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 the paper 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.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisements will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN lines, charged as a square.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $50
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do. 30
Banks, insurance offices, public institutions, 50

To advertisers in the French or English only, a reduction of 50 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

Any advertisements out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantations sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged for separately and at the ordinary rates.

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, M. M.
New Orleans, March 1st 1845.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.

1. An election will take place on Saturday, the 29th day of March instant, for a Brigadier General for the Second Brigade First Division L. M. vice Brigadier General R. B. Trist, whose commission has expired.

2. The Polls will be opened at the Maisonville, from 10 o'clock A M to 4 o'clock P. M. under the superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel W W Pugh, of the 7th Regiment 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 will immediately notify one of the election of company officers, who, when elected, shall be mustered by him for the election of field officers.

By order of Major General Lee, Brigade General commanding the military division of the State of La.

STE. COLOMBE DAVIS,
Aide de-Camp.

HEAD QUARTERS,
New Orleans, January 28, 1845.

GENERAL ORDER, No 11.

An election will be held on the first Saturday in May (A. D. 1845) at Davidson's, L. M. for the purpose of electing a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General E Bemier.

The polls will be opened from 10 till 4 o'clock, A M, at such places as designated in each Brigade, viz:

4th Brigade	commanded by	Vermilionville
11th do	do	Bassin.
8th do	do	Natchitoches.
6th do	do	Monroe.
10th do	do	Vidalia.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

W. A. FARMANT, Adj'nt and Insp Gen pro tem.

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE.—NOTICE.

PERSONS who may desire information respecting the Collège, are respectfully informed that Mr Wadsworth is at present in the city and will remain until Friday the 17th inst. He may be found daily in the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M. at the Varieties Hotel.

md 3t LUCIEN 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, on a spot entirely exempt from all epidemic diseases, and of the purest and most convenient of 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 are native.

LEWIS ELKIN, President.

The following gentlemen, having their sons in the Institution, will give all desired information:—

Hon. Wm Prentiss.
Hon. Edward Simon, of the Supreme Court.
Hon. Manuel White.
Hon. Judge Chaves, Covington.

F B Lehman, Esq.	R J Palfrey, Esq.
Thomas Toby, Esq.	Richard M. Carter, Esq.
Gustavus Schmidt, Esq.	Louis Leonard, Esq.
Richard Relf, Esq.	John Hagan, Esq.
Théophile Fortier, Esq.	J P Walton, Esq.
Alexander Philips, Esq.	Joachim Kohn, Esq.
J A Maybin, Esq.	J S Rogers, Esq.
Theodore Shurt, Esq.	Daniel Prendick, Esq.
A P Lemaux, Esq.	Thomas Fellows, Esq.
Philip Guesnon, Esq.	is the Agent of the College.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH JACONETS CAMBRICS, LAWNS ORGANDIES, LAWN MUSLINS AND STRIPED AND PLAID BATISTES, BARÈGES AND ALL OTHER SUMMER GOODS just opened, at Fresh Importation, at very low prices.

C. M. SIMPSON, 33 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse st, has just received from Europe and New York a large and splendid assortment of Spring Goods, enumerated above to which he invites the attention of purchasers. Among his stock will be found the newest styles 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 jaconets,	do	31
One case do do do	do	37
One case do do do	very rich,	44
One case splendid organdie lawns		50
One case embroidered organdies,	$1 per yard.	

Rich French muslins, warranted fast colors and yard wide from 25 to 31, 37, 50 and 63 00 per yard.

Two cases Scotch ginghams at 44 to 50 cts.

Two cases extra rich at 62 and 75 cts, such as sold for $1 per yard at Paris.

Five cases fancy dish linen for family use.

Thousands linen cambric ladies, from 18 cts to $100 each.

Three cases cotton and linen mosquitoneting.

Three cases cambrics, comprising white hose with half hose, mixed, striped and plaid cotton hosiery.

Also, selling off—a large assortment of calicoes from 8 cts to 12½ cts per yard, warranted colors and handsome patterns, which will be a fair substitute for French and Hungarian Prints.

LETTER PAPER—French letter paper, very fine and fast, for European passage, in boxes of 25 reams, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON,
m 24 34 Tchoupitoulas

SEGARS—of various brands and descriptions, very large and assorted stock, imported from Havana, on hand and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON,
m 24 34 Tchoupitoulas

FRESH SEEDS.

