the former city dated the 15th says:

"The lower end of our town, in the vicinity of the canal is totally inundated, and canoes were plying from door to door. The river was at its highest point about noon, being then about 2½ feet above low water mark—five feet higher than the highest mark of the oldest inhabitant. The team of the Reading Rail coach in coming in this afternoon, was obliged to swim on the turnpike in order to get upon the Paxton Creek bridge, the whole valley around the creek being inundated by the back water from the river. The Railroad between this and Middletown is said for boats instead of cars. Our town has been in a wonderful state of excitement during the whole day. The damage at Harrisburg has been heavy. The new Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge was greatly injured, the Harrisburg nearly swept away, and the Harrisburg side of the river stripped of all its bridges. In fact in every side of the town, dams, bridges and buildings erected in the vicinity have been either carried away, or are inundated and considerably damaged. The *Telegraph* of the 16th, after relating the effects of the flood in detail adds the following:

Parts of buildings, water wheels, canal boats, rafts, lumber, logs, &c, have passed down on the bosom of the flood. One canal boat was brought to the shore a short distance below town, in which were upwards of one hundred barrels of flour. The loss to individuals as well as to the State, and to companies, will in many instances be severe; and it is not unlikely that hundreds who have been toiling for months in preparing lumber for market, have been stripped and left destitute. At present the losses can only be conjectured, and we hope they will not equal the present expectations of our community.

It is feared that great damage has also been done to the Wisconisco Canal—but nothing certain known.

A great portion of the town of Portsmouth, miles below Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna, at the junction of the Swatara, is said to be under water, and the houses secured from floating away by cables.

"DON'T BE IN A HURRY!"—The London papers publish a letter addressed to Daniel Webster, by the distinguished author Walter Savage Landor. There is considerable force in his views, but he seems to know very little of the progressive spirit of our people. Alluding to Canada, he says:

"Wait, wait, my good Mr. Webster; that country still, within fifty years, form five other united provinces. And this will be, because we have never attempted to introduce our language, the sacred bond of lasting union. I do not implore the great body of your countrymen to be just and honest. I am no enthusiast. I am no visionary. I only implore them *to be quiet*, which they can be. *Oregon will be yours; but not yet. I wish it may be*; but not by force, not by intimidation; that will never do. The glory of America and England is only to be extended by the communication of their arts and of their language. Let us contend which of us does it best, and soonest, and there let contention both begin and end. Yours very sincerely."

REMARKABLE ESCAPE AND PRESENCE OF MIND.—As Mrs. Patterson, of this city, says the Hartford Courant, was crossing the railroad bridge, just south of Asylum street, last Monday morning, the train of cars from Springfield came down and nearly overtook her before she noticed them, when, in attempting to get off the track, at the south end of the bridge, she stumbled and fell, and not having sufficient time to get upon the outside of the track before the cars overtook her, she had the remarkable presence of mind to arrange herself between the rails with her face and person close to the ground, and also to untie her bonnet strings, when the whole train passed immediately over her without causing her the least injury—except a horrible fright.

ROBBERY.—We have neglected, says Monday's Mobile *Herald*, to notice the fact of the robbery of our City Treasury on last Wednesday or Thursday night. The amount abstracted was between $8,000 and $3,000. The robbery was effected by making an entrance into the office where the key of the iron chest was usually deposited, and which being found, the robber had no difficulty in easing the city of its surplus funds. We have not learned that any clue has yet been obtained by which to trace the thief.

FIRE IN ROXBURY.—A large wooden building in Roxbury, Massachusetts, owned by Mr. Thaddeus Bills, and occupied as a nail manufactory by Mr. Thaddeus Bullen, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 14th instant, together with all its contents. Mr. Bullen's loss is estimated at $6,000; no insurance. The building was insured for $1,500.

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers by J. Fenimore Cooper, containing the biographies of Bainbridge, Shaw, Preble, Shubrick and Somers.

The Rangers, or Sins and Penalties, by Dr. T. de Trobe, author of Romance of History. This is very interesting and well written story.

THE SOUTH CONGRESS.—It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that this magnificent steamer will sail from this port two days longer.

