The New-Orleans Bee

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, " 5

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for three per only or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

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Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do,	50
Banks, insurance office, public institutions,	50

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All notices of Candidates for political offices, all notices or articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

HEAD QUARTERS 1st Division L. M. } New Orleans, March 1st, 1845. }

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.

1. On Saturday, the 8th inst. the 2d Brigade of Maine Militia, for a Brigadier General for the Second Brigade First Division L. M. will be Brigadier General H. B. Trout, whose commission has expired.

2. The Staff of the aforesaid Brigade will be, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. under the superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Pugh, of the Infantry corps, and Lieutenant Colonel V. Armant, commanding the 3d Battalion 6th Regiment.

3. Should it happen that any regiment, battalion, or separate corps within the brigade be not organized, the commanding officer of such regiment, battalion, or separate corps will be responsible for the election of company officers, who, when elected, shall be mustered by him for the election of field officers.

By order of John A. Lewis, Major General commanding 1st military division of the State of Maine.

STE. COLOMBE DAVIS, Aid-de-Camp.

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE NOTICE.

PERSONS who have information respecting the College, are respectfully informed that the undersigned is at present in the city and will remain until Friday the 7th inst. He may be found daily at the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M. at the Verandah Hotel.

LOUIS ELKIN, President.

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE.

IN the establishment of this institution, an attempt has been made to form a Northern College adapted to a Southern population. We will briefly state what means we have at our disposal, and in what manner we intend to employ them.

Situated within a short distance of the South Western Metropolis, in a spot peculiarly exempt from all epidemic diseases, and offering the convenience for bathing in the salubrious waters of Lake Pontchartrain, we believe the location of the College to be unsurpassed within the limits of our State.

In conformity with our plan, the instruction of the students is confided to northern professors. Gentlemen selected in the Northern Colleges—the professors of the French and Spanish only excepted.

LEWIS ELKIN, President.

The following gentlemen, having their sons in the Institution, will depend in information:—

Hon. Wm. Freret.
Hon. Edward Simon, of the Supreme Court.
Hon. Manuel White.
Hon. Judge Jones, Covington.

T B Lobean, Esq.	R J Palfrey, Esq.
Thomas Toby, Esq.	Richard M. Carter, Esq.
Gustave Roselius, Esq.	Louis Lewandowski, Esq.
Richard Charles, Esq.	John Marais, Esq.
Théophile Fortier, Esq.	J P Whitney, Esq.
Alexander Philips, Esq.	Joachim Rodi, Esq.
J A Bonzill.	J B Leche, Esq.
Theodore Shuts, Esq.	Daniel Frederick, Esq.
A F Lambre, Esq.	Thomas Fellows, Esq.
Philip Dashiell, Esq.	in the Agent of the College.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH JAONETS, CAMBRICS, LAWNS ORGANDIES, LACE MUSLINS AND STRIPED MUSLINS, PLAITED LAINETES, BORDERS AND BALZORINES, just received from importation, at very low prices

H. M. SIMPSON, 83 Chartres street, corner of Custom-house, has just received from Europe and New York a large and splendid assortment of New Spring Goods unusual above to which he invites the attention of purchasers. As the price at which he will be found the most style of Spring Goods which will be sold at the lowest possible prices, viz:

One case yardwide French lawns, fast colors,	25	cts
One case do do do	25	do
One case do do do	37	do
One case do do do very rich,	44	do
One case splendid organdie lawns at	50	do

One case embroidered organdies, $5 per robe.
Rich French muslins, warranted fast colors and yard wide from 50 cts. to 50 cts. and after 1 Oct. per robe.
Two cases Barages and Balzorines, from 44 to 50 cts.
Two cases extra rich at 62 and 75 cts. such as sold for $1 here at Fryer.
Five cases heavy dish linen for family use.
Three cases linen cambric bdkfs, from 15 cts to $100 each
Three cases cotton and linen mosquito netting.
Five cases cambric muslins, in the same hand and half bose, mixed, blue and grey, and black cotton and silk.
Also, selling off—a large assortment of calicoes from 8 cts to 18 cts per yard, warranted solors and handsome styles; together with a full assortment of Fancy and Plantation Dry Goods. m1—10 cod

LETTER PAPER—French letter paper, very fine, very low, for European postage, in boxes of 16 reams, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON.
m1 34 Tchoupitoulas

SIGARS—of various brands and descriptions, a very large and assorted stock, imported from Havana, on hand and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON.
m1 34 Tchoupitoulas

RECEIVED by late arrivals and for sale at the store of the undersigned:

Salmon with small and large note and long bags, of all sizes;
Cod note, of the most approved manufacture; salmon and herring of all sizes;
Billiard fortunes, coarse and superior quality;
Sardines in oil and preserved;
Anger's gingerbread, cassis, kirsch and abaysch;
Irish potatoes of a superior quality, for table use.
m1 P LEVERICH, 70 Gravier.

