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

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WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State
New Orleans, 27th Dec 1845.

FOR MAYOR
A. D. CROSSMAN.

Wednesday morning, March 25, 1846.

Congress. Mr. Calhoun.

The Senate chamber was crowded to suffocation on the 16th inst. with persons anxious to hear Mr Calhoun's view upon Oregon. Hundreds were turned away from sheer incapacity to find room for their accommodation.

The first business in order was the report of the select committee on the charges made against the United States Senate by the Washington *Times*. Mr Benton read the report. The committee made their examinations with the intention not of punishing the editors, but of shaming their authority. The committee says they have found upon examination the charges not to be utterly and entirely false.

The whole story in regard to the whig meeting, the committee further says, is false and unfounded, and is also a fabrication. The articles in the *Times* were written by the Editor, and prove to have been the composition of no one else. The dinner table story was also false. The Senate thinks ought to be an immediate contradiction.

The report was ordered to be printed, and Mr Benton suggested that he would the next day move a resolution declaring the Senate Chamber, at all persons connected with the *Times* establishment. No one was heard enough to attempt a defence of the Editor. Mr Bodisco of N. Y. alone essayed to prove that there ought not to be debarred access to the Senate. He thought their punishment sufficient in their expulsion.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Oregon question, and Mr Calhoun addressed the Senate at length.

He said the question was whether notice should be given at the end of the year. Having been connected with the negotiation, he should say nothing of it. But it would be exceedingly delicate for him to decline. He would say, however, either calculated to offend nobody.

A question was that the aspect of this question had undergone since the meeting of Congress. The President's message declared that "no compromise which regard for our honor could be accepted. The House of Representatives had declared at the end of the year that no line should be run when we must either assert or abandon our claims to the whole of Oregon. He was not informed, however, that there was a further change in the British Government, which would renew the offer of '44, direct or substantially with the accepted.

He discussed his opposition to the notice, because it would produce compromise, while others were opposed to it because it would produce war. He opposed it on the ground that it did not regard our title to Oregon as clear and unquestionable. The subject was a proper one for compromise, that adjustment of the territory in dispute.

That the notice he did not construe it as a declaration of war. The recommendations of the late Democratic Convention did not intend to intimidate Great Britain, in recommending the notice, for his own good sense would have taught him that it would have produced a different effect.

He pointed out nothing in saying that there was any sympathy in the Senate who were for some sort of compromise. Authorize compromise upon this question? For the British Government and the Prime Minister is fortunately understood to be in favor of compromise. Such was the tone which had been originated by England. The declaration of Sir Robert Peel ought to produce its effect upon our Government and lead to a renewal of negotiations. He protested indeed that information of a pacific character, though he had no information to that effect, would lead to an immediate compromise.

Mr Calhoun referred to the change which had taken place in the House since the meeting of Congress. The whole tone of compromise now [illegible] He hoped for the whole of Oregon, but the opinions since the meeting of Congress [illegible] The vote was divided pretty equally, and it was decided opinion. Did it then become the case for the notice to refuse to compromise and to declare the whole of Oregon? He appealed to his friends as patriots to decide this question in regard to the notice he should oppose it unless given in a modified form. The House resolution was too equivocal in character. Let the notice, if given, be in a plain and intelligible form, so that the President and the world might understand it. He was inclined to give the notice in such a form as was recommended by the Resolutions of the Senate from Georgia; but he held his vote subordinate to another question which was that the question should be settled peaceably and honorably upon an appeal to arms. He would not sacrifice the machine, which would prevent an amicable adjustment of the whose question.

Mr Calhoun next proceeded to vindicate his own consistency, showing that he had changed his views because the facts and circumstances had changed. The measure for compromise had now arrived, and the basis of such compromise must be forty nine. He was for compromise and against war. He had no alliance to speak upon the question and could appeal with confidence to the past history to show that he was governed by no such fears now. Peace was a positive good war a positive evil. He would do [illegible] to one and oppose the other as long as it could be done honorably. If we went to war for Oregon or that it now the end might be that we should come out with none. Such a contest would be a conflict for empire and Oregon would be lost sight of.

