The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors.
No. 61 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, April 16, 1850.

FOR MAYOR,

A. D. CROSSMAN.

GENERAL COUNCIL—FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

C. ROSELIUS,
JULES BENIT,
J. E. CALDWELL,
PHILIP WILLMAN.

FOR LIQUIDATION OF THE CITY DEBT.

PETER DEVERGES,
J. W. ZACHARIE.

☞ For Legislative matter see THIRD PAGE.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

ELECTRO BIOLOGY.

The sojourn in our city of Mr. FISKE, and his expositions and private lectures in relation to this recently discovered department of psycology have awakened the attention of the curious and elicited very opposite opinions. Many have pronounced Electro-Biology a humbug—a convenient and summary method of dismissing a subject which superficial intellects cannot grasp. We have observed that the most sceptical in regard to the effects produced by Mr. FISKE and his pupils, are generally the most ignorant, and invariably those who have witnessed little or nothing of these experiments, and are altogether unacquainted with the theory of their action, and the process by which they are effected. We will not inflict upon the reader any illustration of the universally acknowledged facts, that new truths win their way slowly; that mankind habitually distrust what they cannot explain; and that it is far easier for the indolent mind to cling to the errors of the past, than to explore, by the zealous and resolute labor of reason and investigation, those novel doctrines and startling phenomena which conflict with preconceived notions and prejudices. They who reflect upon such matters will not fail to comprehend the motives that induce thousands to wrap themselves up in a self-complacent scepticism, and to imagine that when they have articulated with, an orracular air, the dissyllable "Humbug," argument is at an end, and the new philosophy may be considered incontinently annihilated.

The thinking mind rejects nothing, without examination, and is not deterred from exploring the domain of thought, because sciolists and smatterers hold it to be impenetrable. To those who intrepidly repudiate misguested prejudice when called upon to observe and analyse new facts, the demonstrations in Electro-Biology have been a source of profound interest. Of little minor consequence whether these astonishing developements spring from an influence wholly distinct from the magnetic powers; whether they consist of modifications of mesmerism; or whether they are neither more nor less than manifestations of animal magnetism. We know quite as little of the ultimate cause of the one as the other, and for all useful and practical purposes, Electro-Biology may be Animal Magnetism, or something *sui generis* without detriment to its wonderful phenomena. It will be time enough to settle the question of identity or diversity, when we are enabled to say what Animal Magnesism is. But we can no more doubt the power of man to control the muscular movements, the senses and the imagination of his fellow-man, while the latter continues in a perfect state of wakefulness, than we can question the existence of heat, of electricity, of thought, or any other principle of whose essence we are ignorant, and which we recognize only by its effects.

A day or two ago we witnessed evidences of the truth of Electro-Biology, a thousand fold stronger than the testimony upon which Professor WEBSTER has been convicted of murder. We beheld a gentleman of the highest standing and respectability, perform a series of experiments on a younger brother—a mere child—and elicit every phase of developement which the most impressible subjects evince. The muscles were as obedient to the will of the operator, as are the wheels and pistons of a steam-engine to the controlling power of the agent which propels them. Voluntary motion, taste, memory, vision, speech, and many of the higher faculties of the mind, were completely at the mercy of the experimenter. At his pleasure, he deprived the subject of motion or rendered it irregular and distorted; made it dumb and blind; took away his memory so thoroughly as to extinguish the recollection of his name and residence; made him taste various flavors in a glass of pure water; and finally presented to his imagination a thousand fanciful images, which were forthwith seized and converted into facts, under the iron domination of the operator's volition. These experiments were so astounding, as to convert scepticism into wonder. Collusion was in every respect impossible. The high character of the operator, the fact that the subject was a child, without intelligence enough to act a part requiring consummate powers of imitation, and the evidence presented by the phenomena themselves, some of which cannot be counterfeited, all forbid such a supposition. Those who had come to sneer, went away astounded and perplexed, and several of the witnesses frankly acknowledged that no man in his senses could doubt the reality of what had been accomplished.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning between 6 and 7 o'clock a fire broke out in a two story building on Baronne near Julia st., occupied by Mrs. McConnell. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and by their exertions confined the flames to the premises in question. The frequency of fires has now become so alarming that we trust the citizens will promptly act up to the recommendation of the Mayor, and organize themselves into patrols for the protection of the city.

