The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 34, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5039.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 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

[All arrears the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

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

Advertisements for a definite period will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertising 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.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Secty of State.
New Orleans, 27th Dec. 1845.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 Canal. m10

WM MURE, BRITISH CONSUL,
10 Masonic Buildings,
f4 cor Royal and Canal sts.

TUYOT BROTHERS, *Importers of Books, Music, French, English and German*, corner Chartres and St Louis streets. f3

F. F. BOURNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, corner of St Louis and Burgundy streets. Office open from 8 A M to 2 P M. f11

FRANCIS TU.

J. F. BERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Importers and Dealers in Old Liquors, have constantly on hand a fresh supply of Wines, Liquors &c, at moderate prices. m10

A. D. RINCK, PORTRAIT PAINTER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to Exchange Alley, No. 2, between the Old and Custom House. j12

COMMISSION HOUSE.

To Southern and Western Merchants.

THE subscribers have established an extensive Commission House in connection with their correspondents in New England and will attend to the sale of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which will be constantly on hand, and for sale, they being the only agents for

Also, agents for the sale of the best Tobacco in the market, which they will sell on reasonable terms. Also, agents for the sale of Lard, which they will put up in a prime manner, and warrant to keep sweet in any climate. Also, agents for the sale of Butter, which they will put up in a manner to keep it sweet for any length of time.

Orders for the above articles will be executed with dispatch, and the highest market price allowed for Country Produce.

DOWLER & WHALE, Commission Merchants,
Lake Avenue No 2, Milneburg.
REFERENCES:
Messrs J. C. Whaley & Co., Richmond.
" Joseph M. Jones, Esq., "
Messrs Wm. Gwathmey & Co., "
" Wm. Gwathmey, Jr. & Co., "
Messrs Wm. M. Lamprey & Co., New York.
Messrs Wm. M. Lamprey & Co., Boston.
Messrs Thomas Wattson, Jr. & Co., Philadelphia.
Messrs Daniel Bruce & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs Ezekiel Humphreys & Co., Albany. m20

J. DE PALOS,

FRENCH AND SPANISH INTERPRETER AND TRANSLATOR, Practical Mathematician, Teacher and Surveyor, Office No 5 Bienville street, between Chartres and Royal, New Orleans. Translations of Spanish and French documents executed with accuracy and dispatch. Terms moderate. f11

HOUSE PAINTING, Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging, Whitewashing, Coloring, &c. executed in the best manner and with dispatch, by the subscriber, who has had many years experience in the business, and flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Shop on Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine, opposite the Veterans' Barracks. Orders left at the Shop, or at No 141 Burgundy street, and those made known to Gilbert Bros. & Co., corner of Bienville and Burgundy streets, will be punctually attended to. f7—10tm

NOTICE.—The undersigned having come to the conclusion that a large quantity of SNUFF of the very worst quality is now in the country, and that many existing prejudices and other causes have most unscrupulously been imposed upon us, as well as empty jars bearing our trade mark and labels taken from us without our knowledge, by merchants and dealers not to this house, in order that from this day they may not be deceived, again by this most unqualified fraud

N B.—From this day, the labels bear on the name of me to use and the description of the quality of the Snuff, will be found pasted on the cover of the jars, and to be met just as the outside as heretofore.

☞ A DELPIT, No. 168, Levee st

TWO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, Masters of vessels will find a boat in readiness to take them to and from the city or down the River to take in cargo, or from one port to another, by applying at the First Municipality Police Station, Perry Watch, or opposite the Public Square.

The boat has been built expressly for towing and is fitted out in a manner to secure the largest class of ships. No time will be lost in calling and applying for your immediate attention, and orders left at the above mentioned place will be attended to at once. f14 1m

Agency San Mutual Insurance Comp'y.

THE San Mutual Insurance Company of New York, having in pursuance of the Charter, closed their business on the fourth of last month, and declared a dividend of 40 per cent, on the three years' premiums received during the year 1842, and having received a further premium of 25 per cent. on the 1843 and 1844 risks, which will be returned in a few days, make a total of upwards of 75 per cent.

Since the 4th of last month the parties doing business with the Company, do not choose in any way, with the basis of the previous one, to have it with the parties above named, the undersigned is therefore prepared to take risks against fire and inland navigation for persons desiring that insurance.

Policies against the perils of Fire, Rivers and Seas, continue to be issued by I. MATTHEWS, Agent.
f14—tf corner of Camp and Common sts.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

THE General Mutual Insurance Company of New York having renewed and taken over the unexpired risks of the Ocean Mutual Insurance Company, of this city, which Company has gone into liquidation, the undersigned, agent for the above Insurance Company, No 45 Camp street, on the most favorable terms.

