The New-Orleans Bee.

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NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street. State & Third Municipality Official Journal.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

If all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROB'T C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.

New Orleans, 27th Dec. 1845.

ED. CLAGUE, No 36 Gallatin street—*Importer of Havana Produce, Tobacco, Segars, Coffee, &c.* 130

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St Louis. 110

WM MUME, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Merchant's Buildings, cor Royal and Canal sts. f4

TAFOT BROTHERS—*Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German*, corner Chartres & Toulouse streets. 13

F. T. BOURNON, SURGEON DENTIST, corner of St. Louis and Burgundy streets. Office open from 8 o'clock A.M. until 6 P.M. 111

J. F. BERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GROCERS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c, at moderate prices. n10

A. D. RINCK, PORTRAIT PAINTER, respectfully informs his friends and the Public that he has removed to Bourbon st. No 20 between Canal and Custom House sts. 112

COMMISSION HOUSE.

To Southern and Western Merchants.

THE subscribers have on hand and are constantly receiving from the best manufacturers in New England, a prime stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which will be sold at very low prices for cash, by being the sole agents

We also are agents for several of the best Tanneries in the South and have constantly on hand a prime assortment of LEATHER

N.B—A stock always on hand LEATHER and WESTERN PRODUCE available.

DOWLER & WHALL, Commission Merchants
Front A Bowlar's 21 and 22 Pearl street, Boston
JOSEPH B WHALL.

REFERENCES
Messrs Jos. Whitney & Co., Boston.
Joseph Baker, Esq. Boston.
Messrs Stopford Preston & Co.,
Shepherd Knapp, Esq. New York
Messrs C M Lampe & Co.
Messrs Haddock, Hazeltine & Read, Philadelphia.
Messrs Poland, Jenkins & Co., Baltimore
Messrs Friend, Humphrey & Co., Albany. jy20

J. S. DE PALOS,
PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES, AUTHOR OF A NEW ENTIRE PRACTICAL METHOD OF TEACHING THE FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.

HIS instructions are invariably attended with success and persons who have studied by any other system and have failed to attain the necessary knowledge, can in four months in either the French, Spanish, Ancient or Italian Languages by the new method of J. S. de Palos.

TERMS PER MONTH—Pupils in Classes, lessons three times a week at one hour's duration, $10. Pupils who may do $12, payable in advance. Gentlemen wishing to join any of the Evening Classes, are requested to enter their names at his office No. 14 Exchange Place or between the hours from 9 o'clock in the morning and 1 P.M. and from 4 in the evening until 8. 14

MILITARY NOTICE.

THE members of the YAGER BAND respectfully inform the public of New Orleans that they have turned themselves into a band to be known hereafter as the NEW-ORLEANS BRASS BAND, and having provided themselves with a new and splendid uniform, are prepared at all times to furnish music for military and civic parades, balls, parties, serenades, &c.

Any orders left at Mr John Lardner's music store, No 61 Chartres street, Mr B Cassard's, corner of Common and Camp, or at Mr Clapp's, Bookseller, No 257 Chartres street, will meet with punctual attendance. 121—1m

Orchestra for Balls.—Mr. Legendre, leader of the Orchestra at the St. Louis Ball Room and Washington Battalion Armory, offers his services for Soirees, Balls, Weddings, Parties, &c. &c.

Mr. Legendre will provide the full quadrilles and most fashionable waltzes.

His terms will be very moderate.

Apply at No. 284 Dauphine street, or at the office of this paper. 130 6m

FRENCH SHIRTS.

NO. 77 ST LOUIS STREET, BETWEEN ROYAL AND BOURBON.

MADAME J. PERRY, from Paris, has the honor to inform the gentlemen of fashion in New Orleans that she has just arrived, she has established a depot for the special purpose of Shirt making to order and to no one. Having been honored with the confidence of the *haut monde* Parisian, she trusts to obtain the patronage of the Orleanais, as well by the excellence of her work as the superiority and fineness of the materials. She attends likewise to every kind of Embroidery, but particularly upon Cravats, cloths, velvet, and satin

Madame Perry is in want of good seamstresses—and will take apprentices for both kinds of work. 1 Oct 6

DUPANLOUP AINE AP. *Merchant Tailor*, Bookseller, Tailor and Draper, corner Bienville and Bourbon st. begs to inform his friends and the public that having secured the services of Mr. Picot, so advantageously known in the city, he will continue, as heretofore, to make every kind of clothing, which both as regards the cut and the workmanship cannot be surpassed. His prices are very moderate.

