The New-Orleans Bee

No. 3[illegible] VOL VII.—NEW SERIES | NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1845 | VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4789

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - 5

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J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 20th February, 1845.
THIS BANK will be closed on Saturday, the 22d instant, on Washington's birthday, all bills falling due on that day, will be payable on Friday, the 21st instant.
WM H LEVERICH, Cashier

CITY BANK, New Orleans, 17th Feb. 1845.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 3d day of March next, between the hours of 10 A M and 2 P M.
R J PALFREY, Cashier.

CITY BANK, New Orleans 17th Feb. 1845.
THIS BANK will be closed on Saturday next, the 22d inst. Notes and bills payable on that day will be payable on Friday, the 21st inst.
R J PALFREY, Cashier.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 21 Feb. 1845.
THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
By order of the Board,
WM H LEVERICH, Cashier.

A VERY superior family of COOKS for sale, comprising a fine shoeb a French and American Cook and Pastry Cook, his wife a Cook, washer and ironer, and her daughter, will be sold on accommodating terms to a family in the city, apply to J M BEARD & Co, Bank Place.

A SUPERIOR French and American Man Cook to hire—a good artiste and capable to take charge of the cooking of a Restaurant or Hotel. Apply to J A BEARD & Co, Bank Place.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Division L M, New Orleans, Feb. 14 1845.
(Orders No. 2
1st. In anticipating Anniversary of the Birth Day of Washington, the Patriot of our country will be celebrated by the Volunteer Corps of this city, in the military honors paid by a blank Battalion, for that purpose they will assemble at their respective parades, fully equipped, on Saturday, 22 inst, at 9 o'clock A M.
2. The officers of a detachment of the U S, and the volunteer companies from other places that have been invited to join in the celebration, will meet there at half past 9 o'clock A M, and form a Battalion of First Municipal, or on Lafayette Square of the Second Municipality, as may render their service.
3. The Artillery will be fully equipped with horses to their pieces, and will be prepared with twenty five rounds blank cartridges per piece; the Infantry with twenty rounds of blank cartridge per man.
4. The Officers of the Volunteers of the Division assembling under their respective parades the day out, will be prepared to move to the point of rendezvous at 9 o'clock A M. To ensure a steady attention in a body, a detachment of cavalry will be dispatched half an hour in advance of the infantry, to clear the field, and will form the escort, & sprinkle the crowd from the ground occupied by the Troops.
5. Charles Cuvellier, commanding Louisiana Legion, and Brig Gen Thomas Davis, of the 1st Brigade, will be the Chief Marshals of the day, under whom are other especially charged with the execution of this order as in their respective commands. By order of
Major Gen JOHN L LEWIS,
Commanding 1st Division L M.
CHA A LABUZAN, Aide de Camp.

HEAD QUARTERS LOUISIANA LEGION.
Order No 2.
New Orleans, February 12th, 1845.
IN accordance with the order emanating from Division Head Quarters, the Legion will parade on Saturday 22d February instant to celebrate the Anniversary of the Birth of GENERAL WASHINGTON, the father of our country, at 7 o'clock, A M. Punctual attendance is requested. Uniform dress understood.
By order Brigadier General Chas. Cuvellier.
CHAS. L. DUROCHER, Aide-de-Camp.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A fine plantation situated about four miles above the Twelfth Force, in high state of Plantation, on which there is a high house with a apartments and four cabinets. Proposals will be received for the cutting of timber on five arpents fronting the river. For terms, &c.
MRS F FRYER,
corner of Royal and Toulouse streets.

LEECHES!
THE subscriber has lately received from Europe a large assortment of HUNGARIAN & SWEDISH LEECHES which he offers to the public at his Medicinal Leech Establishment, 84 Chartres street, where the public can always rely upon obtaining a good, fresh and genuine article. Also on hand, a large assortment of French and American Pictures, Cimiers Boxes, Looking Glasses, &c.
J B RUSCONI, 187 Chartres.

NOTICE.
The undersigned has for sale at the Commission Warehouse, in his Green House, in St Charles st, a fine assortment of rose trees, Spanish plants, camelias, azaleas, cactus palms, orchidaceas and a great variety of other greenhouse plants and exotics. He has twenty one hundred Bermudas sweet potatoes. Orders promptly executed and sent plants to the steamboats.
J J Ann JOHN M BACH.