As a national measure he was opposed to war. Though it should give us Canada and all of Oregon, he should still oppose it. The work of war would not complish a mighty social and political change. It would plunge us deeply into debt. Seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars would be as cash at least. A war would be the death of State Rights and tend to establish a military despotism. Loss of property and life would follow. Banks and paper money would be its smallest consequences.

Steam and Electricity were the modern inventions as [illegible] applied to war. The U. S. and England [illegible] through their mighty commerce, diffusing [illegible] over the world. The world, as well as we were to be sufferers from war. Let peace continue and the time would come predicted by poets and philosophers when there should be war no more.

Peace was pre-eminently our policy; other nations might resort to war to obtain greatness, but we were great already—a nation covering twenty-three degrees of latitude. Our great mission was to occupy this wide domain with a virtuous population—to spread towns and cities over the whole surface. War was but an impediment in this great work. Establish Peace, and time under the guidance of a wise and cautious policy would effect all.

A "wise and masterly inactivity" would prove profound wisdom with us. Time would effect every thing. We had a growing population of 600,000 a year, and it would be a million soon. Before some of the young Senators were as gray as he was, we should have a population of 45,000,000. Before another generation we should have eighty millions extending from ocean to ocean.

Mr. Calhoun closed with a few remarks in regard to his course upon the Texas question, contending that it was strictly consonant, and intended equally with his course upon Oregon, to avoid war.

In the HOUSE the River and Harbor bill was debated to empty benches.

New Hampshire.

The returns from New Hampshire are nearly complete, and corroborate previous advices. In 177 towns Williams (loco) is in a majority of 1697 votes. Though the remaining towns will help him, even these last, he is beaten by at least 1000.

The vote stands [illegible] —about 55,000, or about [illegible] than in 1844.

In the Senate two or three locos are elected; the vacancies will be filled by the House, [illegible] Independents. The House thus far [illegible] 27 Independents and 97 locofocos.

The parties will be divided about as follows: Whigs and Independents 154, locos 113.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the *Galveston* we have received Galveston papers to the 21st inst. They contain little news. The Corpus Christi *Gazette* of 12th speaking of that town says:

"The site of the late camp presents the appearance of a country village which had been destroyed by fire. The tents are nearly all pulled down and removed with the troops, except now and then one, occupied by the women, who will join the army via Point Isabel—or by men too feeble to reach the Rio Grande, except by water. The wooden chimneys are still standing, whilst the whole place is literally strewed with old chairs, tables, pieces of packing cases, straw, glass bottles, etc. These however, will shortly disappear, as the wreckers are busily engaged with carts and drays, clearing off every thing of the slightest value.

"Major John Erving, of the 2d Artillery, remains in command of Corpus Christi and St. Joseph Island, with a small detachment from the various corps of the Army, for the protection of the Government stores at the above places. We understand the company of Artillery, now at St. Joseph Island, will remain there for the present."

Gen Houston has delivered an address to the citizens of Houston, in which he avowed his intention to sustain the policy of President Polk relative to the great questions at issue between the two parties.

A new tribe of Indians has lately joined the Comanches. They call themselves Congees. They say that they emigrated from the western country bordering upon the Mexican settlements, and that they have never seen any buffaloes. They are at war with the Mexicans and are allied to the Lipans and to a large band of Indians residing in the mountainous districts near the Rio Grande. They have an immense number of horses and appear to depend chiefly upon these for subsistence. The Comanches treat them with great kindness and appear to be anxious to have them incorporated into their confederacy. The emigration of so large a tribe of Indians from their ancient hunting grounds to a distant country is a singular event in Indian history.