He has also the pleasure to inform his numerous friends that he will sell at very reduced prices the following articles, received by late arrivals from Europe and the North

Paletots, Overcoats, Pantaloons, Waistcoats, Stocks, &c. &c. 119—1m

MR. JACQUES LABOSE informs Sugar Planters, Merchants, &c., that he has at the Levee, at the steamboat WAVE, Captain A. Tanbourry, for the transportation of Sugar and Molasse. For freight apply to J. LABOSE, 71 Old Levee st. 211

DR. E. COMMY'S SURGEON DENTIST

DR. DUPERRON has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans that, having given up his office to Dr Commy, he will continue to enjoy the confidence heretofore honored him with their patronage, which he intends to extend to his successor, who for months is highly esteemed by capacity.

Dr. E. Commy informs the public that his office will be open from 8 o'clock A M to 6 P M at No. 26 Bienville street, between Main and St Philip. 122

BUFFALO HORSES.—Persons desirous of purchasing Buffalo, that they have brought from Mr Brown's the stable situated No 116 Bourbon, near St Louis street, like their predecessors, they will take in fine horses and vehicles, and will not exceed the prices of vehicles at very moderate prices.

Mr. *Dufau* will, as heretofore, continue his profession of veterinary Surgeon and Horse shoer at No 141 Bienville street, and undertake also to sell or buy Horses. jy—6mp

NOTICE.—The undersigned has come to the certainty that a large quantity of Shirts of the very *worst quality*, is daily sold or sent into the country by some coaming pedlers and other petty retailers, most unscrupulously using my name, as well as supply jars bearing my cards and labels, takes this method of informing all concerned merchants and consumers of the fact, inasmuch that from this day they may not be deceived, again by this most unjustifiable fraud.

N. B.—From this day, the labels bearing the name of my house and the designation of the quality of the Shirts, will be inserted under the cover of the jars, and no longer pasted on the outside as heretofore.

A. DELPIT, No. 168, Louis st.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.—Masters of vessels will find a boat in readiness to tow their vessels up or down the Coast to take in Cargo, or from one port of the port to another, by applying at the First Municipality Steam Ferry Wharf, opposite the Public Square.

This boat has been built expressly for towing and has sufficient power to move the largest class of ships. Steam will be constantly kept up and to give immediate attention to orders. Terms most liberal. 030

Agency Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 13, 1845.

THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York in pursuance of their Charter, closed their accounts on the fourth of last month, and after paying all their losses, including those of the great fire on the 19th of July last, have remaining in good assets, $675,638 60. Since then the premium notes and cash received for risks taken, exceed $100,000, which added to the above, make a fund of at least $780,000.

Since the 4th of last month, the parties doing business with the Company, do not share, in any way, with the losses of the preceding year, which, with the means above stated, the undersigned believes, present more than ordinary protection and inducements to persons desiring insurance.

Policies against the perils of Fire, Rivers and Seas, continue to be issued by I. MATTHEWS, Agent, n14—tf corner of Camp and Common sts.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

THE General Mutual Insurance Company of New York having assumed and taken over the unexpired risks of the Ocean Mutual Insurance Company of this city (which Company has gone into liquidation) are prepared to insure the Ocean Insurance Company, No 45 Camp street, on the most favorable terms.

The "General Mutual Insurance Company" have a fully capital well invested; they have paid back to the persons who have insured with them 84 per cent. of their premiums, during the past three years, in scrip, bearing six per cent. interest, payable annually; and as the business of the Company is conducted altogether on the mutual principle—that is, dividing among those who pay the premiums the entire profits of the office, as large a dividend may be made by any other mutual office may be confidently expected from their fair corporations.

This Company offers the additional advantage to those who prefer insuring with them, of paying their losses either in New York or New Orleans, at the option of the assured.

CHAS. BRIGGS, EDW. OGDEN, } Agents.

No 20 Camp street. n26-1y

WHITE LEAD AND IMPROVED PATENT LEAD

The undersigned having business in Philadelphia has made it his business to make inquiries into the merits of White Lead, and has selected a brand from long experience, and the testimony of many of the most respectable persons, and purchasers for the Southern and Western Country, to be worthy of any sign, from any manufacturer, and which he now offers for sale, and will be disposed, and satisfied to dispose of, on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for this article will be filled at short notice by application to the undersigned.

THOMPSON, St. Louis, Mo.,
Agent in New Orleans.
Corner of Q. DEX, 71 Poydras st.