NOTICE—The Legislature of the parish of New Orleans in accordance with an act, entitled "An act relative to Public advertisements in the parish of Orleans" approved March 14 h 1842, will be published in the Louisiana Courier, edited by Mr. Jerome Bayon, the Louisiana Courier, at the rate of 100 cents per hundred words in each language.
New Orleans, 21st January, 1845.
ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Secretary of State.
WM DEBUY, State Treasurer.

FRESH SEEDS.
MR. LELIEVRE has the honor of informing his customers that he has just received per ship Champion, a fine assortment of flower and vegetable seeds of the growth 1844.

COAL at 3½ cts per barrels delivered—4000 barrels of superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and in large pieces, for sale by the cart load and delivered free of cartage at five cts per bbl.
WEAR MURPHY.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE SPRING GOOD FOR LADIES DRESSES.
M. SIMPSON, 32 Chartres street, corner of Custom house, has just received by the recent arrivals from France and New York, the following new goods:
1 case Batistes, low priced;
1 do rich and medium prices;
1 do rich plaid muslins, (new designs);
1 do new plaid French lawns;
1 do new poplins, very low;
Several cartons bonnet crapes and fancy handkerchiefs;
1 case new rich silk ribbons for dresses, which will be sold at very low prices;
2 cases parasols, new styles;
Several cases of calicoes at all prices;
Also—Bell ing off at less than cost, a large quantity of Cashmeres de laines, crapes, chusans, &c together with a full and complete assortment of dry goods suitable for family use.

LEROUX, No 107 Royal street, corner Dauphine, receives by the ship Bordeaux Packet and offers for sale—Wines in cases and casks, viz: Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, Haut Sauterne, Haut Barsac; Sauterne in half casks; Rhin wine in casks, Montferrand, Saint Emilion, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte.
Liquors from former importations—Wines in casks and halves, viz: Montferrand, St. Emilion, St. Estephe Medoc, St. Julien, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, and also in cases of bottles and half bottles. A complete assortment of Cordials, Aromas, Fruits in Brandy of the best brands, Spanish Cork, Cailliers quality &c.

TEA, and a great variety for sale, landing from ships Tasma and Bordeaux Packet from Bordeaux—
4 half pipes Cognac brandy, 4th proof, Castillon brand.
1 do do do do do do do,
50 baskets champagne sized cordials.
Free former importations:
10 hogsheads brandy same brand, entitled to drawback;
10 pipes do do, same brand, entitled to drawback;
300 do do white wine do;
150 casks red wine, different brands;
50 half casks do do;
100 do white wine, Haut Sauterne;
50 baskets white wine vinegar;
50 cases pimento of double quality;
100 boxes of tea each empty bottles, of different qualities;
100 baskets of tea each empty bottles;
half Chain sugar brandy in casks of 20 and 30 gallons;
fine wines in cases of half and 3/4 bottles and 3/4 bottles;
fine superfine assorted in baskets assorted certain super. the narcissus, Muscatel and brandy in flasks of pint and quart wrapped in straw in boxes;
half quarter hogsheads in flasks and wrapped in straw in small baskets.
EDOUARD LARRONDE.

FLAX LINSEY and Hemp bags, at Schoolcraft's, 70 Levee.

WHITE LEAD, &c—100 kegs prime No 1 extra, 100 do do do do do, 100 do do do do do, 100 kegs white, 50 do do do each, 100 do do, 50 do each, 50 do sugar, 50 do green paint, 500 do permanent do; 50 bbls linseed oil English, in store for sale by
W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 80 Old Levee.

WINE—250 cases Bordeaux wine, St Julien, St Estephe, Montferrand and Quarteis, 75 do do St Julien and St Estephe, 1841, 50 do do Montferrand, 1841, 50 do do St Emilion, old Margaux medoc and Pauillac medoc, 1837, 50 half do Pauillac Medoc and St Emilion Brandy of the best Cognac and Grosnard, 25 half do do do Bordeaux, for sale by
DABAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 and 13 St Louis.