City Intelligence.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Wm. P. Smith vs. David U. Brown:—The plaintiff had taken out executory process under the provisions of the Code of Practice of Louisiana, on an act purporting to be a confession of judgment, and was about to sell the property of the defendant under said process. Defendant had applied for and obtained a writ of injunction forbidding said sale. The plaintiff now prays that the injunction be dismissed and the marshal allowed to proceed with the sale of the property—on the ground that the injunction was improperly granted, not being founded on any of the causes, for which execution may be stayed, according to the Code of Practice. Mr. Ogden, the attorney of Brown, contended that the plaintiff should have proceeded originally by a formal suit in Equity, and that though executory process might have issued very properly in one of the State Courts, it could not in the United States Court; and in the latter the right of the plaintiff must be enforced according to the course of the Common Law.—And further that the instrument filed as the foundation of the process is not legal evidence, having been acknowledged in Maryland before a Commissioner for this State, whose capacity is not presumed to be known to the United States Court.

The case is not yet decided. Mr. Mott for plaintiff; Mr. Ogden for defendant.

SUPREME COURT.—The habeas corpus sued for by George Potier for his release from custody from the Parish Prison, came on for hearing yesterday morning. The motion for his discharge was made by Mr. John R. Grymes, and submitted without argument. The Court rendered the following decree:—"The Court considers the Sheriff of the Criminal Court of New Orleans suspended by the election and commission of the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans under the Constitution, and entering into office of that officer. That on the warrant of the Governor directed to John L. Lewis, Esq., Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, the prisoner, Potier, having accepted the pardon extended to him, ought to be without delay discharged from custody. He is accordingly discharged." Chief Justice Eustis stated that after mature deliberation the Supreme Court had decided that John L. Lewis was Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, and that all others were, by virtue of his election, commission, and the mandate of this Court, superseded; that this Court being the tribunal of last resort, *all* persons who respected the laws must be expected to comply with its decisions. Should opposition be raised to its mandates, measures would be resorted to, to compel obedience.

FRENCH THEATRE.—Donizetti's new opera "The Martyrs," will be repeated at this Theatre to-night. It was eminently successful on Tuesday evening, every seat being occupied long before the overture was concluded. We would advise all those who wish to have even a chance of seeing the stage, to go early, as we expect a perfect jam.

EXPLOSION.—Mr. Thomas J. Speare, who occupies an office in Banks' Arcade, bought, a day or two ago, a box, about the size of a spermaceti box, full of percussion caps, which had been brought up from the wreck of the steamboat Doctor Franklin, at our Levee. Mr. Speare yesterday spread the percussion caps on the floor of his office to dry in the sun. While occupied in turning them over with his walking cane, the friction occasioned thereby, caused them to explode. The explosion was so great that the windows, window sashes, bannisters and desks were almost entirely destroyed, and we are sorry to add that Mr. Spear is severely wounded about the face and head, as the caps entered and remained in large quantities in the skin. He was taken home suffering acutely, and we fear his eyesight may be destroyed. A gentleman named Canonge was in the office at the time, but escaped uninjured.

THE PARISH PRISON.—General L. Lewis the present sheriff visited the Parish Prison yesterday at 12 o'clock, accompanied by the ex-sheriff of the Criminal Court, Col. Peire. The latter delivered up the keys and prisoners to General Lewis, and through the courtesy of these gentlemen we were enabled to visit the different wards of the Prison in company with them. This public institution is conducted with the utmost order, but we must condemn the practice of keeping the white and colored prisoners indiscriminately together. We think means might be devised to keep them separate, and we trust our present sheriff may take this measure into mature consideration and abolish the evil. In that portion of the building where the male prisoners are confined, we found that in the yard, in the cells, and in the wards whites and blacks were kept together. We have no doubt the evil will be remedied. We find by the Prison records that there are now ninety-three prisoners within its walls, classed as follows, viz: for assault of the peace 31; criminals 53, of whom some are sentenced and others not; debtors 7; negroes placed there for safe keeping 5; slaves seized by the State 2. During the Spring the inside of the Prison will be whitewashed throughout, besides which several other improvements are contemplated.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The Judge yesterday morning, stated to the Court, that his opinion regarding the commission of the Coroner and Sheriff in that Court was unchanged, but inasmuch as the Supreme Court had given a decision, which reversed his judgment of the case, he would at once proceed to swear that officer into office. Mr. John L. Lewis then presented his commission to the judge, and took the oath of office, as required by the United States and by this State. He then asked for the appointment of officers to aid him in the discharge of his duties. Upon being requested to name his deputies, he appointed the same officers who were serving under the late Sheriff, and they were sworn into office, the oath being taken as required by the Constitution of the United States, and by that of this State. After some unimportant business, which immediately followed the opening of the Court by the new Sheriff, the Court was adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock. The termination of this agitated question in this Court, may be considered as an especial favor conferred on the prisoners now in jail.