THE NEWS LETTER.—This excellant publication has now reached its sixth edition, and is established on a permanent basis. As an epitome of the news of the week, political, local, and commercial, it is as neat and perfect a digest as can be desired. To merchants and the public in general, this sheet is invaluable and we expect to see it shortly attain a circulation of two or three thousand per week. If it were patronized according to its real merits, every man in the community who corresponds would make use of the "News Letter." Not only would it save much time and trouble to the writer, but it would also be most acceptable to the recipient at a distance.

NEW WORK.—Our thanks are due the publisher, A. HART, through J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of a new novel entitled "The Creole, or the Siege of New Orleans." An historical romance, founded on the events of 1814-15; by Joseph B. Cobb. It is a very fair production, evincing talent of no mean order. The characters are well delineated and the incidents numerous and varied.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Macallister, the famous necromancer and magician, will exhibit performances on Sunday night elicited much universal applause, will appear again this evening at the St. Charles. His feats are positively astounding.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The magnificent opera of "The Prophet," will be repeated to night at the Orleans Theatre. Of course the house will be crowded to its utmost capacity.

☞ Mr. DUMAS forms a class in Electro-Biology this afternoon at the St. Louis Hotel—in French. Public lectures and experiments commence Wednesday evening.

THE WIFE of the Hon. WM. C. DAWSON, U. S. Senator from Georgia, died at Washington on the morning of the 7th inst.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[By the Southern Line.]

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

NEW YORK, April 15, 1850.

New York Markets.

Cotton market active and prices have advanced 1/4c. Sales 3000 bales. Middling Uplands 11¾. Orleans 12. Flour dull. Corn 56 to 58. Mess Pork $16 12; Prime, $8 00 to 8 37. Lard, 6¾. Groceries unchanged.

MONEY MARKET.—Treasuries 15. Coupons 19¼. Sterling 8½@9¾ (1)

The Empire City sailed to-day, from New York, with 500 passengers.

The ship Iron arrived to-day from Canton.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 8th, after the presentation of memorials, Mr. Benton took the floor on the California question, and spoke until the hour of adjournment.

In the HOUSE, there was very little done. A motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of acting on the resolution seconding Mr. Grinnell's proposition for a supply of Naval Officers and men, to go in search of Sir John Franklin, was negatived.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole and the California question was discussed at length.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston, we have received our files of papers to the 19th inst., inclusive:

A large portion of the State has been recently visited by severe hail storms, and it is to be feared that much damage has been done to the crops. The Western *Texian* of the 28th ult. says:

About sun-set the sky was suddenly overcast with clouds, and in half an hour the hail stones, as large as hen's eggs, were pouring down with a rush. The storm lasted about half an hour. It came up so quick that but little time was left for preparation, and the consequence was, that many windows were broken, and those most exposed were completely demolished. The peach trees in and around the city, which were all in full bloom, were completely stripped of their foliage and blossoms. We have not yet learned whether the planters and gardeners have suffered to any great extent, but from the severity of the storm, we fear the damage has been considerable. It is some consolation, however, to reflect that many of our farmers have not yet put their corn under ground, and those who have, will have ample time to secure a good crop by replanting.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 11th, says that verbal returns have been received at Austin, giving that place a majority of 900 votes over all other places for the seat of Government. This majority is independent of the Rio Grande vote, which is doubtless almost unanimous for Austin. Of the result, therefore, no doubt appears to be entertained. The value of property is said to be rapidly advancing in Austin. *Per contra*, the Galveston *Journal* thinks the result yet very doubtful.

The receipts of Cotton at the port of Galveston have fallen off only 2,000 bales, as compared with those of last year.

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal affirmed yesterday the decision of Judge Buchanan in the notarial mandamus case of Bandoin vs. Percy. The appointment of the former is therefore recognised as valid. The mandamus case of Bevgriede *vs.* Clark was also decided, the opinion of the lower Court being sustained.—Borgstede had been elected Recorder of Jefferson Parish, but the defendant, who is the old incumbent, refused to surrender his office. This decision, however, compels him to do so.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge McHenry*. Joseph Hardin and Samuel Otterson, were tried yesterday on the charge of having attempted to set fire to the premises occupied as a grocery at the corner of Hevia and Philippa sts., on the 22d December last. They were both found guilty.