GUNPOWDER—Eagle Powder Mills, in kegs, barrels and half barrels, in quantities to suit purchasers and of a quality warranted to equal the most favorite manufactures of Southern Rifles, offered for sale by
REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas.

FRESH MADDER SEED of Direct Importation. As excellent article for cultivating on a plantation, the profit from it is much larger than either sugar or cotton. Apply at the cord grass.
WM DINN, 11 Common.

FRESH HAVANA TOBACCO SEED—A superior article for sale at the cord grass.
WM DINN, 11 Common.

COGNAC—4th proof J. J. Dupuy's brand, in half pipes, of a clear fine body of the Cognac, for sale by
JOS. SCHOCKERMAN & Co, 17 and 19 St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.
Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB'y. 21, 1845.

THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Chinn gave notice that he would shortly present a section by which any individual fighting a duel or sending or receiving a challenge, shall be for ever disqualified from holding public office under the present Constitution.

Mr. O'Bryan presented a resolution requiring the Convention to adjourn on Friday, 21st February, to reassemble on the 11th March, at the Hall of the House of Representatives, and suspending the per diem of the members during that interval. Laid upon the table by a vote of 46 to 9.

Mr. Dunn presented a resolution requiring the Convention to meet every day at 10 o'clock; this resolution to be rescinded only by a vote of two thirds.

Mr. Veorhies would willingly sustain the resolution, if it were possible to compel the members to conform to it—but without a penal clause, it seemed to him useless. He proposed therefore, an amendment providing that any member not answering the call of the roll, should be considered absent, and should forfeit his per diem.

Various amendments and substitutions were offered, but together with the original resolution were all rejected—Yeas, 43; nays, 7.

Mr. Scott of Baton Rouge, presented a resolution requiring the Convention to proceed to Jackson and terminate its labors. It was laid upon the table by a vote of 36 to 17.

Mr. Miles Taylor presented a resolution requiring that the yeas and nays shall be taken only on the demand of ten members at least. He stated that his object was to economize time, and prevent the yeas and nays from being called on insignificant questions. The subject remains open for future action.

The reports of the Committee of Revision were then taken up. The first section of the first article relative to the division of powers, was adopted. The second, after a short discussion, was recommitted.

The third section was then taken up as the order of the day.

The sixth section was adopted without discussion. It reads as follows:

Sec. 6th.—The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offences against the State, and, except in cases of impeachment, shall, with the consent of the Senate, have power to grant pardons and to remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction. In case of treason he may grant reprieves until the end of the next section of the General Assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested.

The seventh section was likewise adopted. It is in the following terms:

Section 7. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and shall be sealed with the Seal of State, and signed by the Governor.

The eighth section was amended and adopted. It provides in substance that the Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the functions of Governor in case of death, impeachment or absence of the Governor; and in case of death or absence of both these officers, the Legislature is empowered to nominate a Governor for the remainder of the term.

The Convention was invited to attend the celebration of the 22d February, by the military, and accepted the invitation.

The ninth section was adopted without discussion.—It provides that the Lieutenant Governor or other person fulfilling the functions of Governor, shall receive the same salary as the Governor, during his term of service.

The tenth section, which provides that the Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, and in case he shall be unable to attend, the Senate shall elect one of their own members, provoked considerable discussion.

Mr. Miles Taylor proposed that the Lieutenant Governor should participate in the deliberations, and should be allowed to vote when the Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole.

Messrs. Roman, Mayo and Downs opposed the motion, as useless and dangerous. Moreover, the Senate never goes into committee of the whole.

Mr. Beatty sustained his proposition. Mr. Conrad was willing for the Lieutenant Governor to talk but not to vote.

Mr. Porter did not wish any Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Boudousquie considered the proposition a dangerous one. Its tendency would be to subject the Senate to the influence of executive power, and thus destroy the equilibrium of the balance of power. He moved to lay the proposition on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Downs proposed that the Lieutenant Governor should fulfil the duties of Secretary of State, and should not preside over the Senate. This functionary must have something to do. Again, this would obviate any inconvenience. The duties of the Governor during the summer, had for many years been confided to inferior officers—private secretaries, etc., which he considered as abuse. The Lieutenant Governor as Secretary of State, would have necessarily to reside at the seat of government during the absence of the Governor.