NOTICE TO AMATEURS.—MR. ROBERT, Gardener, Florist, Seedsman, &c. &c. has arrived by the last packet, and has for sale, at the house of Mr. HAPPE AND FLOWER, a collection of ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREES, Flowering Shrubs, Monthly Roses, Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Heliotrope, Tuberoses, Dahlias, Cockscombs, Petunias, Verbenas, Rhododendrons, Fruit Trees, Stalk or Pear, Apple, Vine, Orange, Quince, Cocoa and a variety of Seeds, &c. &c.

NO 68 CHARTRES STREET.

CLARET.—Superior wine; 36 cents per gallon; 10 do Claret, Sauterne, Hock & Burgundy; 15 do Claret, Sauterne, Hock, Burgundy, for sale by

ROB'T SCHERMERHORN & Co.
27 and 29 Gravier st.

Friday morning, Feby. 27, 1846.

The grave responsibilities of Legislation were yesterday pleasantly diversified in the House of Representatives by a somewhat enlivening discussion of the bill to designate the Seat of Government. It was amusing to witness the fervid patriotism with which each particular member supported his own special banding, nourishing it with truly paternal tenderness, bragging of its inestimable qualities, and truculently handling any other that ventured to come in competition with it. While the House was in Committee of the Whole every conceivable variety of proposition was made. First and foremost came Donaldsonville, the virtues, beauties and excellencies of which town were extolled in strains of startling eloquence. But Donaldsonville was pitilessly immolated. Baton Rouge, so favored in the Senate, shared the same fate. Though the members were fully informed that it was a perfect paradise, and possessing every claim to consideration that could be concentrated in a simple town, the ruthless majority blindly and remorselessly voted against it, and Baton Rouge was doomed to discomfiture. Then came in swift succession, a whole host of champions—some Harrisonburg, others for Opelousas, others again for St. Martinville, Jackson, Marksville, Plaquemine, Natchitoches, the Mouth of Red River, Jefferson College, Thibodeauville, &c. &c., but the members had got into the negative mood, and apparently experienced unalloyed glee in stamping every motion with an unqualified no. After consumming two or three hours in this species of recreation, the Committee rose and reported no progress, unless that might be termed such which consisted in a sort of retrograde motion like a crab, for the Committee so far from standing still, actually went backwards, and is now considerably further from a decision than when it undertook to effect a choice.

What will come of this 'twere hard to tell. The House may set at naught the will of the Committee of the Whole. In the latter body the strange legislative pranks are sometimes played, which the calmer and cooler and graver judgment of the House may subdue. Baton Rouge, though it found no favor with the Committee, was rejected by a bare majority, and when brought before the consideration of the House, may experience a more auspicious destiny. It is evident that unless Baton Rouge be selected, the Seat of Government will not be fixed at all, for that is the only town in the State that appears to command the support of any considerable portion of the members.

TERRIBLE DISASTERS BY THE STORM.

The storm of wind and snow which visited New York and other northern cities on the night of the 14th and morning of the 15th inst., has been productive of vast calamity to life and property. The *Herald* says: About sixty lives have been lost in one wreck master's district, and the amount of property is not yet fully ascertained; but enough is known to say that, from a quarter to a half million of dollars will fall upon the insurers of Wall street.

The most melancholy disaster from the storm is the loss of the ship *John Minturn*, Capt Starke, which sailed from New Orleans on the 27th ult. for New York, with a valuable cargo, five cabin passengers, besides the captain's wife, son and daughter, with twenty seaman from the ship Cherokee, who were coming home after her loss. The John Minturn struck at about 3 in the morning. She sheered broadside to the beach, and beeled of shore. The captain, his wife, children, five cabin passengers, and others of the two crews, amounting in number to twenty-eight persons, perished, and among them the second officer, Mr Sturgis. Seven persons escaped in the boat, but some of them have broken limbs. Her cabin passengers were Mr. Kohler and lady, Mrs. Stake, Mr. J. Leeds, Capt Babcock, Messrs Levy and Baker. The *Herald* adds

"The ship immediately hoiged. She is principally owned by Messrs. Stanton & Frost, of this city. She was a fine A 1 ship, five years old, 450 tons burthen, and is insured for thirty thousand dollars, as follows—At the Phœnix, $7,500; at the Mutual Alliance Company, $3,750; at the New York, $3,750; and the remainder is distributed. The cargo consisted of 963 bales cotton, 301 hides, 2 bales goat, 254 bbls. molasses, 2,000 pigs lead, 190 bags pimento, 150 bags corn, 35 bbls. wheat, 5 casks hams, 106 tierces beef, 100 bbls. pork, 177 bbls. sale kegs lard, 62 bbls. tallow, 41 do. seed, 13 boxes mdze, 16 bales skins, 8 tierces, 33 bbls. wax, 947 hides, 103 bags feathers, 4 bales, 30 bundles 3 cask mats, 17 bbls. 1 cask brimes; and is also insured, with the freight, in this city."