SALE OF A MURDERER.—The slave William Grom, who was tried and convicted in Hagerstown, Md., some months since, for the murder of Mr. Joseph Merchant, at a Camp meeting in that town, and who was afterwards sold to leave the State of Maryland, brought to this city for sale and on his arrival here delivered to the Mayor, will, by the decision of the Criminal Court yesterday, be sold here after a notice of fifteen days. One-half of the sale to go to the State and the other half to the informer.

DISMISSED.—Louis Backmann, who was accused by Madame Venon Dubois of having entered her bedroom and attempting to violate her person, appeared before Recorder Genois yesterday. Backmann proved an *alibi* by two witnesses, and the prosecutrix not appearing against him, the Recorder dismissed the case.

THE SLAVE PAULINE.—During our visit to the Parish Prison, yesterday, we had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with the slave Pauline, who is under sentence to be hung the day after to-morrow (Saturday) for cruelly beating and otherwise ill-treating her mistress, Mrs. Happenoeche. There is a rumor that her sentence will be commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life.

Should Pauline be hung on Saturday, the execution will take place on the platform which may be seen situated between and yet connecting the Parish Prison and the Police Jail. She has lately received the visits of several priests, sisters of charity and men who have gone to console and pray with her.

A DEFEATED SWINDLER.—One of the most artful attempts to swindle has lately been practiced upon two of our auction houses, whose sagacity, however, saved them from loss. The particulars are thus stated to us:—About a week ago the house of C. W. Ogden, auctioneer, of this place, received a letter from New Orleans, signed W. Long, Jr., accompanying an invoice of goods amounting to $1,300, and enclosing a bill of lading for the same per schooner Pascagoula. The writer spoke of his acquaintance of mutual friends in Charleston—promised prompt and extensive shipments, and concluded by advising a draft at sight in favor of "Hotchkiss & Co." for $415. The letter was replied to and the house promised to the draft.—On the following morning the draft made its appearance in the hands of a person calling himself Charles Hotchkiss, and was immediately cashed. Some circumstances of hesitation in receiving the money caused suspicion in the mind of Mr. Ogden, and after paying the money, he proceeded to satisfy himself of the genuineness of the bill of lading. In the course of his enquiries for that purpose, he called upon the house of Dorrance & Stanard, auctioneers likewise, and found that they had received a similar letter and bill of lading and had been drawn on for $420, which had with equal promptness been paid to Mr. Hotchkiss. They now concluded together that all was not right, and determined to recover their money. Search was accordingly made for Mr. Hotchkiss, and he was found by Mr. Dorrance on board the New Orleans boat on the point of departure—he was politely requested to return to the store, and being made acquainted with their suspicions, without much difficulty refunded them the money he had received, and promised to go to Mr. Ogden's and do the same. This, however, he had no intention of doing if he could avoid it; but fortunately he was seen in the street by Mr. Ogden, and after a long chase through the city, he was brought up in the neighborhood of Hitchcock's press and compelled to return and pay him back the $415, which had been mostly converted into gold. He then said he would wait the arrival of the schooner, and the consignee agreed to pay him the funds if the goods proved to be on board—but from that time Mr. Hotchkiss has not been seen, and the schooner Pascagoula, which arrived yesterday, has no such goods as those mentioned in the bills of lading, which prove to be well executed forgeries. The letters, which we have seen, and the whole transaction form a plan worthy of Monroe Edwards, and we cannot but congratulate our friends here that they were so fortunate as to get their money back.—*Mobile Advertiser*.

ROBBERY.—John Youen, alias Major Jack Downing, was yesterday arrested by the Second Municipality Police, accused by Wm. H. Philpot of having robbed him of his gold watch. It appears that they arrived here from Mobile on Saturday, on board the steamer Montezuma. During the trip, Youen became very much *attached* to Philpot, offering the latter, as he was a stranger to the city, to shew him the lions. They agreed to meet on Saturday evening last, when Youen proposed taking a long walk. On reaching the Mexican Gulf Railroad, two other individuals joined them, when the three formed Philpot to give his watch to them. The deponent saw nothing more of the prisoner until yesterday, when he saw him on the wharf. Being in company with a Policeman, Philpot has him arrested. He will be examined this morning.