Mr. Marigny said that no Lieutenant Governor had been created in 1812, because the State was then too poor. He thought the office of Lieutenant Governor necessary, as in case of sickness of the Governor, some suitable officer might be found to replace him; for under the present constitution, we might have four Governors in as many years—the president of the Senate being elected annually. At the same time that officer should have a fixed salary, as it would be ridiculous to allow him but four dollars a day, as is proposed, and that during the time he presides over the Senate.

Mr. Benjamin sustained Mr. Marigny's views. He considered the duties of the Lieut. Governor both honorable and important.

Mr. Roman, in reply to Mr. Downs, observed that during his administration, the Secretary of State was chosen from among persons accustomed to pass the summer in town, and that this officer always resided at the seat of government during the administration of his predecessors.

Mr. Ratliff wished the Secretary of State to be elected by the people. In this event he would support Mr. Downs, but he saw no use in having a Lieutenant Governor.

All the amendments were laid upon the table, and the original section was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The 12th of February being the day agreed upon by both Houses of Congress for counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, little business was transacted by either branch.

The SENATE met at 12 o'clock and proceeded forthwith to the House of Representatives. On their return some few reports were made by one of two Standing Committees, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House symptoms of extraordinary interest were discernible at an early hour. The galleries and lobbies were crowded to excess. A large portion of the audience consisted of ladies.

After the organization of the House, a bill from the Senate was taken up, providing for making a free bridge across the east branch of the Potomac. After some debate, the bill was laid on the table—yeas 110; nays 76.

At the hour of 12, Mr. Broadhead offered a resolution directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that the House were ready to proceed to count the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. In a few minutes the Senators entered the Hall of the House. The formal counting of the votes was then gone through by the Joint Committees, after which the President of the Senate, Mr. Mangum, announced the result to the two Houses. The whole number of votes was two hundred and seventy five, of which James K Polk and George M. Dallas received 170, and Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen 105. Thereupon Messrs Polk and Dallas were declared duly elected President and Vice President of the United States for four years from the fourth of March next.

The Senate then retired, and a resolution was adopted by the House, appointing a Joint Committee to wait on Messrs Polk and Dallas and inform them of their election.

The House then adjourned.

AMERICAN INVENTION.—Colonel Reed of Boston, has bit upon an invention which, if successful, is likely to prove a formidable competitor to Mr. Morse's magnetic telegraph. The purpose is to transmit letters or packages any distance with the rapidity of lightning. The Boston Post says:

The process by which this is accomplished is very simple, consisting merely of an air chest, which is charged with air by a force pump contiguous to the air chest. When the chest is sufficiently charged with air, the letter or package is placed in the feeder, and it is immediately discharged through the pipe, with great velocity and perfect safety. Col. Reed, the inventor, is of opinion that an outlay of $60,000 would ensure the transmission of letters and packages between Boston and New York with perfect safety, in the space of half an hour.

Mr. POLK, President elect, received yesterday the very general calls of the locofoco party, and many of the whigs at the Virginia Hotel. Cannon were fired during the day and as he passed the city line on his way to—? During the firing at the top of the hill on 9 o'clock, the cannon, by some accident or carelessness, went off while they were ramming the cartridge home, and a young man named Hildebrand, was very dangerously—perhaps mortally wounded. His hands and face were much lacerated, and his leg broken.

The splendid stage line over the national road commenced yesterday discharged their duty in forwarding the President elect over the route. He and his company occupied four stages, all new, and of the most superior Concord manufacture. They were all kindness drawn by grey horses, and matched and very handsome. However much some of the company would have desired a different passenger for the occasion, they all united in doing the thing handsomely, without regard to trouble or cost.—*Wheeling Times.*