The Swedish bark *Lotty*, which sailed for Antwerp on the 13th, was got ashore, and the Captain, children and mate, were lost. She has given to pieces. She had a cargo of grain. The crew were saved.

It is feared, adds the *Herald*, that vessels are ashore near Barnagat, Little Egg Harbor, Great Egg Harbor, and at Abaccon Beach. From these districts news will be expected with great anxiety. Our packet ships from Europe—and there is a fleet of them due—may have escaped, or suffered only in sails and spars. We hope to hear soon of their safety.

A number of vessels dragged their anchors and were more or less injured. The catalogue of disasters is doubtless incomplete, and we may expect for some days to hear of further calamity.

We find the following list of disasters chronicled in the New York papers: The schr *Pioneer*, from Brandywine for New York, with a cargo of corn and flour, struck at the same time as the John Minturn and all on board perished. The schr. *Alabama*, from Philadelphia, struck the sands on Squan's beach N. J., crew all saved. Schr *Register*, of and from Newbern, with a cargo of 900 bbls. turpentine, struck with her broadside to the beach. All were saved but one passenger, who is supposed to have been crushed to death.

SIR OREANS IS SAFE.—The New York Herald of the 17th says: "Pilot Boat Blossom reports as being below, the Ship Orleans, 16 days from New Orleans."

From Texas.

By the arrival of the steam-ship *New York*, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 21st inst, inclusive. They contain nothing of importance. The Galveston *Civilian* of the 21st says:—Galveston is still improving with undiminished rapidity. A large number of substantial new buildings are in progress—confidence in the prosperity of the city is unshaken, and new settlers are coming daily. It is gratifying to know that the interior of the country is filling up with a hardy and industrious population with equal rapidity. The success of the town depend in a great degree upon that of the country, and the latter is certain, whenever industry can be brought to act upon the inexhaustable resources of our prolific soil.

The enterprise of sinking an Artesian well in Galveston has been resumed under the best auspices—Mr. Lytle, the Engineer, with the means now at his command, is confident of boring one thousand feet in six weeks and great hopes of finding an abundant supply of water at that depth or less. He has already sunk a tube to the depth of one hundred feet below the sandy strata near the surface, and into the solid clay.

The editor of the *Civilian* has recently returned from a visit to New Orleans, where he met with a very large number of persons from the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, preparing the emigrate to Texas.

Mr. Colquitt's Oregon speech has, it is said, attracted a good deal of attention. It was in favor of giving the notice, but giving it the most qualified form. Compromise, negotiation and peace were the spirit of the speech, and coming from a warm friend of the administration, and being mainly in reply to the Allens, Casses and Hannegans it attracts considerable notice.

BROCCHIERI WATER.—The Northern papers are publishing detailed statements of a series of detailed experiments made under the personal superintendence of Dr. Pinkney, of the United States Navy, for the purpose of thoroughly testing the properties of the Brocchieri water. The result seems to prove conclusively the power of this singular agent in arresting hemorrage by effecting a rapid and firm coagulation of the blood.

☞ A Montreal letter, published in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, mentions a rumor that Lord Cathcart had received instructions from the home Government to expend $4,000,000 in fortifications and works of defence. "It is certain," adds the letter, "that extensive works have been commenced at Kingston and Toronto, and at the citadel of Quebec. Opposite Montreal, on the south side of St. Lawrence, extensive military works are in contemplation. The experiment of the ice bridge on the river, opposite the city, has been successful—two day's artillery practice having made but little impression on it."

GEO. COTTELLO CONVICTED.—This infamous woman has been convicted of the misdemeanor with which she stand charged, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Blackwell's Island, and to pay a fine of $100.

☞ It is estimated that twenty thousand Valentines passed through the New York Post Office on the 15th. The Tribune says

Some of the "fast" of society adopted a novel method of raising the wind. They purchased a sheet paper for a cent a sheet, and folded it into valentines, and demanded the enormous price of twenty pennies for each. One man, possessing a good deal of money, bought 500 of the "gems" at the rate of $5 apiece.