We take the following from the Houston *Telegraph* of the 18th inst. The information was communicated by a gentleman from Corpus Christi:

Gen Taylor expected that the whole Army would be encamped on the east bank of that river by the 20th inst. The main body of the troops were to march by the inland route, or the old road to Matamoras, and it was supposed the camp would be pitched nearly opposite Matamoras, where there is a high bluff that overlooks the city, and would give the artillery of the Army complete command of the place. The point has been by a single conversation of the Mexicans entirely neglected; they have expended large sums to fortify Matamoras, but this bluff, which is several feet higher than the highest point of the city, and is also with a cannon shot of the Public Square of Matamoras, has been entirely neglected. Whenever this place is fortified, Gen Taylor could hold it against even a European force twice as large as his own. The river renders it inaccessible on the west and south and the eastern and northern sides can be securely fortified by a ditch and embankment which can be constructed with little labor. It is believed that with half the expense that was incurred at Corpus Christi a camp can be fortified directly with in a cannon shot of Matamoras, that will not only command that city, but be more secure than the camp at Corpus Christi.

The Mexicans appear to be totally unprepared to defend any portion of the country on the Rio Grande [illegible] instead of concentrating forces there, as the editor of the Corpus Christi Gazette predicted, they have left that section almost entirely defenceless, and it is believed that it would now be impossible for the Mexican Government to concentrate forces at Matamoras capable of withstanding even a regiment of American troops.

Great Freshet in the Susquehanna River.

There has been an unprecedented flood in the Susquehanna river, occasioned mainly by the melting of the masses of snow with which the upper valleys of the streams and its various tributaries were covered. At Havre de Grace the tide water Canal embankment and tow path were entirely under water. The wharves were inundated and the fishing boats swept from their moorings. Part of the Conowongo Bridge was carried off, and a negro man drowned. The floods in the Delaware and Schuylkill have also been great. Accounts from Harrisburg are as follows:

That the bridge at Clark's Ferry, at the confluence of the Juniata with the Susquehanna, has been entirely swept away. Also, the old upper bridge over the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, by the combined action of the water and ice, and that the railroad bridge below has received some damage from the timbers of the other bridge dashed against it. Several miles of the river bank of the canal above Columbia have been washed away. The turnpike and railroad between Harrisburg and Highspire, a distance of six miles, are six feet under water.

The latest intelligence confirms the account of the destruction of the old bridge at Harrisburg. The break in the Pennsylvania Canal above Columbia, is said to be about one hundred and fifty feet in length. At Havre de Grace, at 11 P. M. on the 16th, the river was falling.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia *Gazette* of the 6th

Great Freshet in the Schuylkill. The late rains and the melting of the mountain snows, caused the Schuylkill to rise rapidly, in this vicinity, shortly after mid night on Saturday morning.

About noon on Saturday, the waters were at their height. Both banks were overflowed; the Dam was only discernable only by a slight curve, and the water at one time, actually reached nearly to the corner of Schuylkill Front and North streets.

At Norristown, at Manayunk, and on the Schuylkill side of this city, work in the factories was suspended on Saturday, the waters having risen within them so high as to preclude the possibility of using the engines and other machinery.

The tow path on the western side of the river was obstructed for many miles, and near the Wire Bridge the water was about four feet deep upon it.

The coffer dams erected for the improvement and enlargement of the works of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, opposite Fair Mount were damaged, the blasting chambers are filled with water, and we hear, the loss to the Company, independent of delay, is estimated at several hundred dollars.

We learn, however, that the water in the dams can be pumped out in three or four hours, and that the principal portion of these works will need but trifling repairs.

We are gratified to be able to report that no injury has resulted to the Water Works further than the carrying away of the little porches at the doors of the select house, on the river, fastened here and there.

Notwithstanding the risks run by boatmen, &c., there is but one death to record. A party consisting of three men, of whom two were brothers, named Bechtel, was engaged about three miles above the dam in securing drift timber. A canal boat came floating down, and they started to make a prize of it. They boarded the boat, but one of them, Augustus Bechtel, as he approached the open, probably regarding his situation as perilous, jumped overboard to endeavor to gain the shore, and sinking immediately was seen no more. The boat floated safely over the dam, and the remaining two were rescued.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—Our thanks are due the publishers for the March number of this excellent periodical. The original prose articles in the present number are:

A Historical Sketch of the Knights of Malta; Worth versus Beauty, a tale; The Florida Reef and its Inhabitants; Remarks on various late Poets; The Rock of Hans Belting; Extracts from Notes of a Voyage in the East; The Jew's Revenge; Extracts from Madame Guizot's Letters on Education. There are besides several poetical contributions and a series of brief critical notices.