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND.—Capt. Simmons, of the brigantine Faith, who arrived at Baltimore last Wednesday week, as a passenger in the ship Seaman, from the Pacific, has since reached this city, and informs us of the discovery of an island not laid down on any chart hitherto published, a knowledge of which may be of importance to navigators as well as others. Capt. Simmons was on his passage from Valparaiso, Bimmons was on the Island of Otaheite, first saw it Oct. 21, 1843.—Seen from the deck of the vessel, the island had the appearance of a mass of rocks, but a nearer approach showed it to be an island covered with cocoa nut trees with thick underbush. When convinced that it was an island, Capt. Simmons supposed that it might be one already known, and at first mistook it for Carlstoot. To be sure, however, he lowered his boat and attempted to land, but was prevented by a reef of black coral rocks, with heavy breakers, which surrounded the island. He went completely round it, however, and found it to be about six miles in circumference. At a short distance from it he found no soundings in 60 fathoms of water. After examining it for two or three hours, he left it satisfied as he deemed necessary, he could not be Carlstoot, according to the information made in the course of a few hours, and passed to the south of it. A large lagoon was in the middle of the island, which seemed to be rich and fertile. On reaching Valparaiso, where he remained for some months, he inquired upon the commander of the British squadron, and informed him of the discovery. He examined the most recent English discoveries, and found no indication of such an island was to be found in any charts, but on Otaheite to Valparaiso, it is situated in the track from Otaheite to Valparaiso, in lat. 21 deg. and 131 nautical miles W. and long. 138 deg. 54 nautical miles W. He named it the Isle of Faith, from his vessel. The discovery may be one of importance.—*N. Y. Cour. and Eng.*

UNACCOUNTABLE MORTALITY.—The Tarboro' (N. C.) Gazette records a series of deaths in that vicinity, under circumstances of a most extraordinary, if not unprecedented character. The "Press" says—We regret to state, that Mr. Eli Parker, of this county, received a severe beating about five weeks ago, and the effects of the blow are still manifest in his disease. In the days afterwards he was attacked with a disease in the head, termed by some the Erysipelas, and on the seventeenth day from the black tongue; and on the seventeenth day from the time he received the beating, he died. Mr Parker lived with Mr. Jas. Ellinor, about three miles from this place, and Mrs. Ellinor, in attending upon Mr. Parker, imbibed the disease in a small scratch on her hand—he died of the disease in a week, and in a few days she died. Mr. Edward Ann inflamed, and in a few days she died. Mr. Edward Ann, a carpenter, working for Mr. Ellinor, died of the same disease. Mr. Parker, and shortly after his death he was attacked with the disease and died in a few days. During the inflammation of Mrs. Ellinor's arm, Mr. Ellinor's shaving brush was used to put some ointment on it, and afterwards he used the brush in shaving himself—his neck and head inflamed, and in a few days he died. The wife of Mr. Benjamin Anderson visited Mrs. Ellinor—she took the disease, and now lies dangerously ill; her husband and four or five children are in all likelihood with the same disease. The wife of Mr Parker, Mr. Joseph Ellinor, and several other persons, white and colored, have been attacked with the same disease, but are recovering. Mr. Thompson died in this place, which is the only case we have had here. These facts, doubtless have spread consternation through the surrounding country; but as it is confidently believed that this fatal disease has been arrested, we trust that the alarm will soon subside."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—This evening's entertainments are set apart for the benefit of the "Campanologians" who will appear for the last time and perform a number of favorite pieces of music, in their own peculiar and happy manner. The trilling drama of the "Fire Raiser" and the farce of the "Dead Shot," will also be performed.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Anderson, will appear this evening in the character of "Coriolanus," in personation of which, on Wednesday evening, received the admiration and applause of a large and fashionable audience.

ITALIAN OPERA.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be perceived that the Italian Opera Company have arrived and will appear on Monday the 3d of March, at the American Theatre. Report speaks highly of several of the artists belonging to this troupe. We shall have an early opportunity of judging of their merits.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Robert Sanders, indicted for picking a pocket, and M. Dupat, f. m. c., charged with assault and battery, were discharged from custody, the witness on the part of the prosecution, being absent from the city.

James B. Sapron, charged with receiving stolen goods and A. Denier, James Martin and Elisha Williams, charged with larceny, were arraigned and severally pleaded not guilty.

F. Ebann, charged with harboring a runaway slave of Mad. Cuvellier, was put upon trial and found guilty.

Mary alias Confort Scott, f. m. c., charged with insulting and assaulting a white person, was tried and found not guilty.