☞ Reports were in circulation yesterday that a large number of Irish paupers in our city had absconded, leaving behind them their wives and children to be supported at the expense of the city. We have ascertained that no such thing has happened.

City Intelligence.

MR. TEMPLETON.—This admired vocalist will give a concert at the Armory Hall this evening. He has come among us heralded in a manner as to convince us that he will give universal satisfaction. His voice is of great sweetness while at the same time it possesses the full and powerful notes of the trumpet. It is pure, smooth and effective. It is to be presumed that none of our musical *cognoscenti* and they are numerous, will be absent. We shall assuredly hear him and judge for ourselves.

SIT CHARLES THEATRE.—*Benefit of Mrs. Mowatt.*—This very amiable and accomplished lady will take a benefit at this Theatre to-night, being the last appearance of herself and of Mr. Crisp. We are confident, from the very enthusiastic manner in which the fair *beneficiaire* has been nightly received, that her friends will give her an overflowing house. We shall be very sorry to lose Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Crisp, for since their sojourn with us, a number of sterling dramatic pieces have been produced with an almost unprecedented strength of cast. Mr. Utley the American tragedian, will appear to-morrow evening as "Virginius." The management also announce the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, who will shortly appear.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The suit of Yates & McIntyre vs. The United States, is still going on, to the exclusion of all other business. It has already been before the Court five or six days. The character and object of the suit was given by us a few days since. A great deal of testimony has been given to prove that the lands in controversy, which lie near the Sabine, but on the East side, were, at the date of the original grant, viz: about 1795, within the then Province of Texas. The grants relied on were from the Spanish officers in command at the Post of Nacogdoches.

The question of political jurisdiction arises from the fact that the lands lie in what has been named the Neutral Territory. It acquired that name in 1806.—In that year the United States soldiers, under Gen Wilkinson, drove the Spaniards beyond the Sabine. There was then an agreement between them that the country between the Sabine and Rio Hondo should remain neutral. From the testimony of one of the witnesses examined, it seems that for several years this Neutral Territory was much infested with "thieves and robbers."

HALF MAST.—The Shipping in port yesterday displayed their flags at half mast, as a tribute of respect to the memory of their departed comrades, who perished on board the ship *John Minturn*, in the violent storm of the 15th inst. at New York. We have given, in another column, a statement of the number of lives lost, and amount of property destroyed on that melancholy occasion. We may receive further particulars to-day, should the mail come through.

☞ The Grand Jury yesterday ignored the bill against Leonard Hyman, for the killing T. M. Kane, in a duel.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There was nothing of interest in either of the Recorder Courts yesterday.

Congress.

In the SENATE on the 17th, sundry communications were received from the Executive Department.

Mr. Johnson of La., from the Committee on Pensions, made adverse reports on several petitions which had been referred to that committee.

The House bill enlarging the powers of the various Orphans' Courts in the District of Columbia, was taken up, read three times and passed.

Mr. Allen, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the joint resolutions from the House, giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the Convention of 1827, and moved that they be made the special order of the day, at one o'clock, in order that they might be connected with the other resolutions on the same subject now before the Senate. The motion prevailed.

After some unimportant business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, and the debate on the Oregon question was resumed.

Mr Colquit of Ga., who was entitled to the floor, made an able speech in favor of an honorable compromise and an honorable peace. While his convictions were favorable to the title of this country up to 54 deg. 40m., he was nevertheless compelled to admit that Great Britain also reined upon the justice of her claim, and that it was at least a subject of some doubt, and therefore a fit subject of compromise.

Mr Dix of N. Y, next obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE a large number of private bills were reported, and several resolutions received.

A bill to establish the ware-housing system was introduced and referred to the Committee on Commerce

A resolution to *purchase the Island of Cuba*, was offered by a member from Illinois.

Mr Jones of Ga., offered a bill providing for an amendment of the Judicial system of the United States.

The Revolution Pension bill was then discussed and amended, and the House proceeded to consider the Indian appropriation bill, which was debated without any definite action until the hour of adjournment.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *John Hancock* for late Western papers

☞ We understand that Mr. MANUEL CRUZAT will be a candidate for the post of Justice of the Peace for the First Municipality.

CHARLESTON RACES—*Third Day*—Friday, Feb 20, 1846—Jockey Club Purse, $500—Heats two miles. Free for all ages—aged horses, 126 lbs.; 6 years, 120; 5 years, 112; 4 years, 102; 3 years, 90; 2 years, a length—the winner, fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs.