The "General Mutual Insurance Company" have a large capital well invested, they have good luck to the persons who have insured with them 25 per cent. of their premiums, during the past three years, in script, bearing six per cent. interest, payable annually, and as the business of the Company is conducted under on the mutual principle—that is dividing among those who pay the premium the entire profits of the office as large a dividend as is paid by any other mutual office now established, exempted from the future operations.

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

CHAS. BRIGGS, } Agents.
EDW. OGDEN, }

Office No 45 Camp street. s10-ly

SHEET LEAD AND IMPROVED PATENT LEAD PIPE.—The subscriber continues to manufacture his improved Leaden Pipe, and solicits the attention of Planters and others to the same. This pipe affords great facility for the conveyance of water from long distances, either from springs or by pumps from streams, and takes the place of reservoirs on the Coast for the supply of their establishments. It can be made of any size, from one-fourth to four inches calibre, as may be desired, and affords decidedly the cheapest medium for the purpose.

Orders for the above will be filled at short notice by applications to the manufactory, or

W W THOMPSON, St. Louis, Mo.,
or his Agents, New Orleans.
KENNETT & DIX, 71 Perdido st

NOTICE TO AMATEURS.—MR. SONNA, Horticulturist from Paris, arrived by *ship* Brahmin, on 26th January, has the honor to offer to amateurs of PLANTS AND FLOWERS, and GARDENING, particularly, that he has for sale a Large Assortment of ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREES, viz: Sixty varieties of Camelias, Peonia, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Dahlias, Hortensia-rose, Proteas, Cactuses, Kalmias, Fruit Trees, such as Pear, Apple, Vines, Mulberries Quinces, and a nursery of Gumbo, &c &c.

f4 6tm NO 98 CHARTRES STREET.

WINES—500 cartons Marsellan, this Lunar, Country, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Lt in pipes, half and quarter casks, octaves, hogsheads and cases for sale by
ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine st.

CIDER—150 bbls Newark Cider just landed, for sale by
WOOD & GORDON, 39 Magazine st.

Tuesday morning, Feb'y. 17, 1846.

The Correspondence.

In the Washington papers are published entire the correspondence on the subject of Oregon, communicated by the President to the House of Representatives. We shall endeavor to furnish our readers with the spirit of these documents in a more complete and comprehensive shape than was afforded by the meagre abstract published.

The first letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, dated Dec. 13th, asks the latter to bring before Lord Aberdeen the subject of the warlike preparations of Great Britain, to enquire the reason for these movements, and to give his own views upon the matter. To this Mr. McLean replies, Jan. 3d, that he sought an interview with Lord Aberdeen immediately upon the receipt of the despatches, and held with him a frank personal conference, that in answer to his queries Lord A. said very promptly and frankly, that with the sincerest desire to avoid a rupture with the United States, such an event must be looked to as probable, and that in such a crisis these preparations would be useful and important. They had, however, no reference to a rupture and would have been made without regard to the relations existing between the two countries—that they had been commenced before the Oregon question had assumed a serious form—that these preparations consisted principally in defences of the exposed ports and stations, and in substituting steam vessels in lieu of the old craft. Lord A. disclaimed most positively the particular or direct reference of these preparations to a rupture with the United States. Mr. McLane's own opinion is that they have an indirect reference to the possible contingency of a rupture with us, and that they are in a great degree precisely of the character to be the most appropriate and useful in a war with our country. He adds that whatever may be the motive for these preparations, by them Great Britain has been placed in a position to act and strike promptly and signally, and that in case of hostilities, "the aim of the Government will be to strike its heaviest blow at the commencement, in the expectation of being thereby enabled to shorten the duration of the war."

Then follows a letter from Mr. Bakenham to Mr Buchanan, dated Dec. 27th, representing in pressing terms the expediency of referring the whole question of an equitable division of the territory to some friendly power or state, regretting the failure of negotiation thus far, urging the importance of an early settlement, in order to allay the existing effervescence of popular feeling, and maintaining that the offer to arbitrate is at once a proof of the confidence of the British Government in the justice of its claim and of its readiness to incur the risk of a heavy sacrifice for the preservation of peace. He hopes the offer will not be rejected, and thinks in strictly conformity with the honor and interests of both parties.