MR. LELIEVRE has the honor of informing his customers that he has just received per ship Chalmette, a fresh assortment of flower and vegetable seeds of the crop of 1844. f24 1m

COAL at five bits per barrel, delivered—4000 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.
f24 WEAR MURPHY, 139 Old Basin

NEW AND FASHIONABLE SPRING GOOD FOR LADIES DRESSES.

C. M. SIMPSON, 33 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse, has just received by the recent arrivals from France and New York, the following new goods:

1 do	rich and medium price;	
1 do	extra rich, entirely new designs;	
1 do	new plaid French lawns;	
1 do	new Scotch very rich;	

Several cartons barege scarfs and fancy handkerchiefs.
1 case new and rich silks for dresses, which will be sold at very low prices.
2 cases parasols, new style.
Several cases of calicoes at 12½ cts.
Selling off at less than cost, a large quantity of Cashmeres de laines, crapes, chusans, &c. together with a full and complete assortment of dry goods suited to family use. f 13

LATE PUBLICATIONS.

TAYLOR'S Manual of History, Ancient and Modern. Edited by Professor S. C. Henry.
Life and Correspondence of Dr. Thos. Arnold Recent improvement, being a Supplement to Dr. Ure' Dictionary.
Bishop Bangham's Reply to the Missionaries at Constantinople.
Bishop Onderdonk's Trial—Also, his Statement of Facts, connected with the Trial.
The Two Apprentices—A Tale for Youth, by Mary Howitt
Just received and for sale by J W STANTON & Co.
f 26 corner Magazine and Lafayette

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

DOWNES NAVIGATION, 15th edition, 1844.
NAUTICAL ALMANACS for 1845 and '46.
BLUNT'S AMERICAN COAST PILOT, 11th edition, improved.
SHIP MASTER'S ASSISTANT and Commercial Digest.
MERCHANTS AND SEAMENS EXPEDITIOUS MEASURER, 1844.
Just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & Co.
f 27 Law Booksellers and Stationers, cor Camp and Gravier

SUPERFINE CORDIALS, fruit juice preserves, fruit in brandy, in syrup, in jelly, and Marmalade from Paris. The undersigned have received and offer for sale—50 cases cherries in brandy, 10 do preserves, 25 do strawberries in double syrup, 25 do apricots, 25 do peaches, 25 do plums, 6 do cream of tea, 10 do absinthe, 6 do liqueur de Dantzick, 6 do cream of tea, 10 do absinthe, 6 do liqueur de Dantzick, 10 do china flasks, 5 do gooseberry syrup, 4 do raspberry and raspberry juice.
f 27 LORELIE & Co, corner Royal and Customhouse

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand and offer for sale on short terms, the following articles: 1000 barrels favorite St. Louis flour; 300 barrels Prime Mess Pork; 200 barrels Prime and Mess Beef; 300 barrels No 2 North and South Mackerel; 6 barrels No 3 Nova Scotia herring; 20 kegs Scotch Cotton yarn; 40 bales Best quality Boston Hops; 3000 large Gunny Bags; 150 drums fresh Smyrna Figs; 100 boxes New Bedford sperm Candles; 125 unsalted Pails; 15 barrels No 1 Lard Oil; 40 sets low priced Principe Segars; 10 cases fresh Boston Sodas; 200 cases Monsoon hale Rope; 100 bags Laguyra Coffee; 50 half chests Rare Congou and Young Hyson Teas; 9 patent Uniform Scales.
f 26 PRICE & FOST, 39 Poydras

SUNDRIES for sale by the subscriber—300 boxes white, yellow and brown Havana sugar; 1000 bags Mocha, Rio, Java and St. Domingo coffee; 100 bales tobacco, Virginia and Pulpo; 15 barrels No 1 Lard Oil; 40 sets low priced Principe Segars; 10 cases fresh Boston Sodas; 200 cases Monsoon hale Rope; 100 bags Laguyra Coffee; 50 half chests Rare Congou and Young Hyson Teas; 9 patent Uniform Scales.
f 26 PRICE & FOST, 39 Poydras

SUNDRIES for sale by the subscriber—300 boxes white, yellow and brown Havana sugar; 1000 bags Mocha, Rio, Java and St. Domingo coffee; 100 bales tobacco, Virginia and Pulpo; 15,000 segars Regalias, Conferenas, Havana, 6 cargoes indigo good quality; 20 bags saltpetre and sundries.
f 26 FRANCIS LAMPERE, 27 Old Levee