Col. Hampton's ch h *Stanley Eclipse*, 6 years, by Busaris, dam by John Stanley, (Laird) 1 1
Col. Singleton's b f *Symmetry*, 5 years, by Priam, out of Phenomena, 2 2

Time—1st heat 4m 03—2nd heat 3m 58

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENON—An account of human electricity was given in Silliman's Journal some time ago, which, might, if carried out, lead to some important conclusions in respect to human phenomena heretofore unexplained. The subject became so electric that sparks were drawn from and even spontaneously issued from the ends of her fingers—Medical men were in attendance. Antonia Borealis at length developed itself. These phenomena continued for several months, the sparks being regularly given out whenever the lady approached any conductor of electricity. She could touch nothing metallic without forcing an electrical spark, which was an annoying circumstance to her. These appearances were proportionably heightened when the air was warm, and the lady was in good spirits. During cold weather, and when she was in a melancholy mood these phenomena were suspended. When sitting at a stove with her feet upon the metallic edge, the sparks were drawn out at intervals of a few seconds—from three to six sparks per minute. The lady was about 30 years of age, of sedentary habits, and rather sickly. She has suffered from rheumatic and neuralgic affections about two years prior to this time.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. On motion of Mr. Scranton, the Reporters for the Press were allowed seats within the Bar of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Martin, a special committee of three was appointed to examine the affairs of the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company.

A special committee composed of Messrs Adams, Nicholas and Moyo, was appointed to examine the affairs of the Property Banks.

Mr. Soulé presented a bill designating the number and defining the duties of Justices of the Peace in New Orleans. The bill provides for the election of nine Justices—three for the First Municipality, three for the Second, two for the Third, and one for Algiers. The qualifications of eligibility are citizenship, to be a lawyer, and to reside in the Municipality in which they are chosen. Their jurisdiction to be confined to the Municipality, and to extend finally to cases not above $20, and with appeal to cases not above $100. The bill was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Farmer submitted a bill giving to Justices of the Peace jurisdiction in cases not exceeding $100, and authorizing them to empannel juries when the amount in litigation exceeds $50. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Public Education, reported, with amendments, the bill organizing an University in the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Farmer's bill abolishing Police Juries was referred to a special committee.

The resolution to open the sittings of the Senate with prayer was taken up and discussed at great length, and finally rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26th, 1846.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Vason moved that the Committee on Finance be enlarged by the addition of four members, as the duties of the committee were very onerous, and several of the members belonging to it, had been placed upon other committees. The motion prevailed, and Messrs Smart, Farrar, Avery and Phillips were appointed.

On motion of Mr GRIFFIN, the Committee on Internal Improvements was likewise increased by the addition of Messrs Texada and Williams.

Mr CASSARD presented a petition from a veteran of 1812 and '15, asking for relief. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr ORDEN of O., submitted a resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to report a general bill in relation to corporations and corporate privileges. Adopted.

Mr VASON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Propositions and Grievances to enquire into the expediency of amending an act for the relief of P. O. Lee, so as to include the name of O. Lee.

A resolution was presented by Mr TAYLOR, requiring the State Engineer to furnish the House with an estimate of the cost of an embankment upon Bayou Courtableau. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr FORT presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to furnish certain information in relation to the State Engineer, the cost of internal improvements, &c. Adopted.

Mr FORT also offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on Public Education to enquire into the expediency of amending the Common College into a Seminary of Learning in the provisions of Art. 195 of the Constitution.

Mr FORT also offered a resolution that the College was not yet the property of the State. The resolution was adopted, being the same as the first one.

Mr FORT also offered a resolution requiring the Committee on Public Education to report on the propriety of selling the College lots to the State by the Gov'l Government. Adopted.

Mr CALCASIEU introduced a bill abolishing the Landlord's privilege on implements and tools of architects for rent.

Mr JONES' bill to provide for the licensing of Auctioneers was taken up on its second reading. The bill authorizes the municipal authorities of New Orleans and Lafayette to grant auction licenses, requiring security to account, &c. Referred to a select committee.

Mr OGDEN of R., gave notice of a bill to exempt slaves from execution in all future debts.

Mr Hughes of O., presented a bill regulating the appointment of Notaries Public. Ordered to be printed.

Mr McVEA introduced an act to provide for the incorporation of a company in and for the State of Louisiana.

Mr Moore presented two local bills which were referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Mr Dixon presented a resolution, appointing a joint committee to divide the State into Judicial Districts—Adopted.