POLICE NEWS.—Antonio Pinto, Andre Cotino, Mary Nicholas and Catherine Pando were arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, by the sheriff, on charges of G. Van Pelsinis, who charges Cuino with having fired a loaded pistol at him which he dodged, though the ball struck his friend Dr. C. Hankel in the shoulder. The affair occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock on Sunday evening in St. Peter street, cause jealousy. The accused were committed for further examination. Several suspicious characters were arrested both in the First and Second Municipalities, and received accommodation at the work-house. A man named Mathew Kennedy was committed by Recorder Baldwin before the First District Court on a charge of larceny.

WOUNDING A NEGRO.—A man named Chas. Harrison was arrested last evening in the First Municipality, on the charge of having seriously cut a negro belonging to Judge Beverly in Berryville st.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.—We learn from the correspondence of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, that the commissioners for running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico had a meeting on the 15th of February at San Diego, when it was determined that, as it was impracticable during the present state of things in California to advance beyond the mouth of the Gila, toward New Mexico, and nothing of importance remained to be done on that side of the line, the commission should adjourn to meet at Paso del Norte, on the 4th of November next.

Col. Weller was a passenger in the last ship of the Oregon to San Francisco, and General Conde and suite were also passengers in her to San Blas, on her trip down.

The most amicable feeling had contin ued to exist, between the commissioners, and the utmost pressure of such had passed after the adjournment. Col. Weller had also given a dinner to Gen. Conde's suite.

It was decided by the Commissioners to have monuments placed as the following points:—One monument of white marble at the initial point, the base block to be three feet square, with an obelisk of nine feet, with the following inscriptions:

On the Pacific front—"Initial point of boundary between the United States and Mexico, established by the Joint Commission, 10th of October, A. D. 1849, agreeably to the treaty dated at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, A. D. 1848.

JOHN B. WELLER, U. S. Commissioner.
Andrew B. Gray, U. S. Surveyor."

Bneath this will be the same inscription in Spanish, substituting the names

"PEDRO GARCIA CONDE, Mexican Com.
Jose Salazar Y. Ylarregui, Mexican Surveyor."

On the side fronting the United States, viz: the North,

"United States of America."
(an arrow cut over the inscription.)
"Direction of true line."

On the opposite side, that fronting Mexico:

"Republica Mexicana."
"Direccion de la Linia."

On the remaining side, its geographical position, "north latitude 32 deg. 31 min. 59s. 58 Longitude, 7h. 56m. 21s. West of Greenwich, as determined by Wm. H. Emory, on the part of the United States, and Jose Salazar Ylarregui, on the part of Mexico."

Another of the same material and dimensions will be placed at a point agreed upon, near the mouth of the Gila; it will bear the same inscriptions as the former, except its latitude, longitude, which will be, "north latitude 32 deg. 43 m. 31 s. 58, longitude, 7 deg. 35 min. 12 s. 27, W. from Greenwich. Distance from the middle of the Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, 20 miles, as determined by Lieutenant A. W. Whipple on part of the United States, and Jose Salazar Ylarregui on part of Mexico."

This monument will be erected about ten feet above the adjoining level.

In addition to these will be erected five monuments of cast iron, about 400 pounds weight, with the same inscriptions, except as to latitude and longitude, and the names of the astronomers.

They are to be constructed in the United States, and Lieutenant Whipple, who was passenger in the Oregon on her late trip, has been entrusted with the superintendence of the same.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—A sale of paintings was made in New York on Wednesday last, and several celebrated productions were disposed of. The names of some of the pictures and the prices at which they were sold are as follows:

The City of Edinburgh, by Nayoulli, $525; Madonna, by Strani, $250; Madonna, by Parmegiano, $240; Angels's Visit, by Stein, $325; Madonna and St. Elizabeth, $400; Sheep and Goats, by Rosa da Tivoli, $150; Portrait of Mrs. Robert Morris, by Sunet, $280; a beautiful Landscape, by Fabricus, $170; Bazaar Boy, Marble, $175; Boy Piping a Flute, $100; Canal at Venice, $105; Head of a Cow, $105; Happy Family, by Bateau, $170; Madonna, on copper, $150; View in Holland, by Berkeyeden, $190; Children Playing with a Mouse, by Berkeyeden, $210. Also a great number sold at from $50 to $150 each. The whole sale was admirably arranged, and went off with spirit to the tune. Whole number, from 9:30, 699 to $14,000.