NEW ORLEANS ANNUAL COMMERCIAL REGISTER.—We are indebted to Messrs. Micrel & Co. for a copy of their Commercial Register or Directory for 1846. We cannot praise this work too highly. The professions of the title are strictly borne out. It contains the names, residences and professions of all the heads of families and persons in business of the city and suburbs, Orleans and Lafayette, classified and arranged alphabetically, with an additional repertory of all the attorneys, notaries, foreign consuls, merchants, mechanics, and professional men, with other useful information. We have examined this Register with some attention, and find it surprisingly correct.

☞ We published yesterday a paragraph from the Louisville *Journal*, charging Mr. B. B. Bowen, a blind man, and lecturer on blindness, with dishonestly appropriating to his own use sums of money collected by him, as the professed agent for and in behalf of the Boston institution for the blind. Mr. Bowen has since called upon us, with a view to deny and disprove the accusation. He states that in all his lectures, he has never assumed any other character than that of an individual lecturing on blindness, for the purpose of supporting himself and family by the avails of his lectures—that he has always informed his audiences that whatever sum might be contributed by them was for his individual benefit, and not as the agent of any association. He repudiates as utterly false the charges contained in the *Journal*, and calls upon the editor to furnish his authority for its promulgation.

Mr Bowen has shown us letters from highly respectable gentlemen of the North, addressed to Mr. Clay and other distinguished gentlemen, and speaking of him in terms of high encomium. Having contributed, by copying the paragraph from the Louisville *Journal*, to the injury of Mr. Bowen's prospects in New Orleans, we deem it but justice thus concisely to state the points upon which he rests the vindication of his character.

FROST THISTLEDON.—Capt Whitlesey, of the brig Atlantic, arrived in New Haven on the 19th, reports that the northern at Trinidad were completely glutted with American provisions and stock. The Atlantic not being able to effect sales, left with nearly all [illegible] and part of her inbound [illegible] Frost, mildewed. The [illegible] of stock for St. Thomas [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Calhoun [illegible] We site in a great [illegible] was indebted for the [illegible] of Mr. Calhoun [illegible] to the intelligence of [illegible] presumptions of the Baltimore American.

City Intelligence.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This Council met yesterday evening, pursuant to adjournment. The Treasurer's Weekly Report showed a balance on hand of $685 02. A petition was read from W. G. Wilson, an old and decrepid revolutionary soldier, asking for permission to place a table near Lafayette street, on Camp street, for the sale of books. He has received no pension, and has no means of subsistence. Laid on the table. Mr. Peters presented a resolution that the Surveyor contract with Mrs. Ann Irvin for the following work, to keep clean and open so that the water may run freely, all the ditches in that portion of the Fourth Ward, between the present line of the incorporate limits, to wit: centre of Claiborne street, and centre of line of square between St. Mark and St. Magdalen, Vine and Magnolia streets and Gulvey's Canal, Canal street, and the New Canal; Poydras street is also to be filled up as far as Gulvey's Canal. Adopted. Mr. Peters offered a resolution instructing the Mayor to transmit a memorial to the General Assembly for the passage of an act to prohibit, under certain restrictions, retail or mock auctions, peddling about the streets, markets and Levees in the city of New Orleans, and also requesting the other Municipal Councils to pass a similar resolution. Mr. Peters spoke in a correct and forcible manner against these retail or mock auctions, stating that these were places where strangers were daily deceived and plundered. He also animadverted against the sale of groceries in our markets, as at present carried on, and trusted that the Legislature would enact a law to discontinue the practice, as the sale of groceries in this manner is detrimental to the grocery establishments in our city. He was also against the manner in which strangers come amongst us peddling different articles on the Levee for sale, while the only tax they pay is $25 for 12 months's privilege. This method was highly injurious to the trade and commerce of our citizens, and he trusted the people here would join, praying them to repeal the act that allows transient persons to come here and dispose of their goods on the Levee at such a moderate rate. Adopted unanimously. The Council then adjourned.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Last night Mr Mowatt's comedy of "Fashion" was played to an overflowing house and delighted audience. We shall speak of its merits and representation at another time. The comedy will be repeated to-night, with the afterpiece of a "Roland for an Oliver."