The act to reduce price of lands donated by Congress to the State of Louisiana, was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Order of the Day.

The bill to designate the Seat of Government, came up as the regular order of time. Mr FORTER objected strongly to the House going into committee of the whole. He moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the subject. He did so from a wish to economize time. The only object of the committee of the whole was to give greater latitude to debate.

Mr McVEA objected that appropriations must first be made in committee of the whole.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr VASON in the Chair.

Mr RANDALL's motion to fill the first blank in the bill with the word Donaldsonville, being under discussion.

Mr RANDALL spoke at some length in favor of the proposition, arguing that a population of 30,000 white souls was interested in respects conservative, in locating the Seat of Government at Donaldsonville. He contended that the people of that great and growing city were equally interested in it. New Orleans was destined to become the emporium of the world and wise legislation would hasten it. Another consideration was that a wound had been inflicted on the citizens of New Orleans, and this would be speedily healed by locating the Seat of the Government at a reasonable distance from the city. The district in question had 55 members in the House of Representatives alone, and 16 members in the Senate, and their interest and convenience ought to be consulted. Another consideration was that the Land office was located at Donaldsonville, and its business was rapidly becoming extremely important. The general interest of the greatest number of the people was involved in the question and this was a principle which should never be lost sight of.

Mr AVERY spoke in favor of Baton Rouge and in opposition to Mr Randall. He declared that an enlightened public opinion for a series of years had pointed out Baton Rouge as the proper spot for the seat of government, and referred to the efforts made at the last session for this purpose. He referred to the importance of Baton Rouge as a central position—to the immense sums expended on its behalf in the establishment of public buildings there, such as the Penitentiary, which could be readily examined when the Legislature was on the spot. He contrasted the swamps upon which the State House could be constructed, and argued that in every respect the spot was superior to the town of Donaldsonville. He was authorized to offer, the Legislature public land for the purpose of erecting the capitol.

On motion of Mr SMITH the Committee rose for the purpose of enrolling the bill to be written in office. This being effected, the Committee set again.

Mr PAGE made a speech in which he contended that a portion of either Baton Rouge or Donaldsonville would violate the Constitution. He then proceeded to argue the claims of Harrisonburg.

Mr RANDALL's motion to make Donaldsonville the seat of government was lost by a vote of 38 to 37.

Mr McVEA proposed Jackson—the name was stricken out—he position was unsuitable—the sites indicated were in it was a capital place, and as such designated by nature for the capital. Lost.

Mr NEWSOM moved to fill the blank with Baton Rouge. Lost.

Mr PAGE proposed Harrisonburg. Lost.

Mr TATUM proposed Marksville, in the Parish of Avoyelles, contending that it was the centre of the state. This was lost.

The vote on Baton Rouge was proposed to be reconsidered. The motion was lost.

The mouth of Red River, the town of Paquemine, Natchitoches, Opelousas, St Martinville, Jefferson College, were severally proposed and rejected.

Mr KELLY moved that the Committee should rise, making a report, in order that it might enable the action of House as fickleness and trifling for which he was positively rebuked by Mr Farrar.

Mr BARKER's motion was lost. Thibodeauville was next suggested—negatived. A motion to rise under the rule on Donaldsonville was lost. The Committee then rose and reported progress.

The House adjourned.

Official Report.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE—SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, 25th February, 1846

On motion of Mr Scott, leave of absence was granted to Mr Horatio Davis, Secretary of the Senate, on account of indisposition, and Mr St Colombe Davis, was authorized to act during the indisposition of Mr Secretary Davis.

Mr MAYO, pursuant to previous notice introduce an act, providing for the sale of the slaves and other property belonging to the State under the charge of the State Engineer.

It was referred, on motion of Mr BRASHEAR to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr SCOTT gave notice that he would introduce a Bill to define the jurisdiction and number of Justices of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans

Mr DURANT gave notice, that he would introduce a bill to continue the powers of the Commissioners of the Atchafalaya Bank.

Mr. C. Davis (Avoyelles) pursuant to previous notice, introduced an act for the relief of M. Armand et als. Veterans of 1814 and '15.

Mr BRASHEAR introduced the following resolution.

Whereas doubts have arisen in the minds of many, expressed during the manner of the oath as laid down in article eighty-nine, of the existing Constitution of Louisiana, as incompatible with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and

Whereas it is the expression of this Legislature should be hadon the subject.

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That it is the opinion of this Legislature that their members of the oath as now and administered are in conformity to the requisition of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and any addition to, or abridgement of, said oath, cannot be entertained by that Legislature.