MASSPECHUSETTS, THE CHIPPEWA CHIEF.—This celebrated Indian Chief arrived at Washington, D. C., on Saturday last, and took rooms at the National Hotel. Upon his entry into the hotel, he was introduced to the Hon. Henry Clay, who received him with great cordiality, and they mutually expressed their gratification at the meeting. Mr. Clay conducted him into the ladies' parlor, where he introduced him to some fifty or sixty ladies, officers, and other gentlemen.

Mr. Clay said that he could not help envying the chief in his splendid form, broad chest, his manly strength, and his height of stature.

"I have to look up to you," said Mr. Clay; "you are the stronger man. Our strength is in our numbers, I hope; but our strength is your strength also." He inquired if Massachusetts was married, and in reply the chief stated that his wife died in England; had spent some years with his family in Europe; had become acquainted with some members of the royal family in England; also with the Bey of Tunis, Louis Philippe, and others; and he showed an elegant gold medallion presented to him by Louis Philippe.

Mr. Clay humorously remarked that, as the chief was now a widower, he was entitled to have the youngest and prettiest lady in the room for a wife. This made a hearty laugh.

Mr. Clay requested him to dance before the ladies, but he excused himself on account of the absence of his drum and war club; otherwise he would have been glad to please the ladies. The Senator then replied that the ladies must dance themselves, so as to charm the chief; and this they did at once, and the chief-tain thanked them for the pleasure they had afforded him.

On Sunday morning Mr. Calhoun died. He had been acquainted with Massachusetts; and in looking upon the calm, placid, and beautiful corpse of the departed great man, the chief was much affected.

On Tuesday, Massachusetts went to see the President by appointment, and there delivered the following speech, in substance, having premented a pair of large snow shoes, such as are used by his tribe:

VENERABLE FATHER: Having traveled over many countries beyond the sea, and having been welcomed to the hearth-stones of many of the chiefs of sovereigns of Europe, I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude to the Great Spirit for his goodness in conducting me again to the home of my fathers; and I desire, before returning to the bosom of my kindred, to grasp, in friendship, the hand of the great father of his people."

To this the President replied that he was very happy to extend the hand of friendship to the representative of the Chippewa nation, and expressed a deep interest in their future welfare. He concluded by presenting to the chief a large and elegant silver medallion, as a token of respect and regard.—*Washington Union.*

BOSTON, April 5.

COTTON FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE—MARINE DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The large cotton factory at Kennebunk, Maine, owned by the Messrs. Brown, was destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock this morning. The fire broke out in the picker-machine shop. The counting-house and books were saved.

A severe storm visited us last night. In the adjoining county towns, snow to the depth of one inch fell.

The schooner Pearl, from Boston, for Portsmouth, yesterday went ashore on Coffin beach, at Gloucester. All hands on board perished.

The body of Captain Tuckerman has been washed ashore, and $400 in gold found on his person. None of the bodies of the crew have yet been recovered. The cargo of the Pearl consisted of cotton and flour, and is a total loss.

The factory was insured for the following amounts in the Boston offices: $15,000 in the Manufacturers'; $10,000 in the Merchants'; $5,000 in another, and in Philadelphia for $10,000 in the Franklin.

PROBABILITY OF A PARDON FOR WEBSTER.—The Boston correspondent of the New York Mirror says, in reference to Professor Webster's sentence:—There is not the slightest probability, I am given to understand by those who ought to know best, that the penalty of death will be commuted to any less degree of punishment. On the point a very strong feeling of jealousy exists in the Senate, and a motion made to recommit and so ineffectually for the procurement of the pardon of Washington Goode, or a commutation of his sentence, are as yet well remembered by all, and the sentence of similar import in favor of a professor would produce a sensation scarcely, if any, short of tumultuous in this community.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The Whig ticket for State Officers of Rhode Island has succeeded by an overwhelming majority. The vote was small, and the opposition merely nominal. The returns thus far show the following result:

Whig 4,696, Democratic 794, Free-Soil 128.—Eight towns are yet to be heard from. The Whig officers thus re-elected are:

Henry B. Anthony, Governor.
Thomas Whipple, Lieut. Governor.
Elisha R. Potter, Secretary of State.
Joseph M. Blake, Attorney General.
Stephen Cahoone, General Treasurer.

A GREAT FRESHET.—STORMS.—A tremendous freshet has occurred in Canada, and great danger anticipated to be the result.

A severe storm of snow and rain, has been experienced in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, occasioning serious damage. The wind in have become deranged, and serious disasters look for.

