The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 76, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5075.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1846.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER, one year in advance ... $12 00
SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, Semi-weekly, one year in advance ... 5 00

[illegible] the subscription, semi-weekly [illegible] TEN lines for each [illegible] Advertisements inserted in less [illegible] Advertisements [illegible] published [illegible] MAGNI & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. MAGNI & 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, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans 27th Dec 1845.

Tuesday morning, April 7, 1846.

THE ELECTION.

[illegible] o'clock A. M. it is yet impossible to say with certainty who is elected Mayor. We have, however, strong reasons to believe that Mr. CROSSMAN has succeeded. He carries Canal street nearly as well as any other street, increases from two wards in the Second Municipality, shows that he has received a majority in the Third, and carries the city. If the entire vote of the city be collected before we go to press, we shall add the result in a postscript. In the mean time we show with the remark that the whigs have swept the First Municipality, and thus far done extremely well in the Second, having suffered defeat no where save in the Third.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

For Mayor	1st W	2d W	3d W	4th W	Total
A D Crossman	476	325	125	192	1118
A Hennen	394	274	112	167	947
E Montreuil	96	52	22	35	205
A J Conrad	27	15	2	12	56
For Recorder					
H Duncan	552	354		201	
J Rogers	305	46		34	
GENERAL COUNCIL—Members elected					
[illegible]	476	306		214	1416
A Sidell	271	146		174	1111
[illegible]		64		31	190
[illegible]		53		30	166

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

For Mayor	1st W	2d W	3d W	4th W	Total
A D Crossman	476	325	125	192	1118
A Hennen	394	274	112	167	947
E Montreuil	96	52	22	35	205
A J Conrad	27	15	2	12	56
For Recorder					
H Duncan	552	354		201	
J Rogers	305	46		34	
GENERAL COUNCIL—Members elected					
[illegible]	476	306		214	
A Sidell	271	146		174	
[illegible]		64		31	
[illegible]		53		30	

ASSESSOR'S ELECTION.

For Assessor J P Hood, A C Bullard and Jos. Thorn.

Ward 1 S J Peters, S Jamison, F Lanfer and D Osborne.

Fourth Ward J W Stone and T Dicent.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

For Mayor	1st W	2d W	3d W	4th W	Total
A D Crossman	48	53	73	12	186
A J Conrad	135	120	96	19	370
E Montreuil	15	10	14	1	40
For Recorder					
H Duncan	150	140	190	41	521
E W Pitkin	139	130	107	19	395
GENERAL COUNCIL—Members elected					
J M Vandervoort	204	170		55	
H Sterling	201	170	125	47	
C L Herod	162	144	120	46	
W H Walsh	149	131	94	37	

ALDERMAN ELECTION.

First Ward—F L Necomede and F B Bernard.
Second Ward T Boylan and F Sewerson.
Third Ward P S Weltz and D Farrar.
Fourth Ward T Lascelles.

	1st W	2d W	3d W	4th W	Total
A D Crossman	524	325	223	204	1276
A Hennen	490	282	208	202	1182
E Montreuil	204	129	106	54	493

From the figures, it appears that Mr. Crossman has a majority of 100 votes over all.

The Third Ward Second Municipality remains to be heard from. At the last accounts 200 votes had been counted, giving to Mr. Conrad a majority of 100 in that ward, and leaving only 350 votes to be counted. From this fact, it is evident that, unless Mr. Conrad receives nearly the whole of these 350 votes, he cannot overcome Mr. Crossman's majority.

Mr. CROSSMAN, by the time our paper is in the hands of our patrons, will have been elected Mayor by from 200 to 300 votes.

The Louisville *Journal* suggests that the President should be at a loss for a word to *Lunatics Engineered*, in consequence of having put forth two propositions so monstrously incongruous as the reduction of the Tariff, and the increase of the Navy. As the former will necessarily diminish the revenues of the Government, the latter must increase the expenditures, so that the Polk ship of state will be steered by the compass of the Journal, right in the teeth of the Government helm, and it does look like short sailing when we see the two measures together. If the Tariff is to be reduced where are the thirty millions to come from that will be needed to carry into effect the estimates furnished by the Secretary of the Navy and the Heads of Bureaus? So far from possessing so large a surplus, it has been abundantly demonstrated that the Government will be materially straightened for the amount necessary to defray its ordinary expenditures. Even with the present Tariff, it would be impossible to obtain thirty millions above the current expenses of the Administration, without applying to capitalists and contracting a public debt. Such an obligation would of course be largely augmented by the adoption of which the revenue of the Government would be curtailed one fourth.