COMMITTED.—William Johnson was yesterday committed to the Criminal Court by Recorder Genois, for stealing a seat from the store at the corner of Canal and Lafayette streets.

☞ [illegible] AND ARMANDE.—Leonard Armstrong was committed to the Criminal Court by Recorder Genois, for stealing a [illegible] from the store of [illegible] Canal and Lafayette streets.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Mr MARKS submitted a bill prohibiting the testimony of colored persons in cases in which white persons are concerned.

Mr FARRAR reported in favor of a resolution requesting the State Engineer to survey a route from the Mississippi near Vicksburg, to the Arkansas line, provided the State should incur no expense.

Mr BRASHEAR called up a resolution requiring the State Engineer to raise the steamboat Mermaid, sunk in Bayou Plaquemine, and moved its adoption. After some slight discussion the resolution was read three times and passed.

Mr DIAL presented a bill to establish three new precincts in the parish of Claiborne.

Mr DURANT introduced a bill to exempt from Executors, furniture to the amount of $500; tools and professional books, printing type and presses, fishing boats and tackle, military accoutrements and weapons, cattle, &c, the value of which shall not exceed $500. Also a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to enquire into the expediency of gradually suppressing paper money.

Mr NICHOLAS presented a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to enquire into the expediency of creating the office of Auditor of the Treasury.

Mr FARRER presented an act to amend the fee bill of 1845, so that the Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances shall be subject to its provisions. The bill called forth some discussion. Mr SOULE wished it referred to a Committee and printed; he maintained that the duties of these officers were extremely important; that if their emoluments were diminished, competent men would not be found to fill them &c.

Mr MARKS observed that the object of the bill was to remedy a defect in the fee bill which could not be corrected last year, without jeopardizing its passage.—No reference to a Committee was necessary. The question was a simple one and easily resolved.

Mr FARRAR said that the arguments of Mr SOULE had been employed last year by the enemies of the fee bill—nevertheless that bill had gone into effect and public functionaries had not resigned.

After a protracted discussion, the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate then sat with closed doors.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WEDNESDAY, March 25th, 1846.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. JONES submitted a report relative to the execution of the public printing by the Jeffersonian. The substance of the report is that the printer states that the reports come in at too late an hour and are too voluminous to be published the next day. The journals for five days succeeding the election had not been furnished the printer.

Mr PILIE asked the Committee if the State Printer had furnished bonds according to law. Mr JONES declared he knew nothing about it. He was not Chairman of the Committee, and had reported in the absence of the Committee.

After some further conversation, Mr PILIE presented a resolution requiring the Committee to enquire into the obligation of the State Printer to publish the reports of the proceedings prior to his election, and to enquire whether he had given bond and security.

The subject was postponed at the suggestion of the Speaker.

Mr. Griffin introduced, according to previous notice, an act to provide for the completion of the Raccourci cut-off. Read twice and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. VASON from the Finance Committee, reported an act to establish and regulate the Treasury Department. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CARRIGAN, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported an act for the relief of Benoit Rabaya.

Mr. SMITH, from the Judiciary Committee, reported upon a resolution requiring the Committee to enquire into the condition of the Batture and other matters connected therewith. The Committee consider no special legislation necessary, and that the General Assembly has no constitutional power to act on the subject. The report was laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. MOISE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act concerning Clerks of the district Courts of the City of New Orleans; an act to prevent the sale of lottery tickets, an act relative to interpreters and translators.

The Committee reported unfavorably on an act to repeal the act of 1844 relative to community property. The act concerning Clerks of District Courts was made the order of the day for Friday, and with the other bills, was ordered to be printed.

Mr CARRIGAN reported an act to incorporate a Hebrew Congregation in the city of New Orleans. This bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr Moise declared that the Judiciary Committee was unanimously of opinion that the General Assembly had no power to establish private corporations by special legislation, and that a general law on the subject would be shortly reported.

Mr SHIELDS, from a select committee, reported in favor of a resolution for the removal of certain obstructions in Bayou Lafourche.

The committee report a memorial asking the aid of Congress in effecting the desired improvement. The report was adopted.

Mr WILES, referring to an altercation which had occurred between him and Mr Kelly, expressed his regret at the occurrence and his satisfaction that it had been honorably and amicably adjusted. The Speaker added a few words expressive of his own unalloyed gratification at the peaceful termination of the affair, and trusted that the members would proceed harmoniously in their deliberations.