Mr Buchanan replies under date of Jan 3d. He is instructed by the President to say that Mr Packenham's proposition assumes the fact that the title of Great Britain to a portion of the territory is valid, thus taking for granted the very question in dispute. This would prevent the United States from claiming the whole before an arbitration. If other considerations did not exist, this alone would be deemed sufficient to induce the President to decline the offer. The President regrets the difficulties attending an adjustment, but is not of opinion that arbitration would remove them. He still, however, cherishes the hope that the controversy may be finally adjusted in an amicable manner.

To this Mr Packenham briefly replies on the 6th of January that he has received Mr Buchanan's note and will transmit it to his Government.

On the 16th Mr P. writes to Mr B. that he has reflected maturely on his note of the 3d; that it is not his purpose to renew the discussion as to the title of either party to the whole of the territory, but reminds Mr B that if the Government of the U S. have frequently advanced a claim on the whole of Oregon, it is no less certain that Great Britain has in a manner equally formal, declared that she has rights incompatible with the claim of the United States. This precludes, Mr P. states, that he is desirous of ascertaining whether the United States Government would be willing to refer to arbitration, the question of the title of either of the two powers to the whole territory, subject to the condition, that if neither should be found complete, a portion of territory dependent upon their respective claims should be assigned to each by the abitrating power. He suggests that it is sovereign power be not agreeable as an arbitrator a mixed commission, or a board of distinguished Frenchmen and jurists might be selected.

Mr Buchanan's reply is dated Feb 4th, 1846. He admits that Mr Pakenham's proposition has been somewhat modified, but remarks that the condition of the partition of the territory in the event of the title of either party being found incomplete might and would be construed into an intimation, if not a direct invitation, to the arbitrator to divide the territory. If the President could possibly consent to arbitration, the title alone is the only question which could be submitted. Arbitrators make compromising awards unless confined to a single point. Witness our last arbitration with Great Britain. Mr B. says he might content himself with referring to the contents of his last note, but will state a single reason, which apart from the intrinsic difficulties of selecting a suitable arbitrator, is conclusive against this mode of settlement. The reason is that the President does not believe the territorial rights of the nation to be a proper subject for arbitration. Mr B. then refers to the extent of the territory in dispute, to its contiguity to the acknowledged territory of the United States, to its importance as a commercial point of view, and to the fact that vast sums to an extent it contains not a single commodious harbor from its Southern extremity until we approach the 49th parallel. Considering our title the best, the President cannot consent by referring it to arbitration to jeopard all the great interests involved, and by any possibility, to deprive the Republic of all the good harbors on the coast.

The territory, contends Mr B. while inaccessible to the U. S., is of little importance to Great Britain. The gain in its acquisition the latter would never sensibly feel, to the former its loss would be irreparable. These considerations are presented for the purpose of explaining the President's views in declining the doubtful discretion of an arbitration.

In termination, Mr Buchanan adds that the President cordially concurs with the Government of Great Britain in desiring that the present controversy may be amicably adjusted. He believes that, as there are no two nations on the earth more closely bound together by the ties of commerce, so there are none who ought to be more able or willing to do each other justice, without the interposition of any arbitrator.

United States Senator.

The Hon SOLOMON W. DOWNS was yesterday elected United States Senator, by the General Assembly of this State, from the 4th March, 1847. Mr. Downs received the entire locofoco votes. The whigs, with few exceptions, threw away their votes on John R. GRYMES, Esq, a gentleman usually considered a Democrat, but exceedingly moderate and conservative in his opinions. It is a matter of little consequence how the whigs voted, inasmuch as they are in a decided minority in both branches. We think, however, they might have found some member of their own party worthy of their suffrages, without traducing one of their way, to bestow them on a political opponent, however distinguished.

Mr. Downs, the United States Senator, elect, is a man of fair talent, and enjoying a reputation for great shrewdness and political tact and management. As a partizan he is active and zealous.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This Council met yesterday evening, with nine members in attendance. A message from the Mayor was read, enclosing a letter from several farmers in the market complaining of its bad condition. The Mayor was in favor of having the repairs made. Mr. Correjolles moved that it be referred to the Committee on Amelioration. Mr. Hagan offered an amendment that the surveyor be requested to examine the condition of the market, and to make a report, and give in the amount of probable expenses to be incurred. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Correjolles moved that a Committee be appointed for destroying the bonds of the Municipality now in the hands of the Council, and amounting to about $6,000. This was carried, and Messrs. Pere, Correjolles and Forrest were appointed as a Committee.