THE "GIFT OF THE GAB."—The Washington *Daily Globe*, of Saturday, says: "During the first session of the last Congress, we printed about 1,396,000 pages of speeches of members in pamphlet form, and in the same proportion at the second or short session, and the number we shall print this session will probably not fall short of one million five hundred thousand copies."

It becomes a serious question as to who reads it all!

RETURN OF A COMET.—Lieut. M. F. Maury communicates to the National Intelligencer some interesting astronomical news. He states that a letter from the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Georgetown College, who sailed from Rio in October last, contains the following item:

"On November 28th, at 7½ P. M., we saw distinctly a comet westward, nearly in the track of the sun, and about fourteen degrees above the horizon, as measured with the quadrant, the nucleus very distinct, and about as large in appearance as Mars; the tail curved and pointed towards the south, (S. W.; quite bright) and nearly a degree in length, as visible to the naked eye, but much larger when viewed with the spy-glass. It was seen by all the crew, for twenty minutes, when a cloud intervened it, and it never more was seen.

It is thought that this may be the great comet of 1264 and 1556, the return of which astronomers are expecting about this time.

☞ A correspondent of the Charleston News writing from Washington City, says: "The assertion of Professor Agassiz at the Scientific Convention in your city that the human family is not of one common origin, has caused a considerable sensation among our Divines, who, I presume will, on his return to this city, challenge him to a discussion on the subject. Such a controversy would be highly interesting, more especially as the Professor says he can maintain his position from Scripture. But Holy Writ emphatically declares that "in Adam we *all died*," and how could this have been unless the whole human race descended from him.

FIRE.—The fine mansion at Montpelier, near to opposite the village of Bluffton, S. C., belonging to the estate of the late Wm. E. Bayard, was entirely consumed by fire, a little before day, on the morning of the 4th instant. This was one of the handsomest, largest and most commodious country seats in the State, and is celebrated as the scene of a tragical event in the partisan warfare of the revolution, Colonel Hayne's refusal for the murder of his father, long and perseveringly followed to, its bloody consummation.

GAS.—A gas apparatus was received by the last steamer from Liverpool, by which gas can be manufactured of rosin and water, at a cost of about one dollar per thousand feet. The process is very simple, and the gas, when made, much purer than that of the gas companies of this city. We shall witness an exhibition of this gas in a few days, which will throw some light on this gas question.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—An old and highly respectable citizen of New York, Abraham Lockwood, Esq., committed suicide on Friday morning, by cutting his throat. Mr. Lockwood was a very wealthy man, but the perplexities of business pressing upon him, in a period of temporary indisposition, depressed his spirits, and even deranged his mind—for it is said that the apprehension of impending poverty impelled him to the dreadful deed. He was 51 years old.

☞ We learn from Boston that that the family of Dr. Parkman paid Littlefield voluntarily, on Saturday, the reward of $3,000, offered by them for finding Dr. Parkman.

☞ Affairs from Columbus, Ohio, state that the Convention for revising the Constitution will be Democratic by a considerable majority.

☞ Sadler & Co.'s jewelry store in Baltimore street, (Baltimore,) was robbed last night of six thousand dollars worth of goods, including one hundred gold watches.

The Panama arrived in New York on the 10th, at about 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Official Report of Debates.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 14, 1850.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The Hon; J. B. Plauche, Lieutenant Governor, presiding.

Mr. Clark moved to reconsider that section of the School Bill imposing a tax on trades and professions, and one-fourth of one per cent on all auction sales. This section, and the bill to which it was attached by the committee who reported the bill, but was prorogued at a moment when the Senate had become fatigued with the discussion, and was passed, he was led to believe, without sufficient reflection. He had voted for its passage, but had since become convinced that it operated unjustly. He desired an opportunity of changing his vote, as he was satisfied that the section ought not to have passed. It was suddenly pressed upon the Senate, and he had voted on it without an opportunity of examining it with that attention which its intrinsic importance demanded.

Mr. Moore seconded the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Ray raised the question of order; that the motion having been once decided, and regularly adopted, it was not in order to renew another reconsideration. He had no objection that the gentleman should change his vote, but that would not vary the result.

Mr. Moore hoped that, by the consent of the Senate, the bill might be reconsidered, and the clause struck out. He was thankful that it was not in the bill to the other House.