MACKEREL—No 3 mackerel in kits and half kits, for sale by W STANTON & Co,
f 26 corner Magazine and Lafayette

RIO COFFEE—300 bags prime Rio coffee just up in double hoes and single twilled bags, recd by brig Harriet and Warsop, from Rio de Janeiro, for sale by J W STANTON & Co,
f 25 corner of Magazine and Lafayette st

SPERM OIL—3000 gallons winter sperm, unbleached and bleached sperm oil, a fine article and warranted to stand cold weather, for sale by J W STANTON & Co,
f 26 corner Magazine and Lafayette

SPERM CANDLES—500 boxes assorted New Bedford sperm candles, for sale by J W STANTON & Co,
f 26 corner Magazine and Lafayette

FRUITS IN VINEGAR from Bordeaux—120 cases assorted capers, gerkins, olives, &c. for sale by LORELIE & Co,
f 26 corner of Royal and Customhouse

BACON—Hams, sides and shoulders long and short, for sale by R W MILLBANK & Co, 98 Tchoupitoulas

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1845.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—A full and fashionable house greeted the Italian company at their first appearance on Monday evening, in Bellini's tender and passionate and finished opera "*I Puritani*," and on the execution of this difficult score was upon the whole highly creditable to the performers.

The chief attraction of the evening was, of course, Signorina Bishogni. This lady possesses, independently of her vocal attractions, two very fascinating qualities—a pleasing and expressive countenance upon which the shades of feeling and passion flit with life like fidelity, and a style of acting eminently graceful, animated and truthful. Her voice is a pure soprano of full compass, even and round—its intonation is sweet without being particularly melodious. It possesses a tolerable body of tone, rather meagre and faint in the medium notes, clear, pure and sonorous in the upper register, and somewhat powerful in the lower scale. The style of execution is wholly Italian; that is replete with musical sentiment, energy and tasteful modulation. She appeared to us rather cold and constrained in the first act, while in the second and third, she sang with charming effect. The exquisite aria "*vien diletto in ciel' 3 la tuba*" was admirably executed, and the tender and thrilling duett in the third act "*elmo e core*," fairly took the audience by storm.

Signor Tomasi is a very fair specimen of a bass singer. His voice is singularly rich and powerful in the ordinary tones. Its compass, however, is limited, and it loses vigor and vibration both in ascending and descending. It lacks polish, and is sometimes strained and not true to the note. As an actor Tomasi is correct and finished. He does not over do his part as was the case with Valtellina. He will, we think, improve upon acquaintance.

Canzi, the Baryton, is already known to the public of New Orleans, having been a conspicuous member of the Pantanelli troupe some years since. With some very fine notes in his voice, strong, ringing and sonorous, he is deficient in the power of modulation. His chief excellence consists in a bold, manly, rough voice, and a good method.

Our old friend Perozzi has decidedly improved since we last had the pleasure of hearing him—always good, never great, with an open, polished tenor that is admirable, within, unfortunately, a contracted range, he has gained animation in his style, and now and then hazards a falsetto note—an achievement to which he never aspired formerly.

The male chorus is powerful and well drilled. The female chorus needs both numbers and discipline. The Orchestra is effective and was very fair for a first representation. There were one or two trips in the measure, and a false note or so on the part of the horn's, which we hope will not occur at the next performance.

Altogether the troupe is effective and excellent, and richly merits the patronage of the musical dilettanti of our city.

THE CONVENTION.

In the Convention yesterday, Mr. Saunders proposed a substitute for the sixth section, which proposes to give a separate representation to every parish, and an additional member for every seven thousand inhabitants.

After 1855, a new appportionment to be made. For the present, the total number of representatives is fixed at 67, and of which 15 are allowed to the city.

Mr. Benjamin submitted as a compromise, a project which was ordered to be printed. He stated that he was willing, in common with a majority of his colleagues, to accept the basis of the entire population of the State, whitepaid black, provided New Orleans should have her full share of representation under this ratio.

Mr Mayo moved a reconsideration of the vote taken on the section of the third article which prescribes that a candidate for Governor must be 35 years of age, and shall have been 15 years a citizen of the State.

After considerable discussion and much changing of votes, the motion prevailed, but the motion made subsequently to reduce the residence to ten years, and the required age to 30, was rejected, 34 to 40, and the original section was re-adopted.