The Surveyor presented a long report of the necessary repairs for the draining machines, but begged three weeks longer in order to make more accurate reports, and to give in a statement of plans. The three weeks were allowed him.

Mr. Spalding petitioned for the privilege of creating a Circus in Barrack street, between Conde and Old Levee. Granted.

An invitation from the Board of Education was read, asking the attendance of the Council to the examination of the Scholars of the Public School in the Third Municipality, at the corner of Champs Elysees and Craps streets, on the 23d, 24th and 25th instant. Accepted.

Mr. Shields introduced an ordinance that all persons selling groceries in the markets be fined from $25 to $50 per day. *Adopted.*

Mr. [illegible] ordinance was read asking permission [illegible] Municipality to [illegible] the corporate limits [illegible] Municipality. The ordinance was considered [illegible] and adopted.

The Council then adjourned.

DISTRICT COURT.—The quantity of law cases [illegible] the eight months ending [illegible]

Late from Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

The packet ship *Courier*, Capt. Wolfe, arrived at New York on the 7th inst. from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 29th December. We are indebted to the *Herald* of the 8th for a full account of the intelligence by this arrival, which is of considerable interest. The advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 13th December.

The U. S. frigate *Congress*, Commodore Stockton, arrived at Rio on the 20th December, fifty days from Norfolk. The U. S ship *Plymouth*, Commodore Henry; the frigate *Raritan*, Capt. Gregory, and brig *Bainbridge*, Commander S. Pennington, were also at Rio.

The *Herald* publishes the official account of the battle in the river Parana. It is signed Francisco Crespo, and addressed to the General first Aide-de-Camp of H. E. Don Manuel Cobatan. The statement of the violence of the attack and the long sustained intrepidity of the defence does not differ from those previously published. The loss of the allied forces is said to be much greater than would have been inferred from the first accounts. The despatch says:

"The enemies have suffered great loss in killed—They were seen continually throwing from their vessels the dead bodies, which were floating down the waters of the Parana; the number of their casualties is estimated to exceed double that of ours. Three of their vessels were put *hors de combat*, and the remainder have suffered considerable damages in their spars, sails and hulks.

The lieutenant in the Navy, D. José Romero, the sub-lieutenants D. Margos Rodriguez and Faustino Medrano, the ensigns Martinez and Sanchez, and seventy privates of the batteries, were killed on our side, while fighting with heroic valor, independently of those who, with equal bravery, died in the Monte de Obligado, where the fire was kept up until midnight; which number, together with those of the batteries, is estimated at 150.

Several virtuous females who remained in this bloody fight by the side of their husbands, their sons or their relatives, giving succor to the wounded, and aiding the combatants in the defence of Argentine honor, have died heroically.

The following proclamation has been issued by Rosas:

[OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.]
Department of Foreign Relations,
BUENOS AYRES, November 27th, 1845.

The Government of Buenos Ayres exchanged with the Foreign relations and the affairs of peace and war of the Argentine Confederation

It being its strict duty to repel by every possible means the new enormous outrage of the naval forces of H. B Majesty, and those of Majesty the King of the French, which have entered the mouth of the river of this Republic with armed force, by order of the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of France and England, scandalously violating existing treaties, and the perfect good understanding of the Argentine Confederation; disturbing its peace and security, unsettling by such a hostile and inhuman act the Republic with blood, commencing an unjust war without any previous declaration by the French or English government; attacking, in the first instance, aggression merchant vessels of neutral and friendly nations, with the ominous object of forming serious complications with the governments to which they belong, and constituting them by agression and responsible for all the results that may ensue in the just defence the Government may make in order to resist them as actual enemies of the Republic, and the resident diplomatic agents of the aggressor nations to which such vessels belong having explicitly condemned the outrageous act of the captains of said vessels, and declared it to be at variance with neutrality, contrary to the laws of nations, and offensive to the sovereign rights of the Confederation, for which most grievous injuries they are placed out of the protection of their respective governments, and act for themselves and on their own responsibility, which gives them the character of real declared enemies of this Republic—it has resolved and decreed:

Art 1. The vessels and cargoes, to whatever nation they may belong, which have entered the river Parana, under the protection of the English and French armed naval forces, at whatever part of the coast of this province, or of the confederate provinces of the littoral of this river they may arrive, shall be captured and declared lawful prizes. If the capture be made by private individuals both vessel and cargo entire shall be adjudged to them after a summary trial.

Art. 2. The captains and crews of the captured vessels shall be summarily tried and punished as pirates, by the authorities of the province on the coast, or in the ports of which they may be taken, and a copy of the process shall be forwarded to this government.