Mr. Ray considered that this very clause would obtain many votes in the other house than any other portion of the bill. In any event, it could be no great stumbling block; for if the House did not concur, the Senate could recede, or a Committee of Conference might be appointed, and the disagreement in that way be settled. He would insist on supporting the bill.

Mr. Peck unexceedingly changed his vote.

Mr. Von Wrisby, on behalf of the Joint Committee appointed to inquire into the persons now governing the making of Levees, made a report, which, on motion of Mr. Cole, was ordered to be printed—1000 copies in English and 1000 in French.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Penitentiary Bill.

Mr. Ray moved for the adoption of the first section of the House bill. He considered that it embraced every thing that could legally be accomplished.

Mr. Peck moved to strike out the whole and substitute for said bill. He insisted, that by the express words of the contract, and by the law, the Penitentiary was to be kept by the Governor on the premises free of all charge, and that they had no right to prefer a claim therefor. These additions and improvements were to be left free of all charge, to the State.

Mr. Moore sustained a similar view of the subject, referring to the several laws and to the contract of lease itself.

The question was further debated by Messrs. Burges, Swayze, Drew and Ray, in favor of the House bill.

When the question was taken on the motion to lay the substitute on the table, which motion prevailed on a call for the yeas and nays:

The 1st section was then amended and adopted as amended by a vote of 31 yeas, 6 nays.

The balance of the bill was amended and adopted.

The question recurring on the final passage,

Mr. Peck called for the yeas and nays—22 yeas; 6 nays.

Mr. Beebe called up the bill for the relief of Bernard Lafaye, a veteran of 1814—'15. Adopted.

Mr. Adams offered an additional section granting a similar sum to Francois Hernanez, a veteran, which was adopted, and the bill finally passed.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Act for the relief of the inhabitants of the State subject to inundations from the Mississippi river, &c.

It was laid on the table subject to call.

The Senate took up the act to change the sessions of the Supreme Court from Opelousas to St. Martinsville.

Mr. Duncan advocated its passage.

Mr. Swayze opposed it.

Mr. Segur moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Moore moved the question to lay on the table, and called for the ayes and nays—18 ayes. 9 nays.

Mr. Ray called up the resolution requiring the State Engineer to make a survey of the Bayou de l'Ours. Amended on motion of Mr. Peck and passed.

On motion of Mr. Beebe the Senate took up the act to provide for the support of the Charity Hospital. Passed.

Mr. Cole called up the resolution requiring the State Engineer to make certain surveys of the improvements on the Bayou Lafourche. Passed.

Mr. Van Wickle, on behalf of the Special Committee to whom was referred the memorial of John C. Rose, reported adversely to said memorial.

He also, at the same time, submitted a minority report, in favor of the petitioner. The opinion of the majority of the Committee is that, that this was a peculiar case and out of the general rule laid down by the Council on the subject, and should not be concurred. He therefore thinks the memorial ought to be indemnified and reports accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Dufour, the Senate took up the act defining what rights and property shall be exempt from seizure.

Mr. Swayze moved that the bill be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Duf ur opposed the motion and sustained the bill as a wise, just and necessary measure.

Mr. Swayze thought the existing legislation a sufficient amount of property was exempted from seizure. Not only by the Code of Practice, but by other legislation. The effect of this bill was to place every thing beyond the reach of the creditor, and to create a privileged class in the community not subject to pay their debts, or responsible towards taxation.

Mr. Waddill said he did not see the point of the argument of the Senator from St. Landry (Mr. Swayze). Those laws of exemption already exist by our legislation and the bill only brings them together, so that they can all be found in one place—Their necessity and wisdom have stood the test of experience and time, and should stand.

Mr. Dufour remarked, that those laws were in accordance with the progressive spirit of the age, and were designed to prevent the existence of pauperism. They had been adopted in most of the States of the Union with beneficial results. He would call for the yeas and nays.

The question recurring on the adoption of the section.

Mr. Dufour expressed himself opposed to the clause which exempted but one half of the salary of the officers of the Legislature. He considered that the whole amount should be exempted.

Mr. Segur moved to amend the bill by striking out after the words "and the salary of each officer," to the amount of one half thereof," and inserting the words of state officers

Mr. Dufour opposed the amendment. He said he was averse to favoring a class already too highly favored. He saw no reason why public officers should enjoy more privileges than any other class. Their debts and their salaries should not be shielded by any partial legislation. He would call for the yeas and nays on the amendment, as it was opposed to say such principle, and if embraced in the bill, he should vote against it.