FRESH SEEDS.

MR. LEBLEVRE has the honor of informing his customers that he has just received per ship Champlain, a fine assortment of flower and vegetable seeds of the crop of 1844.

COAL at five bits per bushel delivered—good barrels of superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and in large pieces, for sale by the cart load and delivered free of cartage at five bits per bbl. WEAVER & WRIGHT
1-2 Old Basin

NEW AND FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS FOR LADIES DRESSES.

C. M. SIMPSON, 83 Chartres street, corner of Custom-house, has just received by the recent arrivals from France and New York, the following new goods:

1 case Bobrettes; low priced;	
1 do do do and medium price;	
1 do extra rich, entirely new designs;	
1 do new plaid French lawns;	
1 do Jaconets, new and rich;	

Several cartons barage scarfs and fancy handkerchiefs;
1 case new and rich silks for dresses, which will be sold at very low prices;
2 cases percales, new and rich styles;
Several cases of calicoes at all prices;
Also—Selling off at less than cost, a large quantity of Calicoes, Mr Simpson, Chartres st. m1 together with a full and complete assortment of dry goods suited to family use. f 13

LATE PUBLICATIONS

TAYLOR'S Manual of Ancient and Modern, edited by Professor S. C. Henry.
Stanley's Life and Correspondence of Dr. Thos Arnold
Mental Improvements, being a Supplement to Dr Ure's Great Dictionary.
Bishop Southgate's Reply to the Missionaries at Constantinople.
Bishop Chalcedon's Trial—Also, his Statement of Facts connected with the Trial.
The Two Apprentices, a Tale for Youth, by Mary Hewitt.
Just received and for sale by
J. B. STREET, 14 Camp street,
Successor to Norman, Street & Co.

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATION, 14th edition, 1844.
NAUTICAL ALMANAC for 1846 and 1847.
BLUNT'S AMERICAN COAST PILOT, 11th edition, improved.
SHIP MASTER'S ASSISTANT and Commercial Digest, first edition.
MERCHANTS and SEAMENS' EXPEDITIOUS MEASURER, 1844.
Just received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & Co.
Law Booksellers and Stationers,
m1 Corner Camp and Gravier

SUPERFINE CORDIALS, fruit juice—Cherry, Raspberry, Currant, Strawberry and Orange, in brandy and in syrup, from Messrs Dedie and Fils, Paris. The undersigned have received and offer for sale, in cases containing 12 dozen each, viz: 12 dozen orange in flasks and halves; 12 do Mandarine in do; 12 do Kirsch; 6 do Kirsch; 6 do Raspberry; 12 do Strawberry; 12 do gooseberry syrup; 12 do Currant; 12 do raspberry juice. LOREILLE & Co.
f 27 corner Royal and Customhouse

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms, the following articles—1000 barrels favorite St. Louis flour; 210 barrels Mess, R O and Prime Pork; 300 barrels Prime and Mess Beef; 50 barrels N. North and South Mackerel; 50 barrels No 3 Nova Scotia do; 400 kegs Old Colony Iron 6d. Nails, 20 bales first sort Bonnet Hops; 200 kegs Fresh Butter; 100 kegs cream fresh Smyrna Figs; 100 boxes New Bedford sperm Candles; 100 painted Pails; 15 barrels No 1 Castor Oil, 200 boxes sliced Princess Sugars; 10 casks fresh Boston Sugar cakes; 100 dozen Blacking; bale Rope; 100 bags Laguira Coffee; 50 bill chests Bonching and Young Hyson Teas; 9 patent platform Scales.
f 26—1w PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras

SUNDRIES for sale by the subscriber—300 boxes white, yellow and brown Havana sugar, 1000 bags Havana, Rio, Java and St. Domingo coffee; 100 bales tobacco, Virginia to do Alejo; 200 do Cuba wrappers and fillers, 10,000 segars Regalias, &c., different brands; 6 serooms indigo good quality. 30 bris arrow root, for sale by
FRANCIS LAMPE, 27 Old Levee