The first section of the second article, which prescribes the limits of the Senatorial Districts was next taken up. By the report of the majority, the State was divided into eight Senatorial Districts, each district to elect four Senators. The report of the minority, presented by Mr. Downs, divides the State into 32 Senatorial districts, electing each one senator.

Mr. Downs moved to reject the report of the majority, and maintained the expediency and propriety of establishing small Senatorial districts.

Mr. Conrad maintained the opposite view, and argued that with large districts, embracing a considerable population, a better choice of Senators would be effected.

The Convention adjourned without taking the question.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, after some unimportant business, the consideration of the Texas resolutions was resumed. Mr. Dayton, of N. J., had the floor, and made a long speech against the resolutions.

When he concluded, a discussion arose between Messrs. Benton, Crittenden, Buchanan and others, as to the time when the vote shall be taken. No time was fixed, although all appeared anxious to bring the debate to a speedy termination.

The Senate then took a recess till 5 o'clock, with an understanding that the debate shall be continued till a late hour to-night.

Mr. Berrien has the floor.

In the House, after the reception of several executive communications, the House went into committee of the whole, and took up the post office bill from the Senate. After some debate the House bill was substituted, and a violent discussion for and against the measure began and was kept up until the hour of adjournment.

IRON STEAMBOTS AT PITTSBURGH.—On Monday, the 16th ultimo, an iron steamboat called the Hunter was launched at Pittsburg, of 130 tons burthen, and built on Lieut. Hunter's plan of submerged propellers. It is believed she will go to Russia, as a specimen of American skill. Two iron steamers are on the stocks at Pittsburgh; one is called the John Tyler, built for a revenue cutter in the Gulf of Mexico; the other is an iron forty-four gun steam frigate, to be ship rigged, 1100 tons burthen—the largest iron vessel ever built in the United States. Both these vessels are constructed on Hunter's plan.

TEXAS.

A rumor prevailed yesterday and obtained general credence, to the effect that the Texian Resolutions had passed the United States Senate on Wednesday, the 26th February. We endeavored to trace the rumor to its source, and from what we could gather, it seems that letter was received from Washington addressed to highly respectable gentleman of our city, and enclosing another to Governor Mouton. In the former it was stated that the advocates of immediate annexation might well rejoice for that Texas was annexed. We give this statement as we received it, simply observing that it is barely possible that, supposing the news to be true, it could have reached here in five days from Washington, even by Special Express.

☞ The anniversary celebration of the Fire Department yesterday, notwithstanding the terrible state of the weather during the morning, was highly imposing and effective. The procession was very large and presented a magnificent appearance. The gorgeous banners and beautiful engines and hose carriages of the different companies, were handsomely decorated with garlands of flowers, and made a most pleasing show. Each of the companies, we believe, was preceded by a band of music, the excellent band from the Barracks, heading the procession. After parading through the principal streets of the different municipalities, the companies assembled at the church of the Rev. Mr. Clapp, where after a prayer had been offered up by the Rev. Mr. Winans and grand chorus by the Sacred Music Society, an appropriate address was delivered by Richard M. Carter, Esq. After the conclusion of the services at the church, the companies seperated to enjoy themselves as their several fancies might dictate. At 4 o'clock, 14 entertained as their guests, the deputation of Firemen from Mobile, at their Engine House, where a most sumptuous collation was provided.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PONCE, P. R.—The Baltimore *Sun* says: By the brig *Water Witch*, at this port from St. Johns, the Exchange Reading Rooms have received accounts of a tremendous fire that took place at the bay of Ponce on the 3d Feb. The fire broke out about half past 9 o'clock A. M., and in less than three hours every house and stick from the customhouse, eastward, were consumed. In all, about fifteen of the principal houses and stores, and a larger number of smaller tenements occupied by poor inhabitants, together with a number of cooper sheds, &c. The amount of property lost is estimated at about 150 to $200,000. Among the sufferers, the principal ones are Messrs. Lhoje & Ortrman; Cabrero, Lacroix & Co.; Rocca, Lugot & Co.; Cerso, Fort & Co.; Mrs. Davidson; Parde; David Hatch; T. Abrens & Co; and Brandow.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The beautiful opera of The Bohemian Girl will be repeated this evening.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The opera of "I Puritani" is announced for repetition this evening.