Nicholas Hennsy and Michal Rosny, jointly charged with assault and battery, were put upon trial. The jury acquitted the former, and found the latter guilty.

The commission of Physicians, appointed to enquire into the condition of the slave Pauline, now under sentence of death for striking her mistress so as to cause the shedding of blood, reported that it was probable that pregnancy might exist. On motion of the Attorney General, it was ordered by the Court, in pursuance of the judgement in the case, that the execution of the said slave Pauline, be suspended until the 28th day of March, 1846.

ARRESTED.—B F. Spears was yesterday arrested by the police of the Second Municipality, on the double charge of bigamy and forgery. The examination of the case is fixed for Monday next, before Recorder Baldwin.

NIAGARA.—This much talked of morceau of OLE BULL's was performed on Wednesday's evening before a brilliant audience, which, we must say, seemed anxious to appreciate nor enjoy it. In fact "Niagara" metamorphosed into cat gut and horse hair, appeared to be so great shakes, and fall as flatly on the ears of the multitude as any other combination of sounds, in which the liveliest fancy failed to detect a predominating idea. We are little disposed to be hyper-critical in regard to the performances of so eminent a genius as the great Norwegian, and we would on most occasions rather impute our unconsciousness of merit to dullness of sensibility, than to the absence of talent on the part of the composer, but we have not hitherto been slow in discerning and applauding the transcendant execution of OLE BULL, and really with the most benevolent intention—with almost a fixed predetermination to find "Niagara" a musical marvel, we listened and listened and listened to the very last bar, and could not instil in our sluggish soul the faintest conception of what the composer was aiming at. Perhaps, after all, the fault is ours—we are willing to believe it. At all events, no one can deny that if PAGANINI himself were to burst the ceremonials of the tomb, and execute his weird and wonderful Witches Dance, accompanied by an orchestra so superlatively execrable as that which rendered its aid in murdering "Niagara" the other evening, the most charitable audience on earth would be unable to appreciate either the violinist or his composition. We are happy to add that this evening OLE BULL performs without an orchestra. For the last week we have considered this accompaniment "more honored in the breach than the observance."

We are indebted to the steamer *Mary Tompkins*, for late St. Louis papers.

☞ Several whales have lately been seen in Chesapeake Bay.

SHOCKING MURDER IN NEW HAVEN.

The dead body of Mr. Lucas P. Ockson, a man about 30 years of age, was found on Monday morning, lying near the railroad bridge, in New Haven, full of frightful wounds. He had left his boarding house the evening before, taking with him a valuable gold watch, and was not heard of again until the body was found. He was undoubtedly murdered, and such was the verdict of the jury of inquest.—*N. Y. Cour. & Eng.*

The Town Hall at Petersham, Mass., took fire during the great storm on Tuesday night of last week, which was consumed. A large building near by, formerly the Academy, was also destroyed. The entire loss from $6,000 to $7,000.—*Ib.*

The wooden manufactory belonging to Mr. Moses Aldrich and occupied by D. S. Whipple at Burrillville, R. I., was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday, the 7th inst., loss not mentioned, partial insurance on the machinery, and $3,600 on the stock.—*Ib.*

A fire broke out on Sunday evening in the stone building next to the Merchants' Exchange, State street, Boston, belonging to and occupied in part by the City Bank and the Manufacturers' Insurance Co. The upper part of the building was considerably damaged.—*Ib.*

☞ The fine steamer *Lada*, Capt. Clark, will leave this evening as usual, at five o'clock, for Bayou Sara.

EXECUTION.—On the 14th, at Providence, R. I., John Gordon was to be hanged for participation in the murder of the late Amasa Sprague.

☞ The Keene (N. H.) *Sentinel* relates the following account of a terrible death:

"On Friday last, Capt. David Reed, one of the most respectable citizens of Swanzey, went into the woods with his oxen, for the purpose of drawing logs. Although he did not return at night, no alarm of his family induced a sufficient anxiety to cause him to be sought after until next morning, when, horrid to relate, he was found with a large log lying across his leg, and frozen to death! It appears, from examination made, that he had hitched his cattle to a log, which, on starting, had rolled and caught him by the leg, and broken it. Unable to extricate himself, he had shouted for help. His cry was heard by neighbors repeatedly, who supposed it only the ordinary shout to cattle while logging, and paid no attention to it. He has left a wife and seven children—a sad loss to them and to the neighborhood, of a father and a valuable citizen."