Mr Nicholas said that, apart from the general merits of the resolution, he considered the oath to conform to the Constitution of the United States sufficient. I was relinquishing as much of the State Sovereignty as is contained in the Constitution of the United States. He would, therefore, move to strike out the words "and laws of the United States"

Mr BRASHEAR said, that the conversion why he had employed those words, were that they were an integrated in the clause of the constitution defining the oath to be taken

Mr. Mayo said, that when this question first arose, he entertained some doubts as to its constitutionality of the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State, and which had been taken by Senators but on a careful examination of the form of oath prescribed by our Constitution, and a comparison of it with the Constitution of the United States, was satisfied that the members of the several State Legislatures and all Executive and Judicial officers, bound to the United States and of the several States, should be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution. I have become entirely satisfied that the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State, and which Senators have taken, is in full and perfect compliance with the Constitution of the United States. The terms of the oath prescribed by the State Constitution are "I (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me, as ... according to the best of my skill and understanding, *agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States* and of this State," &c. By this oath, those who take it are certainly *bound* to support the Constitution of the United States, and if *bound* to do so, the provision of the Constitution is complied with and satisfied, unless the object of the provision in the Constitution of the United States be to require of State officers an oath that would exclude each individual who taken it fidelity to the Constitution, when not in the performance of the duties of his office.

After a careful examination of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States in relation to this particular point, and the comments of some authors upon it, particularly that of Judge Story, I am satisfied that the object of the constitutional provision in the Constitution of the United States was not to require the oath of officers at such, but from the oath, merely, when in the performance of official duty. I am of opinion that the act of Congress of 1789 which prescribes the form of oath to be taken, has not the force of law upon State officials that Congress did not when that act was passed, possess the power to bind the officers of the several States to pursue any particular *form* of oath to support the Constitution of the United States; that it is not therefore necessary to comply with the form prescribed by the act of Congress, the provision of the Constitution of the United States having been substantially complied with without pursuing that form. These being my views, I shall vote against the resolution of the Senator from St. Mary, as I know of no good that could result from it.

Mr. BRASHEAR said, that admitting all the gentleman (Mr. Mayo) had said, that did not relieve us from the position in which we were placed. By the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress of June 1st, 1789, we were bound as members of the Legislature to take an oath to support that Constitution. That act prescribes the language in which the oath of observance shall be administered. Although it may not be necessary to take this oath under the Constitution itself, which is paramount in any particular form of words, as prescribed in the act of Congress, (and he did not think it necessary,) conceiving that the words prescribed in the State Constitution were tantamount to supporting the Constitution of the United States, as required in that Constitution. Still he contended that prudence dictated it would not be proper for the Legislature distinctly to enunciate its opinion upon the subject, by passing the resolution he had the honor of introducing. The phraseology in the oath prescribed by the State Constitution, is, to his mind, synonymous with the requirement in the Constitution of the United States; it was sufficient. Nevertheless, as some doubts have arisen, ought not the Legislature to resolve them doubts by declaring that they consider the oath they have taken sufficient and in perfect accordance with the requirement of the Constitution of the United States. That was his only motive

Mr. KENNEY said he could see no necessity for the passage of this resolution. He was sorry to differ from his friend from St. Mary, (Mr. Brashear;) but as he understood the question, we had been long enough acquainted with each, and some of that of a most honorable character, and by our proceedings we have asserted the fact declared in the resolution, that we conceive ourselves under the oath we have taken fully competent to discharge our duties as Senators.—Where is the use, where is the necessity of re-affirming by resolution what we are asserting at every stage of our proceedings! It can have no weight. It cannot accomplish the object the mover evidently desires. If the oath taken be actually insufficient, as is argued by some persons, let us propose an amendment to the Constitution, so that our successors may be sworn more technically than we have been. But to affirm by a resolution that which we declare most positively by all our acts in this body, appears to be quite superfluous.

Mr BRASHEAR called for the ayes and nays.

Mr PORTER said that he found himself in a peculiar position. He assented to the declaration in the resolution, but he conceived the resolution unnecessary. He could not, however, vote against it, because it enunciated his opinion upon the subject.

Mr SCARBOROUGH would vote aye for the reason addressed by the Senator from Caddo, (Mr Porter) and because by voting against the resolution it would imply a doubt of the validity of the position assumed.

The ayes and nays taken and the result was 10 ayes, 28 nays.

Mr Kenney introduced a resolution instructing the Jud