Mr DERBES introduced an act for the relief of Valentin Fournet. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr SMITH gave notice of an act to organize Public Schools in the State.

Mr BRYAN presented an act for the relief of T. P. Farrar of the Parish of Concordia. The bill was adopted.

Mr MOISE called up the bill for the relief of Messrs Munson and Gordon. Passed.

Mr PILIE submitted a resolution requiring the State Printer to publish the proceedings of the House anterior to his election. The resolution, together with another, requiring the committee to ascertain whether the State Printer had given bond and security according to law, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

A joint resolution from the Senate relative to the Public School Lands was read twice and adopted.

The House took up a private bill and passed it, after some explanation.

The amendments to the bill to compensate the publishers of newspapers for the publication of the Constitution, was, on motion of Mr. Ogden, taken up and concurred in.

ORDER OF THE DAY

The House resumed the consideration of the act to prescribe the mode of conducting elections in the city of New Orleans.

Mr. SAYRE moved a reconsideration of the section vesting the power in appointing Judges in the Sheriff Carried. Mr. Smith then moved to strike out the bill proposed to amend an existing law and that in accordance with the 119th article of the Constitution, such law must be amended not by the title, but be re-enacted and inscribed at full length in the bill, together with the amendment. Mr. Smith read from the debates of the Convention to prove the spirit and object of this article. Mr. Smith then argued that the bill before the House was intended to amend the charter of New Orleans, and such should be the case by a reference to existing laws, and a comparison of them with the one now under consideration.—Mr Smith presented an amendment in accordance with these views.

Mr. VASON moved to lay it on the table. The motion prevailed, and the House thus prevented the extraordinary spectacle of the First Legislature after the adoption of the New Constitution, deliberately trampling on a plainly specified provision of that instrument.

The section was then adopted, and the remaining sections passed.

The House then took up the resolution amending the rules, so that on Friday bills shall be introduced and considered immediately after the reading of the Journal. The resolution was rejected.

The act to equalize representation in the Municipal Councils of New Orleans was taken up, by a vote of 35 to 25 and read a third time.

Considerable discussion took place in regard to an amendment of the bill, which Mr. Pilie declared had been regularly proposed and been adopted the day previous, and which Mr. Moise was equally certain had never been acted on. The debate was maintained for some time with great earnestness. After some time, Mr. Moise viewing it as a clerical error, proposed that it should be corrected, and alleged that a bare majority would be competent to do so. The debate was again resumed, and finally the Speaker decided that if it were a clerical error, a bare majority could correct it. The question now arose as to whether the amendment was a clerical error. After infinite confusion the question was settled by taking the sense of the House on Mr. Pilie's amendment, which was laid on the table—Yeas, 37; nays, 31.

Mr BULLITT submitted a resolution, re-committing the bill, with instructions to strike out the words "Third District," and substitute "Giraffe District." He supported the amendment at some length, conceding that the committee must have been guided in their views by no other than the desire to illustrate that wonderful phenomenon in geology, and that therefore, the district ought to bear the name to which it was entitled.

The amendment was laid on the table—36 to 24.

The House adjourned for want of a quorum.

☞ The sale of 300 Lots of Ground belonging to the estate of the late J. H. Leverich, Esq. commences THIS DAY at Banks' Arcade, at 12 o'clock and will be continued each day at the same hour until sold. The Property for sale comprises some of the best Building Locations in the City and Lafayette, and is worthy the attention of purchasers. Lithographic plans can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No 8 Banks' Arcade. m26

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	Mar 16	LIVERPOOL	Feb 7
WASHINGTON	Mar 17	HAVANA	Jan 31
ORLEANS	Mar 19	MEXICO	Feb 13
CINCINNATI	Mar 13	TEXAS	Mar 20
ST. LOUIS	Mar 12	HAVANA	Mar 10

☞ B. F. BARRETT has removed his store from No 56 Old Levee, to No 46 adjoining. m26

☞ Messrs Rogers, Shaplaigh & Co, Consignees of 2 cases of Instruments, per ships Wabash, Captain Chesver, from Liverpool, are requested to call at the office of the undersigned and take the same away.

LEVI E. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The ship Liverpool, from Liverpool, is now discharging at the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to take their goods within five days, otherwise they will be sent to the public stores.

L. E. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ [illegible] Liverpool, will please call at the subscriber's office and sign the average bond.