For our part, we have no idea that Mr. Polk or his friends intend disturbing the Tariff of '42, however clamorous for its repeal they may profess to be. They are very well aware that it is out of the question to make extensive preparation for national defence without some small portion of ready cash, and they see fully cognizant of the fact that under the act of '42 a steady and sufficient income flows into the U. S. Treasury to liquidate all ordinary appropriations, and to afford a nucleus for such extraordinary disbursements as the public exigencies may require. We give them credit for more sagacity than the Louisville *Journal* is willing to allow them; and hold that unless driving as madmen, the President and his advisers are only carrying out the double game so skillfully and successfully performed in 1844. The North was then duped by with consummate ability, and now it is the South that is to be humbugged. Mr. Polk and his friends will talk enough of the transcendent benefits of Free Trade, and the equal and uniform effects of a Revenue Tariff, but having attained—not for every dollar that the public treasury can supply, they will take good care to set their preachings to *naught et pretera nihil*. They will denounce the Tariff and yet maintain it.

South Carolina is not slow to perceive the probable consequences of the moves now in contemplation on the political chess board. She sees that her favorite pieces are in imminent danger. She is invited to join a speedy check mate, and hence she begins already to sound the tocsin of alarm. In the magnificent of these Anti Tariff theorists, Free Trade is the consummation of all earthly blessings. To attain it they appear disposed to submit to any sacrifice. Put Free Trade in one scale and all of Oregon in the other, and Oregon will assuredly kick the beam. Their patriotism is proof against any temptation but the glittering golden gaw of Free Trade. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ!* Hence the bold denunciation of the President's fulmines uttered by his quondam strenuous supporter the Charleston *Mercury*. Hence, too, the calamitous position assumed by that astute journal, that the United States have not only a very bad title to the portion of Oregon above 49°, but that our claim is so much of the territory as lies below that parallel is exceedingly imperfect.

☞ A New York paper says it is computed that one million passengers annually pass up and down the Hudson river. The price of passage varies during the season. Not unfavoring the price for a year at one hundred dollars per annum. There will be fifteen York and Albany and Troy the coming season. In addition to these there are thirteen smaller boats that ply between New York and the cities and towns on the river between New York and Albany. There are also fifteen other boats exclusively engaged in towing barges and canal boats up and down the river, making the total number of steamboats that ply on the Hudson, forty three. There are, besides, a large number of propellers, sloops and schooners always in motion whilst the canals are open.

☞ A St. Domingo—We are informed, says the *Herald* of the 29th, by Capt. Beauchamp, of the *Irene* which arrived last night from the city of St. Domingo, having left that place on the 5th ultimo, that a Spanish sloop of War and two schooners left Port au Plate to join the rest of the fleet. When he left, every thing laid assumed a tranquil aspect.

THE MAIL came through yesterday greatly to our surprise, as we had feared that the recent heavy rains would have rendered impassible the route along the Georgia and Alabama line. With respect to the steam communication between Mobile and New Orleans, its regularity is beyond all praise—Let the mail fail from whatever quarter it may, our Mobile exchanges are sure to come through. The Lake service is performed with unremitting fidelity. The most appalling weather never seems to daunt the enterprising tars who have taken this part of the mail contract. Even the storm of wind and rain which we have experienced for the last three days has not interrupted the communication for a single instant.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE.—Capt Davis, of Towboat Panther, reports that during the recent gale, the Towboat Giraffe had gone ashore badly, near the Light House at S. W. Pass. The Towboat Mississippi had broken her shaft and gone ashore, about 5 miles to the Westward of the Light House. The Caledonia had her chimneys blown down and sustained other damage. They will all be got off when it moderates, without great injury.

Leopold De Meyer.

This brilliant pianist has arrived in our city and intends giving a concert in the course of the coming week. If his merits be as exalted as his reputation, we predict for him among our music loving population a success unparalleled in any city in the Union.

TARIFF AT WASHINGTON.—We learn from the correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means was expected to report the Tariff bill to his Committee on Monday, the 30th ult. The Committee will be called upon to hold early and daily sessions until the bill is ready for the House.

The Sub-Treasury bill was expected to be shortly taken up.

Mr. BANCROFT is anxious to assure the public that he is not responsible for the secret estimates sent to Congress, and which have created so much sensation. His letter of the 14th January, however, shows that he knew entirely the contents of the report, and that he was conversant with and responsible for all that was proposed.