MACKEREL—No 3 mackerel in brls and half bbls, for sale by J W STANTON & Co.
m1 corner of Magazine and Lafayette

RIO COFFEE—1000 bags prime Rio coffee, just up in double mats and single trilled bags, recd by ships Harriet and Warsaw, from Rio de Janeiro, for sale by
f 25 J W STANTON & Co.
corner of Magazine and Lafayette st

SPERM OIL—10 cases sperm oil, of superior quality, warranted winter strained, clear and free and stand cold weather, for sale by
J W STANTON & Co.
f 25 corner Magazine and Lafayette

SPERM CANDLES—500 boxes imported New Bedford sperm candles, for sale by
J W STANTON & Co.
f 25 corner Magazine and Lafayette

FRUITS IN VINEGAR from Bordeaux, 50 cases assorted capers, gherkins, olives, &c. for sale by
f 26 LOREILLE & Co.
corner of Royal and Customhouse

WINES AND LIQUORS—In quarter casks Curaoa Superior Oporto Port Wine; 1 qr. casks and 4 half pipes Madeira Wine; 12 bbl pipes Dupuy Brandy; 4 bbl pipes Dumas Brandy; 2 qr. casks Imitation Brandy; 50 pipes Water Gin; also—10 qr. casks Imitation Brandy; 2 bbl pipes Mixed Brandy, for sale very low to close sales
f 26 FORDICE & REID, 34 Gravier

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH, 4, 1845.

STATE DEBTS.—An abortive effort was made yesterday in the House to reconsider the vote taken last Friday, on the passage of the Citizens' Bank Bill. Mr. Cruzat, who had been detained from the House by indisposition during the debate, embraced this opportunity of making known his views. He sustained the bill in a brief, energetic and forcible speech, characterized by much good sense, sound logic, and fervid patriotism. The vote to reconsider was taken and lost—22 to 24.—The bill, therefore, has finally passed the House, and only awaits the concurrence of the Senate to become a law. We trust most sincerely that that body will not hesitate in approving a measure which will place the State at once in a position of commanding credit and honor, and relieve her from the reproach of having temporarily though indirectly, given countenance to repudiation.

THE CONVENTION has at length adopted as the basis of representation, the number of qualified electors. It is not improbable, however, that an attempt will be made to reconsider the question. We must not deceive ourselves upon this subject; the basis of representation can only be considered as definitively settled, when the share of representation to which New Orleans will be determined, has been decided.

Several members of the Convention are disposed in a spirit of compromise, to adopt the federal basis on the one hand and to give to New Orleans on the other, the full representation which she may claim under that basis. Our opinion of this basis is well known. Among other prominent defects, it is particularly unfavorable to the city, and deprives it individually of a portion of its just influence. We would nevertheless prefer a compromise like the one in question, to an arbitrary apportionment which would be binding hereafter in violation of every thing like equity and justice.

The compromise is absolutely necessary, and we know of none better calculated to produce harmony and stifle discontent than the one proposed. It yields some thing to justice, and recognizes at least partially the claims of New Orleans, while it can hardly fail to satisfy the country members whose parishes, under a federal apportionment, would obtain a larger representation than almost any other system.

CONVENTION.

Mr. Downs yesterday presented a substitute for the entire section on the subject of apportionment. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sellers proposed to take the entire population white and black, as the basis of representation.

Mr. Guion proposed a mixed basis, including population and taxable property.

Mr. Wadsworth gave notice that he would on Wednesday move a reconsideration of the vote taken on the federal basis. He then moved to lay the entire section on the table. Lost.

Mr. Guion's proposition was then put to the vote and lost by a vote of 17 to 41.

Mr. Seller's motion was likewise lost by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. O'Bryan, representation according to the number of qualified electors, was adopted—yeas 33; nays 18.

Mr. Downs' substitute, which makes the entire number of representatives 97, and gives a maximum of 20 members to New Orleans, was laid on the table.

Mr. Marigny sustained the rights of the city. But he was by no means anxious that the seat of government should be fixed at New Orleans. It may be transported to Jackson, if the Convention desire it, provided the city be allowed her just proportion of representation. If New Orleans be despoiled, as there is too much reason to fear, discontent, hatred, and perhaps outbreaks may occur.

Mr. Beatty sustained the report of the Committee.—If the limit of one-fifth be stricken out, the city will have but a sixth. Instead of gaining, she will lose by the motion.