PROBATE COURT.—Yesterday, Judge Bermudez gave his opinion on the application of John L. Lewis to have the commission which he holds as Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, recorded in that Court, and to be sworn in as Sheriff, &c. The opinion is adverse to General Lewis's claim, and considered by the Court as premature, inasmuch as the Courts contend that the creation by the new Constitution, operate under the 114th section, 9th article, Legislative action previous to the abolishing of the old Courts. That no such action has been had yet, and that until such action, the Courts must be continued as if no change had taken place, and that in consequence he could not recognize General Lewis as the Sheriff of the Court which was acting under the Constitution of 1812, and not under that of 1845. The opinion also went on at length to show that the new Constitution had not been legally adopted, inasmuch as the requirements contained in the Constitution of 1812, for changing, altering or amending it, had not been complied with.

The whole question will come up before the Supreme Court this morning, at 9 o'clock, and its decision will no doubt, set the matter at rest.

CRIMINAL COURT.—No business was done in this Court yesterday. The District Attorney moved that the Court be adjourned, for he was not certain whether there was any Sheriff belonging to it, as Colonel Peire had tendered his resignation to the Governor, and was not yet aware whether it had been accepted. We are told that Colonel Peire was to call on the Governor yesterday so as to ascertain whether his resignation would be accepted or not. In case it be refused, this gentleman will, no doubt, continue to act as Sheriff until such time as another person be appointed to the office. The Court was then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

A WATCH CASE.—Mary Dotman was yesterday arrested, accused of taking the watch of a gentleman which he valued at $150. He made affidavit that it was taken from under his pillow while asleep, and that Mary confessed she had it, but refused to give it up. She was remanded.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—Robert, a slave of Mr Murphy, was yesterday arrested, accused of offering to sell certain articles supposed to be stolen. He was sent to jail.

THE STABBING CASE.—Manuel de la Maza was yesterday arrested by the Second Municipality Police, charged with having stabbed Jose Lainas, thereby causing the death of the latter. Maza was sent to the First Municipality Police, and will be examined on Thursday. We reported the inquest on the body of Lainas in our paper yesterday, and have since heard that he was very badly stabbed.

COMMITTED.—Michael Barry was yesterday committed to the Criminal Court by Recorder Baldwin on two charges of larceny.

☞ We are indebted to J. C. Morgan of the Lattary Depot, for a copy of Dr. Ranking's Half Yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences. As its name imports, the volume is a practical and analytical digest of the contents of the principal medical works published in the preceding six months. It is of course a valuable repertory to the physician and surgeon.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.—The house of Mr Van Ness, a farmer and supervisor of the town of Fleming, on Owasco lake, four miles from Auburn, N. Y., was entered on the night of the 12th by some one in the disguise of a negro, and Mr Van Ness, his wife and child, were stabbed by the villian, and are dead. His mother-in-law and hired man were also stabbed, but are still living. No further particulars are known, and no cause assigned for the act.

It is reported that Mrs V. N. ran about sixty rods, when her bowels pushed out and she fell dead. Mr V. N., it is stated, attempted to go up stairs for his gun, and fell dead—the child, about two years old, was thrown down from its shoulders entirely across its abdomen. The hired man succeeded in keeping him off with the broom stick, and served his own life and that of Mr V N's mother-in-law, but he is badly wounded.

It is said the murderer took the road to Auburn, near which place one of Mr V. N.'s horses was found, bearing evident signs of having been hard ridden.

PENNY POST SYSTEM.—The Penny Post was established in London by a retired undertaker by the name of Murry, in the year 1683. In 1711 the government discovered that the business, which had by that time become a very profitable one, belonged of right to themselves, and therefore took it away from him; but allowed him a pension of £300 per annum for the remainder of his life.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

TUESDAY, March 24.

Mr PARHAM presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin, for the creation of a new parish. Referred to the proper Committee.