A bill is pending before the Committee of the Whole for the payment of the troops in Texas, and also the Volunteers to Texas, with other arrearages, amounting to nearly two millions of dollars.

☞ The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of New Jersey to investigate the charges of revolting inhumanity brought against certain individuals of that State living in the neighborhood of the Wrecks during the gales of February last, have made a report which, instead of sustaining the charges preferred, completely exonerates the citizens of New Jersey living on Monmouth Coast from the imputations cast upon them. It shows that the people of that district, so far from being censurable, are entitled to the highest praise for their self sacrificing and energetic endeavors to save both the crews and the cargoes of the fated vessels which were then thrown up on the coast. The value of the cargoes of the *John Minturn* and the *Alabama* was estimated by the agent of the underwriters at $84,000, and the whole amount of property lost did not exceed $300 and the chairman's conclusion in reference to this small amount is that it was buried in the sand by the waves or carried off by the surf. The New York papers, into which the slanders found their way, are found in their retrakes at the anchored them. The *Courier and Enquirer* copies portions of the Report of the Commissioners, and remarks:—"We repose for the sake of our common humanity, and because of the love we bear to the gallant State of New Jersey, that the dishonoring charges are so thoroughly disproved."

THE EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.—A man by the name of Tucker, on the morning of the 29th ultimo, entered the house of Capt. Ramsey, of the Navy, at Washington, armed with a heavy knife, and after wounding the servant whom met him at the door, rushed past him, and entered the chamber of the captain, who had not risen from his bed; a violent scuffle commenced, which the sons of Capt. Ramsey hearing, they rushed in and after a great struggle, in which each received several wounds, succeeded in securing the infuriated man. The youngest son of Captain Ramsey was a mere boy of 12. his wound, we are glad to hear, is not very bad although in the throat. The eldest son is badly hurt, though the Physicians do not think dangerously. The captain himself received four or five cuts on the head and face, one of them just grazing the eye. The negro man had his finger nearly taken off.

Tucker is a merchant of Madison county, Ky and was laboring under *mania a potu* at the time.

LATER FROM ST. THOMAS.—The barque *Ohio*, Capt Remington, arrived at Savannah a few days ago from St. Thomas, which place she left on the 19th ult. The market for American produce was glutted Baltimore and Philadelphia flour was worth only $5 per barrel. Some masters refused this price, and were storing their cargoes. A few days before he left, a cargo of 1,000 barrels Baltimore flour was sold at $5 per barrel. Pitch pine lumber was selling at $25 per thousand. The barque *Creighton*, of New York, put in distress, had been condemned; and the ship *Washington*, of Philadelphia, had been chartered to take her cargo of rice, mahogany, &c. to Antwerp. The brig *Prince* was to sail the day after the *Ohio* left for Wilmington.

A TIGER escaped a few days ago from a caravan, near the town of Lynn, Mass., and making his way to the neighboring fields excited universal consternation and affright. Alarmed at the probable consequences of the intrusion of so bold an innovator among their flocks and herds, two farmers combined together as to the best means of capturing the foe. They finally succeeded by placing a large hamper, containing a piece of flesh, in his way, and upon his jumping to seize the food, the lid was drawn down and soon secured—the enraged animal uttering a hideous yell which the spontest of his captors could not hear unmoved.

THIERS' HISTORY.—The next volume, the sixth, of M. Thiers' History of the Consulate and Empire, will not appear, it is said, until the seventh and eighth are ready to appear with it. The author has decided that it is best for these volumes to appear at the same time, as they will exhibit more completely the events appertaining to an important period of the history, commencing with the campaign of Austerlitz, and ending with the battle of Wagram.

☞ One of the New York papers says that it is in contemplation to establish a line of four steamers between New York and Liverpool, to be under the superintendence of JACOB SMITH, Esq., the gentleman who was the managing owner of the steamer British Queen and President.

LATEST FROM THE HENRY CLAY.—The New York *Herald* of the 29th ult., says—We learn from the pilot boat *Blossom*, that she passed the *Henry Clay* yesterday; she had again changed her position, and was lying broadside to the beach, with lighters alongside.

DEAD LETTERS.—There has, it is said, been a large increase in the number of dead letters received at the General Post Office since the reduction of postage.—The number received the present quarter will not fall short of 400,000.

☞ The President of the United States has recognized CARLOS LE BARON as Vice Consul of Portugal for the port of Mobile and the State of Alabama.