Art 3. Let this decree be communicated to their Excellencies the Governors of the littoral provinces and to all whom it may concern, &c.

ROSAS,
FELIPE ARANA.

CORRIENTES.—According to advices from Entre Rios, it is presumed that General Urquiza has crossed the Uruguay, and is at this moment in full march upon Corrientes with his victorious army. If this conjecture turn out to be well founded, we have no room to doubt it is, what a disappointment for the Argentines!

PARANA BUBBLE.—By the date of the last accounts the convoy of merchantmen was still stationary. The combined fleet, after having wantonly set fire to the town of Vuelta de Obligado, had proceeded up the river, followed along the coast by a detachment of light artillery, which took every opportunity to annoy them. The French corvette Expeditive had got aground. If they made a stand at Rosario, General Mansilla was disposed again to give them battle.

U S BRIG BATTERSON.—On the 9th instant, a boat belonging to the United States brig of war Bainbridge, on her way from the outer roads, was upset in a squall, and two men drowned. Edward Pheasants and John Williams—and two others would probably have been lost, had it not been for the active exertions of their companion, Oscar Prescott, a young ordinary seaman, aged 18 years, from Massachusetts. When a boat of the Bainbridge arrived to their relief, this young man was holding the other two from sinking. They were much exhausted, and could not have sustained themselves without the aid of their young

From the Vicksburg Whig Extra.

Destructive Fire at Vicksburg.

This morning, about daylight, a fire broke out in a frame building next to the river, at the foot of Jackson street, belonging to Judge Bodley, and temporarily occupied by some slaves belonging to Mr Vick, who were brought here to be shipped up the river to his plantation. They kindled a fire upon some earth that had been formerly placed there, and on which a stove had stood, and it is supposed it communicated to the floor. It then caught the two houses occupied by the slaves, Dickerson, which were stored with hay and corn; from thence it communicated to the old building formerly occupied as the Whig office.—It then spread to the Commission Warehouse of Mr James Gwin, entirely consuming that and four adjoining frames; then crossed Washington street, and swept the buildings from the corner of Jackson to Main; and from thence up Main street to Walnut—Mr Prausee's brick building alone being saved. The north side of Main street, from Washington to Walnut, is a heap of ruins, as well as the north side of Walnut street as far as the residence of Mrs Shockne, which was consumed.

The wind was extremely high at the time, and one-half the town would have been burned but for the rain—the roofs of the houses being very wet—blazing shingles and boards falling very thick over the whole of Springfield. A great deal of property has been destroyed, and many families in much more circumstances have lost nearly their all.

The losers were Judge Bodley, 2 houses; Mr Chinn, of New Orleans, 1; Mr Armstrong, 1; store of Messrs Aiken & Gwinn, belonging to some one in Philadelphia; Hartwell Vick's heirs, several houses; Planters Bank, 1; U. S. Bank, 1; S. C. Field, 2; E. D. Downs, 1; Railroad Bank, 1; J. A. Klein, 1; H. Stulger, 1; Dr. Cook, 1; E. B. Lilly, 1; A. H. Arthur, 1; N. H. Vick, 3; and Messrs. Dickinsons and others, their stock of stores.

Messrs Field and Klien were the only parties whose property were insured, as far as we know.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—On February 7th, as a party of three men were hunting about ten miles from East Bay, an arm of Escambia Bay, Florida, they were fired upon by Indians. A Mr. Pitts was killed instantly, and his brother severely wounded.—Mr. Selouz, the other, received no injury, and in company with the wounded man, succeeded in escaping. As soon as the intelligence reached Capt. Crane commanding the fortifications in the harbor of Pensacola, he despatched a detachment of men to cut off this body of roving Indians. No news has been received of the expedition.

NAVAL.—The Pensacola *Democrat* of the 13th says: The United States ships *Falmouth*, Commander J. R. Jarvis, and *John Adams*, Commander McCluney, sailed from this port on Monday last, and the United States ship *St. Marys*, Commander Saunders, on Tuesday morning; all supposed to be bound for Vera Cruz.

We understand that the United States steam frigate *Mississippi*, commander Fitzhugh, is holding herself in readiness and expects sailing orders by every mail.

RAILROAD FARES.—The Railroad Committee of the New York Legislature have introduced a bill into the lower House for a general reduction of Railroad fare on the road between Albany and Buffalo.

☞ A paper in the West abuses a professional gentleman as a "*briefless lawyer.*" The Louisville *Journal* takes his cotemporary to task, and admonishes him never to abuse a man *without a cause*.