Mr. Benjamin proposed to strike out the whole of the proviso. He explained that in the Committee he had stood alone in favor of the city. He consented to take a fifth, because it was all he could get; but as the other members of the Committee thought the limit of one-fifth too high, he considered himself at liberty to vote against it, because he believed it too low. His colleagues were unanimous in protesting against an injustice so flagrant as that proposed in the bill—an injustice which violated every principle of popular government, and which was the more palpable, as the country would under all circumstances preserve a preponderating influence in the State.

He was of opinion, after mature reflection, that every parish ought to have provisionally and until the next apportionment, at least one representative. To determine otherwise would be to deprive of a separate representation several of the oldest parishes in the State, but he wished that every section of the State, without exception, should be adequately and fairly represented.

He admitted that different interests ought to be represented. He acknowledged the advantage arising from a compact representation, and with a view of neutralizing this advantage, he proposed to diminish by one-tenth or even by a fifth, the share of representation which belonged to the city. Further than this he would not consent to go. To assert that our representation should be forever limited was an atrocious outrage.

It was feared that the country might be sacrificed by the influence of the city. If such a fear were well founded, it would spring from the most deplorable, the darkest prejudices. Such a controlling influence was impossible. How could the City ever govern the State with an insignificant minority in the Senate, and a minority in the House! If, however, this radical diversity of interests existed, we would be pitilessly sacrificed, since we would remain in a minority in both branches of the Legislature. There was no doubt that with the section proposed by the Committee, we would be utterly unprotected, and delivered over, bound hand and foot, to our adversaries.

He refuted in a masterly argument the curious assertions of Mr. Downs and others, that the taxes on trades and professions are paid indirectly by the country. He proved on the contrary that these taxes, and particularly those on auctions, injured considerably the city, by diverting the current of business to New York or elsewhere. The effect of these taxes was to diminish our commerce, which would be greatly extended, if they were removed. And yet we are gravely told that these taxes are indirectly paid by the country.

Mr. O'Bryan proposed to include the Parish of Jefferson in the restriction, and to declare that no part of the State having commercial interests, shall be entitled to more than one-fifth of the representation.

Mr. Conrad supported the motion of Mr. Benjamin to strike out the provision in an energetic and able argument.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 22d three communications were received from the Treasury Department. The first was the annual report concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States, of which 1500 extra copies were ordered. The second, in reference to the emoluments and expenses of collectors of the customs; and the third, concerning frauds in land surveys in Michigan—all of which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Choate introduced a bill for the extension of Morse's Electro Magnetic Telegraph from Baltimore to New York. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Walker presented the credentials of Jesse Speight elected a Senator from Mississippi for six years from the 4th March next.

The Texas resolutions were then taken up, and Mr. Huntington concluded his speech against annexation. He was followed by Mr. Ashley and Mr. Dickinson in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Dayton then obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after some preliminary business the general appropriation bill was taken up, and various amendments concurred in. Among them were an appropriation of $69,000 for the purchase and distribution among the members of certain books; an appropriation of $5,000 for the purchase of books for the Congressional Library; an appropriation of $20,000 for furnishing and repairing the President's house; an appropriation for improvements about the Treasury buildings; another of $30,000 for building a customhouse in Savannah; another of $5,000 for the support of lunatics in the District of Columbia, &c. An amendment authorizing the payment of arrears from 1832 to 1836, to the Clerk of the Customhouse of New Orleans, was rejected—yeas 62, nays 71. The bill was then read a third time and finally passed.

The House then adjourned.

☞ The Bostonians have at length got a Mayor. At the eighth trial Thomas A. Davis, the Native, or more properly speaking, the Pietschian candidate, was elected. The Locofocos ran no candidate this time, and the vote stood as follows: Davis 4,872; Parker (w.) 4,376; scattering 325. Davis's majority 171. From what the papers say, the contest must have been a sort of theological one, between the Unitarians and Presbyterians.

☞ The weather in New York is remarkably warm and genial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

☞ It will be observed that the advertisement for Professor Billiman's Geological Lectures, announces the fossil animal creation for the remaining lectures—from the humblest shell fish or worm to man.

☞ The Rev. John B. Finney, agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, will lecture to-day, to-morrow and the next day, at the Reverend Mr. Clapps Church. The lectures will commence at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Louis Morel, who was arrested on a charge of maltreating his wife, has been examined before Recorder Genois, and the case dismissed—the charge proving to be unfounded.