The Senate took up the act providing for a census of the militia. The bill allows $100 to the Brigade Inspector for every hundred names on their lists. Mr. Martin wished the returns approved by the Brigadier General. The amendment was adopted after some debate, and the bill was adopted with an additional section, by Mr. Brashear, imposing a penalty of $100 on the Brigade Inspectors, if their returns are not made according to the provisions enacted.

Mr. BRASHEAR asked the Committee of Elections why they did not report in the St. Landry case. Mr. Porter replied that he hoped to make his report on Thursday, and urged various reasons in explanation of the delay. Some desultory conversation followed and the subject was then informally passed over.

Mr. DURANT introduced a bill to increase the number of Aldermen in the Fourth Ward, Second Municipality; a bill permitting divorces for habitual inebriation.

The bill from the House to establish District Courts in the First Judicial District, was referred to the Judicial Committee.

A resolution was submitted instructing the State Engineer to repair to Bayou Plaquemine, and take measures to raise a steamboat which had sunk in said Bayou and obstructed its navigation. Read the first time.

A resolution presented by Mr. Farmer for the construction of a road from some point on the Mississippi near Vicksburg, to the Ouachita, was referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Durant's bill providing for the selection of Judges of Election at public meetings, was laid indefinitely on the table.

Mr. McWhorter's bill providing for the transfer of certain cases from one Court to another, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 24th, 1846.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. GRIFFIN submitted a memorial from sundry citizens of Pointe Coupee, praying the Legislature to have the Raccourci Cut Off completed as early a day as possible. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. MCDONALD presented a petition from residents of lands on the Tensas river and Bayou Mason, asking for certain improvements in the navigation of these streams. Referred to the same Committee.

Mr. PILIE introduced a petition from a free man of color, a veteran of 1814 '15, asking for relief. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DAVENPORT introduced two memorials remonstrating against the opening of the mouth of Bayou Manchac. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report as to the expediency of the Legislature adjourning from some day in April to some day in December, and the appointment of a Committee to revise the laws of the State and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. PLAUCHE introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Militia to report as to the expediency of appointing a Keeper of the Arsenal of the Washington Battalion. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution offering a gratuities for the best plan of a State House. Read [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] resolution requiring the State Engineer [illegible] Improvements, and upon the [illegible] of which observations [illegible] Adopted.

[illegible] Mr. Martin.

[illegible] introduced a resolution [illegible] Mandeville Canal [illegible]

[illegible] presented a memorial [illegible] praying the [illegible] Printing to report with the [illegible]

[illegible] has not published daily the official reports and proceedings of the House.

Mr SMITH offered a resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of abolishing, 1st, all laws relating to conventional interest; 2d, all laws in relation to forced heirs; 3d, all laws in relation to community gains between husband and wife; 4th, all laws relating to paraphernal property; and 5th, all laws relating to the incorporation of a Benevolent Society. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr VASON presented a series of resolutions relating to certain rules of the House, the absence of a quorum, the breaking of a quorum, and the publication of the names of absentees. The question was divided. So much as requires a roll of the House on the demand of three members was adopted. A motion was made to lay the rest upon the table. Mr Phillips made a long speech against the motion.—After some debate, the motion prevailed—38 to 34.

The act to establish an University in the city of New Orleans, was read a third time and passed.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The messages from the Senate were taken up and read once. After some business of no general interest, the bill to equalize representation in the Municipal Councils, was taken up. Mr Vason moved the adoption of the substitute offered the day previous. Mr Shiish combatted the motion at length. In alluding to the bill he referred to the effect of the bill, which would be to throw a gentleman who had never been out of the council since its creation, into the 4th ward, for the purpose of defeating him. If such were the object he denounced it as supremely unjust, and asked if the House were prepared to consent to such a gerrymander, and whether the 4th ward had asked to be annexed to the 3d ward.

The discussion was continued by Mr. VASON, who maintained that no gerrymander was intended, that the only object of the substitute was to form compact districts, and make the polls accessible to the voters in a large class of whom were daylaborers and laboring men.