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20th, 1845.

The House met agreeably to adjournment. The roll being called and thirty five members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Mr. Bickham.

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

Mr Marsh, by consent, introduced an act to provide for the lease of the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road.

Mr Stills, by consent, introduced an act authorizing the Governor to appoint pilots for Salmon River.

The bill to amend an act for the relief of the Common Schools, in the city of Lafayette, was taken up, adopted by sections, read a third time and passed.

The act to change the manner of holding elections in the parish of West Feliciana, was taken up, on motion of Mr Hatch, laid on the table, subject to call.

An act, relative to the assessors of State taxes in the city of New Orleans, next came up.

Mr Garderre explained, that in 1840, a bill was passed by the legislature, creating a Board of Assessors for the parish of Orleans, with a salary of $1,500 to each, one third to be paid by the State, another third by the parish and one ninth by each of the three municipalities. Previously to this law the State paid $3,240 to the assessors of the city of New Orleans, the parish a proportionate amount, and the assessors were appointed by the municipalities. In 1841 a bill was passed, reducing the salaries of the assessors to $800 for each assessor. Last year no person could be found willing to accept the office with such limited compensation, and the legislature had to pass a special act, fixing the salaries of the assessors for the year 1844 at $1,200.

Mr Garderre remarked that the duties of the assessors were onerous and required that they be employed all the year round. A salary of $1,500 was not too much for competent and responsible individuals. The State pays only $1,800 of the amount to the three assessors, which is a retrenchment of $2,000, on the sum contributed by the State under former laws.

The bill was read by sections, adopted read a third time and passed.

Mr Butler rose to make an error inadvertently committed in our records; among the local bills, an act for the relief of the Merchant's Exchange. He moved to reinsert the bill in its order.

After an explanation by the Speaker, the bill was recorded in its order.

The act to establish an additional election precinct in the parish of Calcasieu, was taken up, read a third time and passed.

The act to change the Treasure of the Vermilionville Academy was adopted, read a third time and passed.

The act to repeal the compensation allowed to inspectors and overseers of roads and bridges in the 4th and 9th wards of the parish of East Baton Rouge, was adopted, read a third time and passed.

The act to extend the several acts to incorporate the city of New Orleans, next came up. It provides for an extension of the term of service of the Aldermen to two years, and requires the Aldermen to be elected every until 1846.

Mr Dowgnac moved to strike out the latter portion. There was nothing in the bill that was not proper. The Mayor and Recorders were elected for five years, he wished the Aldermen to be appointed for the same term, that they might thoroughly comprehend the business of the city, and be enabled to transact it properly.

Mr Barthe said that when the people of New Orleans learned of this bill, they were generally indignant, and the aldermen of the three municipalities were ashamed that such a bill should be introduced. He did not think it necessary to address the Chair on the subject.

Mr Dowgnac said if any remunerative to the bill had been presented. This was the only legal proof that the indignation of which the gentleman had spoken existed.

The Clerk answered in the negative.

The bill, was on motion of Mr. Marks, laid indefinitely on the table—Yeas, 39; nays, 5.

The act to incorporate the town of Carrollton next came up. The 5th section was, on motion of Mr. Marks, amended so as to render any citizen eligible to the office of Mayor, as he is a qualified voter of the town and twenty five years of age.

The tenth section which gives a special privilege to some land sold the town, banquets, &c, for which the owners should not pay, was objected to by Mr. Moore, as tending to impair the obligation of contracts.

The act, as amended, was read a third time and passed. Suppose a man had a mortgage on a lot for $400. The lot is worth only $200. Carrollton becomes incorporated, improvements are ordered, and the mortgagee refuses to pay the assessed taxes, and the property is sold, and the owner of the mortgage gets but $200. This seemed to him improper and unjust. Suppose the property in question, which caused the owner of the mortgage would lose part of the mortgage. If the improvements were not, they would increase the value of the property, or at least pay the taxes. Suppose the property sold for a thousand, he did not see why the special privilege should be granted.