☞ Nathan, slave of Mr. Dubois, was arrested yesterday by the police of the 1st Municipality, charged with inveigling away a female slave and her infant child, the property of Mr. A. Dupuch.

THE WHIGS of New York city have nominated DUDLEY SELDEN as their candidate for Mayor.

A VAST QUANTITY of business was yesterday transacted in the Legislature, and the calendar was cleared of some 20 or 30 private bills, principally reported by the Committee on Claims.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—An extract from a letter dated Apalachicola, February 26th, to a commercial house in this city, by the schr. Swallow, says:

"Our Mail Boat met with a serious accident this morning, about 12 miles above; blowing up and killing some twelve persons."

No further particulars were received.

TEXAS.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says:—The Texas question seems to be as uncertain as to its issue as ever. It is conceded that there is now a majority of the Senate in favor of annexation in the abstract, but there is much difficulty as to the details. The question will finally be taken on Tuesday night next.

DESPERATE AND BLOODY AFFAIR.—The Georgetown (D. C.) Advocate says:—

"During Wednesday night, three of the police officers, Messrs. Barnacle, Adams, and Poston, succeeded in arresting a runaway slave, belonging to Mr. Lawrence Morton, concealed in one of the rooms of the house of the slave and some other blacks. The fellow had been absent from his master for some months we believe, and the officers having received intimation of his whereabouts, (the house of a negro is usually the place of refuge,) they surrounded it, to the spot determined to secure him. The negro himself—an athletic fellow—assailed them with an axe, whilst his friends endangered the lives of the officers by assaulting them with a pistol and bludgeons. From the collection of negroes, and the manner in which they were prepared to resist, it is evident they anticipated the visit of the officers. Mr. Barnacle suffered much by loss of blood from a blow received over the eye."

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

We have files of the Rio de Janeiro Journal to the 3d of January inclusive, for which we are indebted to Gilpin's Exchange reading room. The paper of that date announces the arrival of the U. S. frigate Raritan, from Monte Video, which sailed on the 17th December.

The city was bombarded on the 15th by General Oribe, but no great harm was done. It was reported that Oribe intended to make a general attack on the 16th, but that day passed over without any hostile movement.

The frigate Congress sailed from Monte Video for Rio on the same day with the Raritan, and was going into port when the Mary Chilton came out.

On the 1st of January the session of the General Assembly was opened by the Emperor in person, who read a short speech from the throne. He merely announced that the failing health of the Princess Januaria had induced him to consent that she should pass a year in Europe; that quiet was restored in the province of Alagoas, and that a speedy result of the like nature was confidently hoped in reference to the province of Rio Grande.

The Journal of December 27 chronicles the appearance of the new comet.

The U. S. brig Bainbridge was at Rio on the 4th of January.

THE STEAM PUMP.—This machine for pumping out ships by steam, is doing wonders. It is a small affair, not larger than a camboose, yet it contends successfully against fearful leaks. A gentleman who saw its operations the other day, exclaimed, "why, it would pump the North river dry, only let it be placed to put the water." It has certainly introduced a new era into the case of ships ashore.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19th, 1845.

I hasten to inform you that a German by the name of Harman, arrested a few day since, in your city, for passing counterfeit money, and now confined in our county jail, committed suicide this morning, by opening the blood vessels of both arms and stabbing himself in the abdomen so that his bowels protruded. He was found dead in his cell by the keeper of the jail.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 84, 1845.

The House assembled agreeably to adjournment. The roll being called 60 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Mr. Newport and Mr. Bailey, on the motion.

Mr. Walsh moved to reconsider his vote on the passage of the bill relative to the Citizens' Bank. His object was to obtain an expression of the sentiments of the members in a fair and full vote.

Mr. Pilie contended that the bill having passed its third reading, according to Jefferson's Manuel, could not be reconsidered.

The Speaker stated that the motion was in order, having been made at the proper time.

Mr. Cruzat said as he was not in his place, when the vote was taken, he felt bound to embrace the opportunity to express his views. He considered that the two first sections of the bill involved the honor of the State, while the third was merely for the subscription of the Bonds, and as the State was a partner in the bank, she doubtless was interested in the section, but he was ready unhesitatingly in the event of a reconsideration, to sacrifice the third section, because the interest of the State was as nothing compared with her honor.