Mr. BELLIRE in reply, declared that the substitute proposed to cut up the Third District into ribbons, making the small wards smaller and the large wards larger. This struck him as exceedingly improper. He would be satisfied if the House would be consistent with itself and divide the Third District at Carondelet street, as it had divided the Fourth District at the continuation of Carondelet.—Rampart street. He maintained that no one in the Third District asked for the change contemplated in the substitute, that no petition had been laid before the House, and was compelled to conclude that in the absence of such evidence of a desire for change, nothing but political considerations could have prompted the substitute.

The debate was continued by Mr. JONES, who said he had mingled familiarly with the people in the Third District of all classes and conditions, and not one had he met with who was in favor of the proposed change.

Mr. KELLY made a few remarks, disavowing political motives, and declaring that he did not seek to legislate Mr Peters out of office.

A motion was moved to lay the substitute on the table. Lost, 33 to 39.

The substitute was then adopted.

The third section provides for a census every three years, the first to be taken on the second Monday in January 1847. Adopted.

The fourth section provides for a new apportionment every three years, on the basis of the qualified electors. Adopted.

The remaining sections which are intended to carry out the others, were adopted without debate.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The House then took up the act to prescribe the mode of electing officers by the people under the Charter of the City of New Orleans.

Mr PILIE moved to substitute the words "from and after its promulgation" for "from and after its passage." This amendment was laid on the table.

Mr PILIE proposed several other amendments, which shared the same fate, the Louisiana peculiarity in passing the bill precisely as it came from the Senate.

Mr CONRAD spoke at some length and with great animation against that feature of the bill which gives the Sheriff the power to appoint the Inspectors of the Election, and vests in that officer the decision as to the persons elected to the General Council.

Mr KELLY and Mr JONES continued the debate, the former trying to prove that the appointment of Inspectors might properly be given to the Sheriff, and the latter declaring that it was unwise and improper to vest such a duty upon that officer.

Mr CONRAD moved to strike out the word Sheriff in the bill. Mr VASON moved to lay the motion on the table. The motion was carried.

Mr Shields proposed that the Sheriff should not place the polls in any drinking establishment. Laid on the table.

The House adjourned.

Council of Municipality No. 2.

SITTING OF MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1846.

The Council was to have met this day pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Durant reported the inquest on the body of Lainas, and that the jury rendered a verdict that he was very badly stabbed.

Mr. Sheilds moved that the Council adjourned.

J. E. LAVET, Secretary.

☞ We are indebted to J. C. Morgan of the Lattary Depot, for a copy of Dr. Ranking's Half Yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences. As its name imports, the volume is a practical and analytical digest of the contents of the principal medical works published in the preceding six months. It is of course a valuable repertory to the physician and surgeon.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.—The house of Mr Van Ness, a farmer and supervisor of the town of Fleming, on Owasco lake, four miles from Auburn, N. Y., was entered on the night of the 12th by some one in the disguise of a negro, and Mr Van Ness, his wife and child, were stabbed by the villian, and are dead. His mother-in-law and hired man were also stabbed, but are still living. No further particulars are known, and no cause assigned for the act.

It is reported that Mrs V. N. ran about sixty rods, when her bowels pushed out and she fell dead. Mr V. N., it is stated, attempted to go up stairs for his gun, and fell dead—the child, about two years old, was thrown down from its shoulders entirely across its abdomen. The hired man succeeded in keeping him off with the broom stick, and served his own life and that of Mr V N's mother-in-law, but he is badly wounded.

It is said the murderer took the road to Auburn, near which place one of Mr V. N.'s horses was found, bearing evident signs of having been hard ridden.

PENNY POST SYSTEM.—The Penny Post was established in London by a retired undertaker by the name of Murry, in the year 1683. In 1711 the government discovered that the business, which had by that time become a very profitable one, belonged of right to themselves, and therefore took it away from him; but allowed him a pension of £300 per annum for the remainder of his life.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

TUESDAY, March 24.

Mr PARHAM presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the parishes of Carroll, Madison and Franklin, for the creation of a new parish. Referred to the proper Committee.

The Senate took up the act providing for a census of the militia. The bill allows $100 to the Brigade Inspector for every hundred names on their lists. Mr. Martin wished the returns approved by the Brigadier General. The amendment was adopted after some debate, and the bill was adopted with an additional section, by Mr. Brashear, imposing a penalty of $100 on the Brigade Inspectors, if their returns are not made according to the provisions enacted.