CRIMINAL COURT.—A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Josephine Chambers, charged with receiving stolen money.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—J. V. Fondin, f. m. c., arrested by Capt. Youenes, on a charge of keeping a banking game called *Monte*, in a house in St. Philip street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets, was yesterday brought before the Recorder, and ordered to find bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance before the Criminal Court for trial.

HARRY BRIGGS, a negro in *statute liber*, charged with having entered the house of Mr. Joseph Barber, breaking open a trunk and stealing $300 therefrom; and Caleb, a slave of Jean Ulm, charged with being an accomplice in the robbery, were remanded for further examination.

John Stoubee, charged with stealing some carpenters' tools and clothing, from the store of H. Wiederecht, 54 Royal street, was remanded for further examination.

Mad. Depass, charged with stealing a parasol and some articles of clothing, from the house of L. Lewis, on Rampart, between Canal and Customhouse streets, was required to furnish bail for her appearance for examination.

☞ We are indebted to the Clerk of the steamboat Orleans, for late Nashville papers.

☞ The town elections in New York still exhibit brilliant whig victories. In old Onondaga, the whigs have for the first time carried a majority of the towns—10 to 8.

RUMOR AND SPECULATION.—It was rumored in Philadelphia on Saturday, says the *Ledger*, that the Hon. James Buchanan had advised his friends in the Legislature that he should leave the Senate, probably for a seat in the Cabinet. Speculation at once became busy as to who should take Mr. Buchanan's vacated place. As the Senator is claimed as belonging to the eastern section of the State, the Hon. C. J. Ingersoll was generally fixed upon as being the most likely as well as the most suitable man of his party for the place.

☞ At Philadelphia on the 22d ult., there was a violent storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, by which three houses in the city were struck and somewhat damaged. All the snow and ice had disappeared, and the Delaware was in fine navigable order.

SINGULAR.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Courier*, after alluding to the Texas question, notices the following singular rumor. We cannot make up our mind to believe in the truth of this information:

"In connection with this subject, I will mention a rumor that is current here, and which those best informed on the subject assert to be well founded, which is, that the two last Mexican instalments, viz: the second and third, the receipt of which our Government has acknowledged, was given to Santa Anna by our agent in Mexico, from money that was paid, by the Texas and assent, if not by the express direction of our Government, by which Santa Anna was to be induced, or, in terms better characterizing the transaction, bribed to acquiesce in the annexation of Texas, and in the establishment of such a boundary as we might think proper. The evidence in relation to this subject will probably be soon presented to the public. It cannot have escaped your notice that the downfall of Santa Anna has not been heralded by the Government press in the city with any of those decided expressions of gratification which would have been natural were there not some undivulged cause for its moderation."

'LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT STIREN.

By the arrival of the steamship *Florida*, Captain Gardner, we have received an Extra of the Apalachicola *Commercial Advertiser* of the 23d ult., containing the following account of the loss of the steamboat *Siren*:

The U. S. Mail Steamer Siren, Capt. Sharpless, left Chattahoochee about 4 o'clock, on Monday evening, and ran down to Mr. Cook's landing where she stopped for the night. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, just as she had fairly rounded out, and had made one or two revolutions, the boilers exploded, tearing the whole forward part of the cabin, boiler deck and forecastle entirely from the main hull, and leaving the remainder, and by no means a contemptible one, in a shattered condition. Nothing but a part of the hull and about half of the hurricane deck.

It is noticing this calamity, we were able to end the narrative with the loss of the boat alone, our pen would be unexceptionably, and we hope, we may add, happily, but the loss of human life occasioned by this sad catastrophe, sickens the heart as we trace the scene of death and suffering. Ten of the crew of this ill-fated steamer were ushered suddenly into eternity, while in the pride of life, and buoyant with unsuspicious security. Fortunately, the hour being late—all the passengers had retired to their berths for the night. But for this circumstance, the probability is that but few would have survived.

The list of the killed and wounded, as furnished us by Capt. Sharpless, is as follows:

The Siren was a perfect wreck, and went to the bottom almost immediately. The cargo of cotton, about two hundred bales, was on deck and will be saved in a damaged state. It is thought that no blame can rest upon the officers of the Siren Sharpless, or to any of the officers, but the casualty must be set down as one of those accidents which no human skill could foresee or prevent. The boat had been listed, to prevent her grounding, while the cotton was being taken on, and Capt. S. assured us, the Engineer by his gauge, was all usual, and there appeared to be a sufficiency of water in the boilers. The escape of Capt. S., is considered miraculous, as he was standing, at the time of the explosion, by the cargo wheel, immediately in front of the boilers, on the deck of the boat, and as he thinks, fell into the river, and swam out entirely uninjured.