We had passed a law to punish breaches of trust by private individuals by imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Now the State had pledged her faith to the bondholders, to guarantee the payment of these obligations? Had this been done? No! On the contrary there was now $70 000 of interest over due and payable, and yet the State had not paid, the State must, and if the State failed to pay, she committed a breach of trustworthy, and set a most contemptible example to her citizens. Individuals would be guilty of an offence for which she could not be punished, but which in a private individual was punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary. Is it less than the enormity of the example of the king is all powerful with the people—a virtuous monarch produces a virtuous people. In our happy government, the Legislature of the State and the National Congress are the sources of public morals and virtue. If they falter—if they err, the people became rapidly demoralized.

Mr. Cruzat further observed that the subject was vital so connected with the honor of the State. The act of 1842 was repudiation. The State had not had the moral courage of Mississippi in boldly avowing the doctrine, but though indirectly, it was as bad as direct. It was passing strange that the stockholders should insist on paying their debts in bonds not due until between the years 1845 and 1846, when it was obvious that the State was returning to foreign capital bearing six per cent interest, while capital here was worth nine.

What had been the effect of the act of 1842. When it passed the Legislature, the bonds were at 60 cents on the dollar. But the brokers immediately went into the market, and by their traffic, the bonds soon rose to 90 per cent—the State benefitted thereby! No! for its cash receipts $900,000 in every year. It had been said that the bill was of great advantage to the stockholders. There were two classes of stockholders. First—those who were solvent, second—those who were insolvent. The latter class paid nothing, while they pocketed the revenue of their property; while the solvent stockholders are obliged to pay the interest regularly. What was the result? That when the interest due had accumulated to a certain extent, the solvent stockholders would become insolvent. In fact the latter were in the position of a drowning man who caught at the skiff beside swimmer, with a view either of being borne to the shore or of causing both to go down together. Mr Cruzat repeated in conclusion, that if the bill were reconsidered, he would be perfectly willing to sacrifice the third section, but he believed that not a member of the House would willingly incur the responsibility of maintaining the act of 1842, which had brought dishonor upon the State, but he would unanimously agree in adopting the two first sections, and thus at once redeem the plighted faith of Louisiana.

On the motion to reconsider, the vote stood yeas 22, nays 24—the motion was lost.

Mr Ray moved a suspension of the rules to take up the messages of the Senate. The motion was agreed to.

The Speaker submitted an invitation to the House to unite in the celebration of the Anniversary of the Fire Department on the 4th March. Accepted.

The act to amend the act more effectually to prevent slaves obtaining spirituous liquors without the consent of their masters, was read twice.

The act granting leave of absence to Robert Sprdlan, was read three times and passed.

The act for the relief of Municipality No One was taken up read three times and passed.

The act providing for the speedy hearing in the Supreme Court of land certificate, was passed.

The bill for the relief of G P Brand was taken up, and passed, after a brief explanation by Mr Gardner.

The act for the relief of Moses Wilson & Bro. agents of John Williams, late Sheriff of Ouachita, came up, was read three times and passed.

The act for the relief of Moses Bry and others, surviving Theodore Bry, late Sheriff of Ouachita, was taken up, adopted and passed.

The act to grant a pension to Charles Craysonpf, was read three times and passed. Mr Moore explained that the vouchers showing the services of the subject of the bill during the campaign of 1814-15. The bill was adopted, read a third time and passed.

The act giving power to Notaries Public to administer certain oaths, was read three times and passed.

The Act to authorize the purchase of the Slee of the Louisiana Gazette came up. The bill authorizes the Secretary of State to purchase these files from 1803 to 1840, leaving the cost to the discretion of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Gayarre moved an amendment authorizing the purchase of the files of the Louisiana Courier from 1797 to 1840.

The motion was divided. Mr. Roy stated that these files would be by copy alone and contained important information in relation to various periods in the history of the Territory and State.

Mr. Gayarre said the object of his amendment was to complete the file, as it authorized the purchase of the Courier as far as back as 1797. He had received a letter on the subject, suggesting the purchase as an important and valuable one.

Mr Marks suggested that all the information embraced in these files were contained in other documents contained in the State Library. The appropriation now asked for came with a budgetary from gentlemen who had refused a few days ago, some thousands for the establishment of a Free School, on the ground of the precarious condition of the finances of the State. He saw no necessity whatever for this appropriation.

Mr Peck moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Texada said the matter had nothing to do with the object of education. The bill should be referred to Select Committee. This motion was seconded by Mr. Roche no more so than to Select Committee.

Mr Peck withdrew his motion and the bill was referred to a Special Committee of three, viz: Messrs Texada, Peck and Barrow.