A case remarkable, we believe, for its novelty, is to be tried at the next term of the St. Louis Court of Common Pleas. It is an action brought by a citizen of Carroll county, in this State, to recover one hundred and fifty dollars, which, it is alleged, were mailed at Carrollton, and directed to a commercial house in this city. It is further alleged, that the letter containing this remittance, was received at the Post Office in St. Louis, but never found its way to the firm to which it was directed. Under these circumstances, suit is brought against the Postmaster of St. Louis for the recovery of the money alleged to be lost. We notice the case because of its novelty, and as likely to establish an important principle, should it be determined that the Postmaster is liable for the safe delivery of all money thus entrusted to the mail.—*St. Louis Republican.*

☞ We are happy to perceive that [illegible] made in the New York Legislature [illegible] of whipping in prison. [illegible] out of the record that [illegible] punishment [illegible] a violation [illegible]

City Intelligence.

SUPPORT OF WORKHOUSES.—It is no doubt well known to our readers that the parish pays to the workhouse of each Municipality, the sum of twenty-five cents per day for each vagrant sent down for safe keeping, but it may not be generally known that the sum thus expended is a very large one. The amount paid to each Municipality during 1845 was as follows:—

To the Workhouse of the 1st Municipality, $5,310 75
" " 2d " 13,517 75
" " 3d " 9,786 50

Total, $28,616

It will be seen by this statement that fewer vagrants have been sent to the workhouse of the First Municipality than to the others, and when taken into comparison with the Second and Third, there is a very notable difference.

FRENCH THEATRE.—The opera of the Huguenots will be performed this evening, and we trust to see an large and as elegant an assembly as that which witnessed its representation last week.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—The performances at this Theatre to-night are the "Hunchback" and "Raising the Wind."

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—James Matthews, *alias* John Davis, was yesterday examined on the charge of stealing a keg of butter from the steamboat Duke of Orleans. He was sent to the Criminal Court.

Peter Miller, a vagrant, accused of tapping the admiral, &c., drinking whiskey from several barrels on the Levee, was sent to the Workhouse for 20 days.

Elizabeth McManus, a putable looking object, was sent down for the same time.

RECORDER GIROD'S COURT.—John Warren and Berry Wright, charged with assault and battery were sent to the Criminal Court.

Eugene Cosa and Thomas Murphy, suspicious characters and vagrants, were sent to the Workhouse, the first for 30 and the latter for 10 days.

Wm. Molloy, accused of larceny, was remanded for further examination.

CRIMINAL COURT.—At the opening of the Court yesterday, the District Attorney rose and moved as follows:—

First—That Isaac T PRESTON, Attorney General has resigned his office

Secondly—That according to the law creating the office of District Attorney of the First Judicial District the District Attorney being appointed to await the Attorney General in all criminal prosecutions, has no power to act in the Court during the session occasioned by the resignation aforesaid. The Court concurred in the exposition of the law as given by the District Attorney, and adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock. We understand that Mr Preston sent in his resignation to the Governor on Saturday evening.

ARRESTED.—A man named Donnelly was yesterday arrested, charged with having stolen the following property from Anne Riordan, living at No. 13 Front Levee,—a gold watch, four gold pieces, fifty-five dollars in $5 notes on the city banks, $50 to $60 in silver, and $15 in notes of the Third Municipality. We believe that Donnelly has returned the watch and money to the owner, and the case now remains in the hands of Recorder Genois.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The Court was occupied yesterday with a suit brought by F. L. Conrad, assignee in bankruptcy of Thomas Bates, against Forstall and others, to recover a large amount of property for the benefit of the creditors of the bankrupt. The property is alleged to have been acquired without consideration and in fraud of the Bankrupt Law, and the transfers are prayed to be decreed simulated and null and void

For the plaintiff Messrs. Wilde and Mazur; for defendants M M Cohen.

☞ We would suggest to the Speaker of the House the enforcement of the rules and to the Clerk the necessity of reading only the titles of bills and resolutions in an audible, clear voice. A matters are our reporter, and we doubt not those of other journals find it nearly impossible to give a tolerably correct transcript of the proceedings.

BREATHING WATER.—An experiment was made in New York on Monday week, to test the efficacy of the plan, at which were assembled some of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons to that city.

Mr. PARHAM gave notice that he would introduce the following bills:—

First—A bill to be entitled, An act to protect the interest of citizens of the State of Louisiana, that are or may hereafter be indebted to Banks or other Corporations of other States.