The yeas and nays on the amendment were taken.

Mr. Swayze said he wished to place all on an equality, and would therefore propose to amend by adding after the word "money due for wages," the words "for labor and incidentals." The amendment was adopted and the section adopted as amended.

Mr. Segur moved that the Senate adjourn until this evening, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Ray moved that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

The question was taken on Mr. Ray's motion, and Mr. Richardson called for the ayes and nayes—17 ayes, 13 nays.

Whereupon, the Senate adjourned.

BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 943.]
AN ACT

To authorize Charles Boudousquie to adopt Marie and Charles Paul Ledue.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That Charles Boudousquie, of the city of New Orleans, be and he is hereby authorized to adopt as his children Marie and Charles Paul Ledue, and to give them, in place of their present names, that of Marie Boudousquie and Charles Paul Boudousquie.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That said adoption shall be effected by means of an authentic act passed before one of the Notaries Public and for the city of New Orleans.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That the adoption being thus effected, the said Marie and Charles Paul Ledue, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges appertaining to legitimate children, and shall, for all interests and purposes, be considered as if they were actually and in fact the legitimate children of Charles Boudousquie.

E. W. MOISE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. PLAUCHE,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 15th, 1850.
JOSEPH WALKER,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
Certified to be a true copy from the original.
CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 944.]
AN ACT

Authorizing the payment of certain sums to persons therein mentioned.

Whereas, The Legislature, at its sessions in the years eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and forty-eight, rendered judgments in favor of Henry J. Adams, and their securities, from two judgments rendered against them in favor of the State for five hundred dollars in each case, said judgments were rendered upon two bonds executed by the parties for their appearance at the District Court, in the parishes of St. Tammany and St. Landry, upon charge of larceny, and as a consequence of said release, the Sheriffs and Clerks of said parishes, and the witnesses in said prosecution, were prevented from recovering their fees; Therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That C. F. Bailey, who was then Sheriff of the parish of Washington, Athanase Penn, Sheriff of the parish of St. Tammany, Hardy Richardson, Clerk of Washington, Wesley Mallory, Clerk of St. Tammany, and all the witnesses in both of said cases, whose names are on the subpœnas on file in the Clerk's office of Public Accounts: Provided, That the sum hereby appropriated shall not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, and that this act be in force from and after its passage.

E. W. MOISE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. G. BEYCE,
President pro tem. of the Senate.
Approved March 15th, 1850.
JOSEPH WALKER,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
Certified to be a true copy from the original.
CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 945.]
AN ACT

To exempt the property held by Charitable Institutions from Municipal taxation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the property of the Female Orphan Asylum of New Orleans, of the Poydras Asylum, of the New Orleans Catholic Association for the relief of the Orphans, of the Widows Asylum, and the property of all other charitable institutions, be, and the same are hereby exempted from any taxation by the City Council of Orleans, or the several Municipalities thereof.

E. WARREN MOISE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. PLAUCHE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Six March, 1850.
CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 946.]
AN ACT

Relating to the Levee Fund, which was passed by the Legislature, at its present session.

OFFICIAL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the State Engineer be, and he is hereby authorized to employ the State hands, or a portion of the same, in repairing the crevasse from the Bayou Sara levee, if he deems it necessary, provided that the same does not interfere with the works previously ordered.

E. W. MOISE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. PLAUCHE,
Lieut. Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 21st, 1850.
JOSEPH WALKER,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
Certified to be a true copy from the original.
CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 947.]
RESOLUTION.

Whereas the improvement of the Bayous Macon and Tensas is of a vital importance to a large and wealthy portion of the State, and as the improvement of said Bayous has been heretofore very much neglected, and

Be it therefore Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the State Engineer be, and he is hereby required to direct the hands belonging to the Second Internal Improvement District, to repair to those streams, as soon as said engineer may deem it proper, and commencing with the Macon, continue the force on those works, till all the obstructions to the safe and successful navigation of those Bayous be fully removed: Provided, this work do not interfere with works previously ordered.

E. WARREN MOISE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. PLAUCHE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 21st, 1850.
JOSEPH WALKER,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
Certified to be a true copy from the original.
CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 948]
RESOLUTION

Instructing the State Engineer to remove the obstructions from Bayous Bœuf and Pass.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the State Engineer be, and he is hereby instructed to employ the State hands, or a portion of the same, in removing the obstructions from the Bayou Bœuf and Pass