On motion of Mr. Mebery, the act to incorporate the Congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of West Baton Rouge was taken up, read a second and third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr Perkins, the House took up the act to incorporate the Second Presbyterian Church of New Orleans, which was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr Pilie, by consent, introduced a bill more effectually to prevent gambling.

Mr Perkins, by consent, called up the act to alter the boundary lines of the parishes of De Soto and Caddo—The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr Marks, the act to provide for the lease of the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road was taken up, adopted, read a third time and passed.

Mr Young asked the House to take up the act amending the act relative to the Police Jury of Jackson. The motion prevailed. There was a bill from the minority likewise authorizing the Police Jury to appoint a Collector of the Parish Taxes for 1845; but the majority bill was adopted by sections.

Mr Crane offered an additional section changing the time for the appointment of the Collector of Parish Taxes of New Orleans from the 1st to the 15th April.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr Pilie, the act to grant leave of absence to Judge O. P. Fowler was taken up, adopted and passed.

On motion of the same member, the act amending the act relating to additional office of Associate Judge of the City Court of New Orleans was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr Peck, the act to legalize the fees of the Police Jury of the Parish of Franklin was taken up, read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr Texada, the House took up the various bills reported by the Committee on Claims.

The act for the relief of Louis Ricard, a veteran of 1814-15, was adopted and passed with an amendment by Mr Stille, introducing the opposition to $100 a month.

The act for the relief of P Lowrey was taken up. Mr Gayarre stated that it was a claim for timber taken for ship building, and secured legal tender. The amount had been allowed $100 but this was considered an inadequate compensation and the committee had reported in favor of $300.

Mr Stille remarked that Mr Lowrey had transmitted the testimony in the case of Judge Elliot and Mr Townsend. The bill was passed.

The act for the relief of J. Mc Feely was passed, after a brief explanation by Mr Texada.

The act for the relief of A Flournoy came up. Mr Moore explained that the claim was for services rendered Flournoy was severely scalped, and had suffered severely both in body and purse.

Mr Stille opposed the bill. He did not consider it a just claim to be presented to this body. The bill was laid on the table.

The act for the relief of P Lanvreaux came up. Mr Gayarre explained that the claim was for services rendered and had registered 240 mortgages for the State. The claim was laid on the table.

Mr Duncan moved to reconsider the bill. The State ought not to pay for services rendered by public officers. The State never paid fees in suits taken course of justice.

Mr Burthe thought it a strange doctrine that a public officer should be paid for services rendered. He was ignorant of the claim, but the Chairman had said the amount was just. At the suggestion of Mr Stille the bill was laid on the table subject to call, in consequence of the absence of the member (Mr Boquinet-ed), on behalf of whom the bill had been introduced.

The bill for the relief Marie U Ame, was taken up and passed.

An act appropriating a certain money for certain purposes was taken up.

In amending the Bill, a sum of $.50 was further appropriated for the repair of the bilum of the watchman. The bill was passed.

The act for the relief of Brand was taken up and passed.

The act for the relief Samuel Locke was taken up and passed.

The act for the relief of P Mallard was taken up. Mr Duncan explained that Mr Mallard had made certain repairs to the Supreme Court Room. His account had been approved by the Comptroller, and was just and reasonable. The bill was passed.

The act for the relief of Duran, Gayoyoso & Co, was taken up and passed.

The act for the relief of D Orcut, the act for the relief of D Sartier; the act for the relief of Francis Thomas, were all passed without discussion.

The act for the relief of Charles S. Martin was taken up. Mr Durignenad moved to amend it, so as to increase the pension from $25 to $30.

Mr Kenner said that as a broad and general principle it was better to give more than less, but he was opposed to a late direction in a banking corporation. Our own experience has established this. From the United States Bank, chartered by the Federal Government, down to the last incorporation of the Citizens' Bank, chartered by the State, the system of having Government directors has lead to the frequent mismanagement of the Institution. The greatest derelictions—he had almost said frauds—have been committed over with that fidelity which was expected by those supposed to represent her. Either their own interests or the interests of the other parties concerned did not permit the faithful discharge of their duties. The result has been invariably prejudicial to the State. In saying this, said Mr. Kenner, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I would not, in the State or elsewhere, relinquish her right to supervise those institutions, but I do fear, as a matter of the public, but I do fear there is a great difference between this supervision and an attempt on her part by a minority to carry them on, and to control the business. There is a difference in the principle and a vast difference in point of results.