Mr. Parham said did Mr. Gayarré beggad the question. If the improvements were worth $300, it would make the property worth $600. If it was the improvements, the man would lose. There might be a mortgage on property for $1,000 which would be worth only $500. Of course the owner of the mortgage would lose. If losses are put on, some one must be responsible. The practice of giving a lien on such property was in accordance with law.

The 5th section was then read and adopted.

The act to change the name of building the District Courts in and for the Ninth Judicial District, was taken up. The act to change the time of commencing the sessions of the District Courts in the parish of Ouachita, was taken up. Mr Texada objected, but the bill was adopted by sections, read a third time and passed.

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The 5th section was read and adopted.

The twelfth section, which gave power to the mayor and recorders to contract loans, was on motion of Mr Lavergne, striken out.

The remaining sections were adopted without amendment. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Order of the Day.

The House resumed the consideration of the act to increase the revenue of the State. Previously however, the House, by general consent, took up a bill presented by Mr Marks, to authorize the police jury of West Feliciana to exercise additional powers. The bill not being found, Mr Marks was allowed to introduce a substitute which was adopted, read a third time and passed.

While we were looking for the bill, Mr Taylor, by consent, offered a resolution, requiring the clerk to make out and number lists of the public and private bills before the House, and place them in a conspicuous place, where the members may inspect them.

Mr Stille opposed the resolution as unnecessary. Any member with a little industry could ascertain the number of his bill. At he had not time to examine the bill book.

Mr Parham alluded to the case now before the House as a proof of the necessity of the resolution. The clerk had failed to inform him of the number of the bill of the member from Iberville.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr Pike, by leave, offered a bill granting leave of absence to Judge P Jackson. Read 1st.

The bill to increase the revenue of the State was then taken up. Mr Morgan offered an additional section, which the House refused to hear at the bar. The section taxes more than one and persons bringing slaves into the State. Mr Morgan said his object was to amend the provision of a former law by which the tax was impossible. It was evaded by every one who wished to do so. The tax was "constantly evaded, and nine tenths of the negroes brought here paid not a cent." The tax was fixed at $5, and the section was adopted.

Mr Dowgnac offered an additional section, providing a resolution empowering the State Treasurer to appoint attorneys to examine the proceedings in vacant estates and collect the amounts due the State, but subsequently withdrew it for the present. The bill section regulates the duties of the appointment of the Assessors. It was as ended at the suggestion of Mr Texada so as to read "on or before the second Monday of June."

The 6th section provides penalties for neglect on the part of the Parish Judge or Police Jurors to appoint Assessors at the proper time. It was adopted. The penalty for the neglect Judge was fixed at $100, and for the Police Jury at $50.

The 17th section which provides the Assessors shall not be appointed in any parish they complete their assessment by the 1st November, was adopted.

The 18th section provides that before the Assessors are paid the Parish Judge must be satisfied that they have completely and faithfully performed the duties of the office have been faithfully performed, he, was adopted with a mere verbal amendment.

The 19th section regulates the manner of using goods and chattels under execution issued by the State Treasurer, was adopted.

The 20th empowers the Treasurer to issue execution against delinquent tax payers, after the time has been expired, and the party has failed to comply with the constitution of the act passed for their relief, was adopted.

The 21st regulates the manner in which will cases in criminal prosecutions, &c, shall be paid. Adopted

The 22d section repeals certain laws for improvements of Bayous, which make appropriations.

Mr Parham moved to strike out that portion which repealed the appropriation for stopping the crevasse at New Carrollton. The people of Madison had appropriated a considerable amount for this purpose, and the crevasse would be closed in a short time. If the act was left in force. The State allowed but $6,000, while the District would have to raise from $25,000 to $30,000 to effect the object desired. Moreover, a scope of country some 500 miles in extent is interested in the undertaking, and would be benefited by it.

The motion to strike out prevailed and the section was adopted.

The twenty second section which repeals certain sections of the act for the organization and discipline of the militia law, was adopted.

Mr Gardere made an additional section dividing the land tax, in the parishes of Lafayette and Vermillion, adopt. Also another section, providing an additional clerk to the State Treasurer, with a compensation of $1,000