Killed—Quibus Pilot, black boy; Charles Bordeaudey, bar-keeper, and his son, a cabin boy; George Tilly, cabin boy; Wash. McGeagan, deck hand, was blown over board, and was picked up by the mate on a floating bale, but died before he reached the shore; Thomas Whi. White, deck hand; an Irishman, deck hand, name not known; Green, black boy, deck hand; Wilkins, black boy, deck hand; George, black boy, passenger, belonging to Dr. Harrison.

Wounded—Jack McGoogan, very severely, but it is supposed he will recover.

Crew saved—Capt. Sharpless; George Dingle and Wm. McFadden, Engineers, Stephen Morton, mate; Mike, an Irishman, deck hand; Henry Kerr, black boy, Pilot; black boy belonging to John Campbell, cook; Jane Wilson, black girl, chamber maid.

Passengers on board, all saved—Mrs Pike, of Georgia; R. L. Edmondson, of Quincy, Fla; Thos. A. Austin, Apalachicola; A. W. Cunningham, Tallahassee; Dr Harrison, Gadsden county, Fla; Mr. Elliott, Jackson county, Fla. B. G. Lidden, Apalachicola.

The U. S. Mail was saved, and brought to this place by the steamer Notion, Capt. Wheaton, who came to the assistance of the survivors shortly after the explosion.

The scene that followed the explosion is said, by those who witnessed it, to have been heart-rending. The confusion which prevailed among the survivors, who were suddenly awakened from slumber by the astounding crash, mingled with the groans and exclamations of the dying, presented a spectacle of distress that would have to be witnessed to be realised. Some of the passengers, thinking that should the boat go down, drowning would be inevitable, jumped overboard in order to save themselves; while others, more self possessed, remained on board as long as they could with safety, rendering assistance to each other in saving baggage, &c.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Gentlemen—There is one subject of vital importance to the commercial interest of New Orleans, which we beg leave to recommend to the early attention of the Legislature, we allude to the appointment by the Governor of tobacco, flour, pork and beef inspectors. These are a set of officers who have to pronounce on the quality and value of four of the great staples of our country, in which so many of our citizens are engaged; but unfortunately, they are not always men competent to fulfil the duties required of them.

The Executive, it is true, cannot know the qualifications of every man applying for office; but we do expect, that a man should have other qualifications than those of a strong party-man. The test should be, is he known by our inhabitants? Is he of fair standing in society? But above all, is he competent? We therefore, respectfully intimate, that inspectors of these valuable products should be chosen by our Chamber of Commerce, or by our citizens; it would relieve the Governor of a great source of annoyance, and give a time of confidence to our commerce which the city is far from enjoying at present. For example, the French contract for tobacco heretofore, was supplied from New Orleans, yearly to the amount of ten thousand hogsheads; but this year, the quantity is reduced to half this amount, the deficiency to be made up in Virginia and Maryland tobacco. This is not owing to any falling off in the quality or quantity of the tobacco coming to our market; but from the fact, that the New Orleans Inspection stands lower than any other tobacco Inspection in the Union, and it is greatly to be feared—the planters of the Union are not self defence, will have to ship their tobacco to the north, in order to meet the foreign orders which are now taking that direction.

Every business-man is aware of the importance of the tobacco trade to our city, and the efforts that should be made to protect it. Two or three years may qualify a man by practice and close observation, to pronounce on the quality of flour, beef and pork, but experience has proved, that a man to be a thorough judge of tobacco, must be brought up to the business, and many after twenty years handling it are still incapable of classing it.

We are with much respect,
MANY OLD CITIZENS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

SATURDAY, March 1, 1845.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Slidell moved to reconsider the first and third sections of bill to provide for the payment of the debts proper of the State.

Said sections being reconsidered.

Mr Slidell moved to refer the first section to a special committee of four members, which motion prevailed.

Mr Slidell then moved to strike out the proviso to the third section imposing a tax of 10 per cent upon the transfer of such bills original purchasers.

Said section was, on motion of Mr Hermanson, referred to the same committee, to wit Messrs Downs, Barnard, Harmanson and Mercuy.