Second—An act to repeal article 746 of the Code of Practice.

Third—An act granting pre-emption rights to 320 acres of land to settlers on lands that have been or may hereafter be selected by the State of Louisiana for Internal Improvement.

Mr. SCRAFFORD gave notice that he would introduce the following bills:—

A bill to repeal Capital Punishment in this State.

A bill constituting *Slander* or verbal Calumny a criminal offence.

A bill modifying trials by Jury, constituting the Jurors, under the information of the Court, judges of the law as well as of the facts.

A bill providing that it shall be the duty of the Jury in all Criminal cases tried before them to affix the penalty according to the nature of the case, exercising such discretions as is given by the law.

A bill constituting the Jury in certain cases, a Court vested with special judicial powers for the hearing and examining of District Judges, dealing with them as the case may appear on enquiry, and as law and justice demand.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the Committee on Public Education was increased to seven.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed to make inquiry and report as soon as practicable, the best and cheapest mode of having the State Printing done.

A message from the House by their Chief Clerk, informed the Senate that the House were now ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a United States Senator.

On motion of Mr. DURANT, the members of the Senate repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of proceeding to said election.

The roll being called, it appeared that 30 Senators were present, and ninety-five members of the House. Total 125

Mr. ADAMS nominated John R Grymes.

Mr. SCOTT nominated Solomon W. Downs.

When the name of Mr Ogden, of Rapides, was called, that gentleman stated the reasons that would govern his vote. It was well known, he said, that the parish of Rapides contained a large democratic majority. He had been elected without any other pledge on his part than the understanding that, if he were instructed, he would vote for the democratic candidate for United States Senator. He recognized the right of instruction and the correlative right of obedience to instruction. Why he had not been instructed was known to his constituents. He had been left free to vote in accordance with his own sense of duty. But the respect he entertained for their wishes would have induced him to vote for the candidate of the majority of the democratic party. In the present instance, the candidate of that majority was to him unobjectionable. The gentleman selected possessed high talents, and he felt that in voting for him he echoed but the will of a large majority of the people of the parish of Rapides. They considered him as identified with their section of the state. To his voting friends he would say, that he yielded not to them in appreciating the distinguished talents of the gentleman for whom they were casting their suffrages. But, he claimed for himself the same right which he had conceded to them: of making a selection. He did not know if it were in accordance with usage, or whether it was due to the courtesy of the Legislature, that he was permitted to make these explanations, but in either case, he thanked them for their indulgence. He would ask that his vote should be recorded.

Solomon W. Downs received 76 votes.
J. R Grymes, 45
Scattering, 4

Whereupon, the President proclaimed Solomon W. Downs duly elected Senator to the Congress of the United States, from the 4th of March, 1847.

On motion, the Senate returned to the Hall of their sitting.

Whereupon, on motion, they adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, 16th February, 1846.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock—Somers four members present.

Mr. SMITH submitted a bill to abolish the office of Recorder of Births and Deaths in New Orleans—Referred to a special committee of five from the Orleans delegation.

The Speaker laid before the House several communications, one inclosing the resignation of Mr Gayarre several invitations from societies and associations, &c.

Mr. SURGET submitted a joint resolution that the deliberations of the two Houses be opened every day with prayer. The resolution, after being amended so as to apply to the House, was adopted.

Notice of various bills was given by Messrs Jones, Ogden of Orleans, and McVea.

A resolution was offered appointing a committee to receive from the late Sergeant at Arms an inventory of all the property belonging to the State, and in his charge

Mr. PECK offered a resolution directing the State Engineer to continue the work at the Raccourci Bend cut on the Mississippi; Mr Peck stated as the fact that the connection of Red River with the Mississippi was about to be obliterated; that the work for a cut-off at Raccourci Bend was in a state to go on, and that the State Engineer did not possess sufficient power himself to go on with it. His bill explained the matter.

A resolution was presented by Mr Conrad, referring that portion of Gov Moulton's message which treated of the Tobacco trade, to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted

Mr STEWART submitted a resolution appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of reducing the taxation.

Mr RIZZELIEU up his bill providing for the designation of the Seat of Government. Read once.

Mr FARRAR gave notice of a bill to incorporate the University of New Orleans in conformity with the injunction of the Constitution.

Mr KERR introduced a bill to extend the right of suffrage in Municipal Elections, and abrogate the property qualification of Municipal electors.

Mr BLAIR, of Ouachita, introduced a bill with a similar object, applying the principle to every corporate town in the State. Both bills were referred, on motion of Mr Pike, to a special committee, composed of Messrs Pike, Kelly, Amedy, Smith and Lee.