L. E. GALE, 93 Common st.

☞ The barque STRAFFORD, from Bordeaux, is now discharging opposite the Beef Market, 1st Municipality.—Consignees are requested to make their entries within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent at their own expense, to the Customhouse stores.

m24 3t G. MILLICAN, Consignee, 30 Bienville st.

☞ Ship MONTMENT, Capt Marshall, from Havre, will commence discharging this morning. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, and take out their permits within five days, or their goods will be sent to the public stores.

m23 J. P. WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

☞ Ship ALBANIA, Capt Crowell, from Liverpool. This ship will commence discharging this morning opposite the Square, First Municipality. Consignees will please take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J. P. WHITNEY & Co.
m23 73 Camp st.

STATEMENT OF SUGAR
MADE IN LOUISIANA.

A PAMPHLET of 40 pages, containing the names of Planters and the quantity of Sugar made on each plantation in the years 1845-6, and also the plantations which will yield in 1846 & '7, by P. A. CHAMPEMIER. For sale at No. 46 1-2 Old Levee. Price $5. m26.

☞ DELIRIUM, in the Police Jail of Municipality No. 3, since the 20th instant, a small negro boy, about 12 years of age, belonging to Mr. Fitz. The minder residing in the First Municipality, he is aged about 10 or 12 years, 4 feet 4½ inches high, speaks the French language only. The owner of said slave is requested to claim him at the office of the Recorder, in conformity to law.

New Orleans, March 25th, 1846.
m26 10 MERNANDEZ, 3d Lieut. and Jailor.

☞ WAS TAKEN from the Prairie, back of Allemand's Plantation, about the first of February, by the undersigned, a dun COW, branded on the left hip with the letter M, marked with a crop off the left ear, and a slit in the right ear. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, claim property, or otherwise she will be exposed to public sale on the first day of April next, at twelve o'clock, to the highest bidder.

Cabin or Plantation, 20th March, 1846.
m26 2t JOHN BUFORD, Bayou.

☞ LIQUORS.—In store and for sale by the subscriber, 24 barrels Old Brandy, 40 do New York do, 20 do Amatis, 15 do Old Monongahela, six years old, 11 do Old Bourbon.

SMITH BRYAN,
m27. 10 Customhouse st.

☞ SARDINES IN OIL, in boxes half quarter, of the brand of Chatelin Jr. & Rasset, landing at bark Stratford from Bordeaux, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD,
m26 1t 19 Customhouse street.

☞ COGNAC PELLEVOISIN, in half and quarter pipes, to arrive per Lexlee; for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD,
m26 1t 19 Customhouse street.

☞ BACON—22 tierces Sides, 9 lbs shoulders, Lamb & Lea's packing and packing, landing from steamer Big Hat this day.

MERLE, SEYLLE & Co.
m26 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

☞ BARRELS MARKED: 1 Just received at 56 Chartres street, one hundred and twenty pieces entirely New Style Barges, which purchasers are requested to call and examine.

DIX BOLTON.
m26

☞ TANNERS' OIL—In store and for sale by the subscriber, 50 bbls tanners' oil, 5 do sperm oil.

SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse st.
m26

☞ CIGARS—10 bales of 30,000 Pounded Corks, landing from Cuba, Stranford, for sale by

REYNAUD CUCULLU & Co, 34 Old Levee.

☞ NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY to notice given by the Commissioner in connection for Directors of the Mercantile Railway Company, was held on the 24 of March, 1846, at the office of A. Gordon, No 56 Bienville street, and the following gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:

A. GORDON, G. MUNSON,
PETER CONREY, Jr. W. MURE,
G. A. WEBSTER, Comptroller. L. MILLAUDON.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Metarie Gas Railway Company, held at the office of A. Gordon, on the 5th March, 1846, the following gentlemen were nominated and elected as follows:

PETER CONREY, Jr. Esq. President pro tem.
G. A. WEBSTER, Comptroller.
J. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer.
H. TURNER, Superintendent of Motive Power.

2 500 Shares of the Stock have been placed—and it is proposed to close the books on week as 3,000 Shares are subscribed.

The Stockholders are hereby notified, in conformity with the 4th section of the charter of this Company, that by a resolution of the Board of Directors, a call has been made for a second instalment of three dollars per share.

New Orleans, March 6, 1846. m10 10t 3tw

☞ NOTICE—All persons having claims against the steamboat H