There was another consideration. The object to impinge upon the State directorship was to have an eye to granting the faith of the State to the Property Banks, was to place the State Banks from mismanagement. But the design in the Property Banks was to place the State Bank in a position to be sacrificed, and thus nullify defeated the object of the State Bank. The Property Banks were created for the benefit of the State Bank, under the law, to withdraw one of her Directors. The case was the more important word that the residences had overlooked, which would have prevented this! It was the little word "certificates." Now, the Property Banks, by the Act of 1842, gave the Senator from Ouachita had only seen that word and weighed its import, that Senator would not have been so strenuous in his opposition to this section, because that part which affected the foreign bondholders alone had been struck out.

Mr Kenner said he did not recollect all that had fallen from the Senator from Ouachita, but he was sure he had not spoken of the bondholders. The Senator from New Orleans had proposed a question to him and he had called his attention to the section. He would repeat to order that he had unprepared stated to any person, that the change proving to be unfounded.

☞ Nathan, slave of Mr. Dubois, was arrested yesterday by the police of the 1st Municipality, charged with inveigling away a female slave and her infant child, the property of Mr. A. Dupuch.

THE WHIGS of New York city have nominated DUDLEY SELDEN as their candidate for Mayor.

A VAST QUANTITY of business was yesterday transacted in the Legislature, and the calendar was cleared of some 20 or 30 private bills, principally reported by the Committee on Claims.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—An extract from a letter dated Apalachicola, February 26th, to a commercial house in this city, by the schr. Swallow, says:

"Our Mail Boat met with a serious accident this morning, about 12 miles above; blowing up and killing some twelve persons."

No further particulars were received.

TEXAS.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says:—The Texas question seems to be as uncertain as to its issue as ever. It is conceded that there is now a majority of the Senate in favor of annexation in the abstract, but there is much difficulty as to the details. The question will finally be taken on Tuesday night next.

DESPERATE AND BLOODY AFFAIR.—The Georgetown (D. C.) Advocate says:—

"During Wednesday night, three of the police officers, Messrs. Barnacle, Adams, and Poston, succeeded in arresting a runaway slave, belonging to Mr. Lawrence Morton, concealed in one of the rooms of the house of the slave and some other blacks. The fellow had been absent from his master for some months we believe, and the officers having received intimation of his whereabouts, (the house of a negro is usually the place of refuge,) they surrounded it, to the spot determined to secure him. The negro himself—an athletic fellow—assailed them with an axe, whilst his friends endangered the lives of the officers by assaulting them with a pistol and bludgeons. From the collection of negroes, and the manner in which they were prepared to resist, it is evident they anticipated the visit of the officers. Mr. Barnacle suffered much by loss of blood from a blow received over the eye."

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

We have files of the Rio de Janeiro Journal to the 3d of January inclusive, for which we are indebted to Gilpin's Exchange reading room. The paper of that date announces the arrival of the U. S. frigate Raritan, from Monte Video, which sailed on the 17th December.

The city was bombarded on the 15th by General Oribe, but no great harm was done. It was reported that Oribe intended to make a general attack on the 16th, but that day passed over without any hostile movement.

The frigate Congress sailed from Monte Video for Rio on the same day with the Raritan, and was going into port when the Mary Chilton came out.

On the 1st of January the session of the General Assembly was opened by the Emperor in person, who read a short speech from the throne. He merely announced that the failing health of the Princess Januaria had induced him to consent that she should pass a year in Europe; that quiet was restored in the province of Alagoas, and that a speedy result of the like nature was confidently hoped in reference to the province of Rio Grande.

The Journal of December 27 chronicles the appearance of the new comet.

The U. S. brig Bainbridge was at Rio on the 4th of January.

THE STEAM PUMP.—This machine for pumping out ships by steam, is doing wonders. It is a small affair, not larger than a camboose, yet it contends successfully against fearful leaks. A gentleman who saw its operations the other day, exclaimed, "why, it would pump the North river dry, only let it be placed to put the water." It has certainly introduced a new era into the case of ships ashore.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Correspondence of the N.Y. Herald.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19th, 1845.

I hasten to inform you that a German by the name of Harman, arrested a few day since, in your city, for passing counterfeit money, and now confined in our county jail, committed suicide this morning, by opening the blood vessels of both arms and stabbing himself in the abdomen so that his bowels protruded. He was found dead in his cell by the keeper of the jail.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

FRIDAY, 28th February, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Downs, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the petition of P. J. A. Destrehan, asking a compens