On motion the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the act incorporating the subscribers to the Mexican Gulf Railway Company.

Several sections were adopted, when Mr Harmanson, who was not present at the moment that those sections were adopted, intimated a desire to offer some amendments.

Mr Bernard, with a view of accommodating the Senator, moved a reconsideration of the sections that were adopted.

On motion of Mr Harmanson, the further consideration of the bill was postponed to Monday.

Mr Slidell, in behalf of the Judiciary Committee, report (adopt) the bill for the relief of the Merchants' Exchange Company.

Mr Slidell explained that this bill authorized the payment of $1000 for the rent of rooms occupied by the District Court in the Merchants' Exchange, in the year 1840.

Mr Declouet thought this sum was should be borne out of the parish Treasury. Similar expenses said Mr Declouet fall upon the parish, elsewhere in the State.

Mr Slidell said that according to a certificate from Mr Musson, Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, it appeared that sixteen thousand and odd dollars had been paid into the State Treasury arising from the taxes upon suits in the District Court. Moreover, by the amendment he (Mr Slidell) had proposed to the fee bill, while the country parishes would contribute nothing for that resource into the Treasury, suits in New Orleans would be subject to the same tax as heretofore.

After some further debate the question was taken on the adoption of the bill, and it was not adopted.

It was finally reconsidered on motion of Mr Ledoux; and on the motion of Mr Bernard it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate took up the bill increasing the compensation of the Assessors in the city of New Orleans, and after some further discussion it passed.

Some other local business was transacted, and after an Executive Session, the senate adjourned over until Monday, the 3rd.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March, 4th 1845.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The roll being called, 85 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr Leizer, the House took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill incorporating the town of Carrollton, and concurred therein.

Mr Lavergne, from the Enrolling Committee, reported several bills and resolutions as duly enrolled.

Mr Perkins moved a reconsideration of the vote to lease the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road, as he thought he discovered in that bill the germ of an odious monopoly.

Mr Fluker said that inasmuch as he was absent yesterday through indisposition of his family, and the bill in question he considered at once ruinous to his parish and serious to the interests of the State, he trusted the bill would be reconsidered.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr Perkins moved to refer the bill to a Special Committee.

Mr Marks opposed the motion. The statement had been made that the bill would ruin the Parish of Saint Feliciana and operate injuriously to the interests of the State, and another gentleman had declared that this bill had created an odious monopoly. Now as he understood that these assertions should be established if possible he preferred taking the bill upon its merits, and passing or rejecting it.

In reply to a question of order by Mr Fluker, the Speaker stated that the bill by the reconsideration was brought before the House on its third reading. The reference of a bill under such circumstances, was unusual, but it had been occasionally done.

Mr Marks said the motion to recommit the bill at the present stage was equivalent to killing it. Let the objections to the bill be stated, and let it be placed upon its final passage. He could not discover how the gentleman from East Feliciana (Mr. Fluker) could find so much unjury in a bill which, although lying on the Clerk's table for weeks, had not been read.

Mr. Texada suggested that the House should allow amendments to be introduced by general assent, and proceed with the bill, and no objections to be made, he would kill it.

Mr. Fluker said that it was alm st impossible to make amendments upon the hasty course proposed by Mr. Texada. The bill was the most obnoxious that could be introduced. He was opposed to the principle of the bill, but if it must pass, some provision must be made in relation to the slaves, the town, the lands, &c., which by the law of last year had been ordered to be sold.

Mr. Winchester suggested the propriety of recommitting as no amendment could pass the House now, without the consent of a majority of the members. He had no interest to do with the passage of the original bill last year. The present bill might be proper, with certain reservation. If it were fair, its friends should not certainly object to the recommittal.

Mr. Minor moved to postpone the bill till to-morrow at 12 o'clock. This motion had the preference.

Mr Marks declared that the House was well prepared to act upon the bill. Postponement or reference would kill it, because the bill would have again to pass three readings, and would be far advanced.

The motion to postpone was withdrawn and the bill was recommitted with instructions to report to morrow.

Mr Cage, by permission, presented the petition of sundry citizens of St Landry and Avoyelles, praying for the formation of a new parish.

Mr Taylor submitted a petition from the owners of the Steamboat E Lyttle

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr Lavergne moved that the House should take up the bill providing for the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Mr Wickersham stated that the contract for these publications would cease this year, unless the Legislature took some action on the subject.