The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to the election of United States Senator

The Senate having met, the House proceeded in joint convention to the election of United States Senator, from the 4th March, 1847. One hundred and twenty-six members of the General Assembly were present. The vote stood as follows:

W. Downs,		77
J. R Grymes,	45	
E Sparrow,	3	
R. Hunt,	1—	49

Majority for Downs, 28

The Hon Solomon W Downs was therefore declared duly elected United States Senator, for the term of six years, beginning from the 4th March 1847.

Mr OGDEN of Rapides, in voting for Mr Downs, explained that he had been elected by a parish well known to be strongly democratic, that he had promised to vote for a democratic U. S. Senator if instructed, that though not instructed, he was acquainted perfectly aware of the sentiments of his constituents, and that in the present instance it gave him pleasure to represent the will of the people of his parish in supporting a gentleman of such high talent and personal character as Mr Downs.

The Senate having returned, the Speaker announced Messrs McNea, Tuomey, W Pugh, Ogden of Rapides, and Reed, as members of the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

On a resolution, the Governor was requested to present the Hon S. W. Downs with his credentials as U. S. Senator.

Mr. LEONARD submitted a resolution declaring the confidence of the General Assembly in the wisdom, integrity and firmness of the President and his cabinet advisers in the management of the Oregon question and pledging the hearty co-operation of this body in any measures they may see fit to adopt in relation to the important questions now before them. The resolution was read once but the House refused to dispense with the rules for a second reading.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual statement of the Citizens' Bank.

The House adjourned.

MARRIED—On Saturday, 14th instant, by the Reverend Abbe Marshand, Mr. Francois C. Lavilla to Miss Anna Rosarito, both of this city.

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	Feb 8	Liverpool	Jan 3
WASHINGTON	Feb 9	Havre	Jan 3
CHARLESTON	Feb 11	Matanzas	Jan 27
CINCINNATI	Feb 6	Trieste	Jan 1
MT. LOUIS	Feb 7	Havana	Feb 1

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT.

FEBRUARY 16, 1846.

COTTON.—There has again been a good demand for cotton to-day, and the transactions amount to 3,500 bales at full prices. In fact it is difficult to make purchases even at our outside figures.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5 @ 5¼
Ordinary	5⅝ @ 5⅝
Middling	6¼ @ 6⅝
Good Middling	6⅞ @ 6⅞
Middling Fair	6⅞ @ 6⅞
Fair	7 @ 7⅛
Good Fair	7⅜ @ 7⅜
Good and Fine	7⅝ @ 7⅝

SUGAR.—A large business was done to-day in Sugar at our quotations.

MOLASSES is very firm at 24 30 @ 31 per barrel, with sales of 5,500 barrels.

MESS PORK is selling at $10 00, and Prime at $9 00 @ barrel. At these rates about 1,000 barrels were taken to-day.

EXCHANGE is steady at previously quoted rates. We quote Sterling 9½@7 @ cent. premium. France, 5f. 30@ 5f 37½. New York, 60 days, 9% @ 9½ @ cent. discount. Sight Checks, ¾ @ 1 @ cent. discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	8½ @ 9 cent. premium
France	5f 30@5f 37½
New York, 60 days sight	9½ @ 9¾ cent discount.
Do. 30 days sight checks	9 cent do.
Do. 10 days sight	8½ cent do.
Do. Sight checks	8 cent do.
Philadelphia, 60 days	9½ @ 9¾ cent do.
Do. Sight	8½ cent do.
Boston, 60 days	10½ @ 10¾ cent do.

CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.—The best remedy ever yet discovered for all kinds of WORMS. It not only destroys Worms and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the substance which is the cause of the value and efficacy of this medicine. Another link added to the chain of their testimony.

WEST PULTNEY, Vt. Dec. 4th, 1845.

Messrs A B & D Sands, *Dear Sirs*—About the middle of January, 1842, I was attacked with a disease which Dr. Sylvester called Abdominalis, and I used such remedies as he prescribed, and in about three weeks it left, but remain the same time the next year it appeared again and I was confined to my house and bed. I then tried another physician, who gave me Calomel, which I took constantly; my food that large folds of mucus would be collected in the stomach and throw it up. Although between seven and eight years old, I could scarcely endure the weight of my own arms. I then tried another physician, who gave me Calomel, which I took constantly; my food that large folds of mucus would be collected in the stomach and throw it up. Although between seven and eight years