Mr. BRASHEAR asked the Committee of Elections why they did not report in the St. Landry case. Mr. Porter replied that he hoped to make his report on Thursday, and urged various reasons in explanation of the delay. Some desultory conversation followed and the subject was then informally passed over.

Mr. DURANT introduced a bill to increase the number of Aldermen in the Fourth Ward, Second Municipality; a bill permitting divorces for habitual inebriation.

The bill from the House to establish District Courts in the First Judicial District, was referred to the Judicial Committee.

A resolution was submitted instructing the State Engineer to repair to Bayou Plaquemine, and take measures to raise a steamboat which had sunk in said Bayou and obstructed its navigation. Read the first time.

A resolution presented by Mr. Farmer for the construction of a road from some point on the Mississippi near Vicksburg, to the Ouachita, was referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Durant's bill providing for the selection of Judges of Election at public meetings, was laid indefinitely on the table.

Mr. McWhorter's bill providing for the transfer of certain cases from one Court to another, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 24th, 1846.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. GRIFFIN submitted a memorial from sundry citizens of Pointe Coupee, praying the Legislature to have the Raccourci Cut Off completed as early a day as possible. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. MCDONALD presented a petition from residents of lands on the Tensas river and Bayou Mason, asking for certain improvements in the navigation of these streams. Referred to the same Committee.

Mr. PILIE introduced a petition from a free man of color, a veteran of 1814 '15, asking for relief. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DAVENPORT introduced two memorials remonstrating against the opening of the mouth of Bayou Manchac. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report as to the expediency of the Legislature adjourning from some day in April to some day in December, and the appointment of a Committee to revise the laws of the State and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. PLAUCHE introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Militia to report as to the expediency of appointing a Keeper of the Arsenal of the Washington Battalion. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution offering a gratuities for the best plan of a State House. Read [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Martin.

[illegible] introduced a resolution [illegible] Mandeville Canal [illegible]

[illegible] presented a memorial [illegible] praying the [illegible] Printing to report with the [illegible]

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS

Sterling			per cent premium
France			5f 30 @ 5f 35
New York	60 days sight		per cent discount
Do	30 days sight (buyer)		per cent do
Do	10 days sight		per cent do
Do	Sight (buyer)		per cent do
Philadelphia	60 days		per cent do
Do	Sight		per cent do
Boston	60 days		per cent do

FREIGHTS.—We have no material change to notice in Freights [illegible] correct report, and refer to quotations at foot.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton	⅛ to Liverpool	@17 32d
Do	do Havre	15c
Do	do New York	¼c
Do	do Boston	¼c
Tobacco	in bbls to Cowes &c	none shipping
Do	do London, direct	none shipping
Do	do Hamburg and Bremen	none shipping
Do	do Liverpool	none shipping
Do	do Havre	no vessel
Do	do New York	none shipping
Do	do Philadelphia	none shipping
Do	do Boston	none shipping
Sugar and Molasses to Northern Ports:		per hhd 10 00
	From the Coast, ⅛ hhd	1 00
	do do ¼ do	2 00
Rates	To New York	$5 00
Do	Boston	$5 00
Pork	⅛ bbl to New York	$1 00@1 12½
Do	do Boston	$1 00@1 12½
Flour	do New York	37½c
Do	do Boston	37½c
Lard	⅛ bbl to New York	none shipping
Do	do Boston	none shipping
Beef	do New York	none shipping
Do	do Boston	none shipping

ASTONISHING FACTS.

FACTS still and ever daily occurring. Persons afflicted for years with all kinds of diseases are reported shortly free of remarkable cures wrought by Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, for five of the most terrible Burns and Scalds all pain being removed in ten minutes. Also, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Tooth Ache, Head Ache, Sore Eyes, and all diseases and sores which physicians have failed to relieve. Ladies of broken and sore breasts, which physicians have failed to relieve. Ladies of broken and sore breasts, which physicians have failed to relieve. Ladies of broken and sore breasts,