The bill was then taken up. One of them came from the Senate and the other was reported by a select committee.

Mr Winchester stated that some years ago a State had sold a contract to Messrs. Cox & Co. for the publication of the reports. John R. Cox had failed, which had occasioned some delay in the publication. The Senate this year had passed a bill rescinding the contract with Mr Robinson, who had for several years reported the decisions of the Supreme Court. When the bill came before the House it was referred, together with several memorials from Messrs Grier and Cook, of Philadelphia, to a select committee, the majority of which had reported a bill to give the contract to Mr Grier, while the minority had reported a bill to give it back to the Senate. He believed the Senate bill was taken up last session, we would be unable to get any law the ninth Legislature for the appointment of a reporter this year. He was in favor of the Senate bill, and would vote against any amendment that might be moved to take up the Senate bill, when Mr Lavergne could offer the bill from the committee as a substitute.

He was opposed to the bill, because it was a monopoly, inasmuch as Mr Grier, one of Mr Robinson's sureties, was authorized to act as Mr Robinson. The House ought in justice to the committee, to take up the bill of the majority. Then, if they did not wish to pass it, the Senate bill could be substituted. Mr Grier had been present at the committee meetings and by some of the most distinguished members of the bar, headed by Mr Preston, the Attorney General, Mr Grier had been unanimously recommended for the capacity, industry and zeal in both terms of encomium.

Mr Lavergne added that complaints cannot against Mr Robinson, that he had delayed publishing his reports for months, and that he offered to bring the work up to any reasonable time. Infact it would cost the State nothing.

Mr Parham said that he agreed with the mover in the comment, but would accept Mr Wickersham's motion on the ground of expediency. He was convinced that if we passed the bill in the majority, it would be just the same as if we had not passed it. The Senate had passed a separate bill now before them the law bill which they were taking up item by item and also other important bills, which would preclude all hope of passing the House bill for the present session. He was convinced that if a fair complaint had been made of Mr Robinson, except on account of some dollar which he had entire credit by crediting it. The delay from Mr Lavergne, the two was very small, though it was in favor of Mr Grainer. The simple question was, who has we to adopt the Senate bill, or leave the State without a reporter?

Mr Merrem called for the reading of the various propositions. Perhaps there was more advantageous to the State than either Mr Grainer's or Mr Robinson's.

Mr Winchester said the duties of reporter were of no small importance, which required great legal talent and experience, it was not for the State to consider a few hundred dollars, and to be forced by a policy to accept any. The decisions of our courts must be well made out, well published, the reporters must be clear and comprehensive. They required more than ordinary intelligence. The reports had been made, it had been conceded by all, with eminent ability. There were no reports in the United States which had more honor to their authors, than those of Mr Robinson. He had but little interest in the matter, as he was not a reporter as well as any in the United States, if not actually the best reporter. His remarks for the decisions of the Supreme Court was admirable. It left nothing to be desired.

On the question to strike out, the vote stood yeas, 18; nays 28.

So the motion was lost.

The Senate bill was then taken up, read a second and third time and passed.

Mr Wadsworth asked the House to take up the act to revive the act to incorporate the City Turnpike Company. The motion prevailed, and after some explanation by Mr Wadsworth, the bill was laid on.

Mr Gardner said that the bill interested the parish of Orleans, and as he knew nothing of it, and none of his colleagues except Mr Burke And rest it, he moved its reference to a committee.

Mr Wadsworth contended that the bill, contemplated public improvements, without the company receiving a single cent of appropriation. They contended the people of New Orleans to be taxed for the road, only that those who frequented the road for pleasure, should pay toll. The object was the improvement of property in that quarter, and it had originated with a highly respectable gentleman, Mr Hagan. All those who lived on the road, would have the privilege of using it free.

The House adjourned without taking the question.

LATEST DATES.

BOSTON	Feb 22	LONDON	Feb 3
NEW YORK	Feb 24	LIVERPOOL	Feb 4
PHILADELPHIA	Feb 24	PARIS	Feb 1
WASHINGTON	Feb 28	HAVANA	Feb 1
BALTIMORE	Feb 28	MEXICO	Feb 5
CHARLESTON	Feb 27	TAMPICO	Dec 18
CINCINNATI	Feb 22	VERA CRUZ	Jan 14
LOUISVILLE	Feb 22	HUSTON	Feb 24
HAVANA	Feb 26	GALVESTON	Feb 25

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