ANOTHER RISE IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The Harrisburg *Union* of the 29th ult. says:

Within the last forty-eight hours the Susquehanna has risen some eight feet, being now, probably, thirteen or fourteen feet above low water mark. No damage, however, is apprehended to the public works.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday 11th inst. while the workmen were engaged in the engine room of the new Cotton Factory of Richard H. Lee, Esq., one end of the shaft accidentally fell across the body of Samuel F. Wright, and crushed him so badly as to cause his death in about forty-eight hours. Mr. Wright was an Irishman, but has been in this country for some twelve or fifteen years. He is reported to have been a very steady, industrious and upright man. He has relations residing in Prince George's County, Maryland.—*Mayesville (Ky) Eagle.*

IMAGINATION OF AFFLICTION.—A late French paper, in an article relating to the pernicious effect produced sometimes on persons of a peculiar organization, by inhaling the perfume of flowers, says that the imagination also exercises a powerful influence on such persons, and furnishes an anecdote in illustration. A lady, who possessed exceedingly delicate nerves, was relating to some friends, who were making her an afternoon call, the unpleasant effect which she experienced from the perfume of roses. "The odor of that flower," said she, "is very offensive, and gives me vertigoes, and sometimes deprives me of all sensation." She was interrupted by the entrance of a young lady, an acquaintance who wore in her bosom a beautiful moss rose. As she advanced towards the fair mistress of the house, that lady turned pale, appeared to be in much distress, raised her hand imploringly, and fell fainting on an ottoman. "What wonderful nervous sensibility!" exclaimed one of her friends. "What a delicate organization!" said another. "Do, my dear madam be so good as to leave the room, for you have undoubtedly caused this sudden indisposition." "Me!" replied the young lady, much astonished. "What have I done?" "Done! Nothing. But is it the powerful odor from that moss rose you wear in your breast, which has caused this misfortune?" "Indeed! If that is the case, I will hand over to you this rose." The fainting fair, but a only ask, requested to be seen impartially, before you condemn my poor flower." She then took the rose from her bosom, and handed it to the ladies who were thunderstruck. Their astonishment then gave place to surprise. It was an artificial rose.

MRS. MADISON.—The subjoined sketch of Mrs. Madison and her household is very interesting. This venerable and dignified lady is nearly eighty years of age, and was in her youth one of the most polished, elegant, brilliant, and beautiful ladies that ever graced the social circle. She now resides in Washington city, where she receives the respect which is so justly her due.

Mrs. Madison is a tall, dignified woman, with a full face, blue eyes, and somewhat florid complexion, and is apparently over seventy years of age. Her dress was black, and in a style that comported well with her years; and upon her head she wore a white turban, with a black veil. Her manners have all the stateliness of "olden time," yet sweetly harmonize with the changes of the present day. She expressed herself grateful to her countrymen for the favors they have extended towards her in the recent acts of Congress, and evinces that gratitude in the flattering cordiality with which she receives every one who visits her. Her house is a miniature museum of the fine arts. The greatest part of her collection is still at her former residence in Montpelier, Va., but what has already been removed here well repays the visitor, aside from the gratification of seeing their venerable possessor. Her collections in sculpture consist of a statue of *Napoleon Crossing the Alps*, by Canova; a bust of Washington, presented to Mr. Madison by a sculptor at Rome; and figures of deities, with other representations from the ancient mythology. Around on the walls of her parlor are suspended the heads of Columbus, Vespucius, Magellan, Cortez, and Sir Walter Raleigh, painted at the Escurial in Spain. Above them hang the portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and Mr. and Mrs. Madison, by Gilbert Stuart, which, Mrs. Madison says, are very correct, and which fully justify Stuart's celebrity as a portrait painter. If Mrs. Madison's portrait was a good likeness she must have been a handsome woman in her day, of which she still retains some traces in her old age. Next to Washington, and according to the succession of the Presidents, is the portrait of John Adams, painted by Trumbull, in his usual style. In the same room is the picture of a Saint, by Titian, while through the folding doors that communicate to the back parlor may be seen a painting of *Christ breaking bread after his resurrection*. This occupies nearly one side of the wall, extending from floor to floor, and was painted by Carl Spruyght, of the Flemish school. It was purchased by Mrs. Madison's son, at the cost of about two thousand dollars, and sent to her from Europe. Over the fire-place, in the same room, is a very old painting, representing a group of maidens surprised by Pan, while playing in a grove. Pan, it seems, has fallen in love with the handsomest one, while the rest are quite merry at the idea of such a creature as he being susceptible of the tender passion. Her collection "winds up" with a number of rare engravings, and also five sets of medals, on French and American subjects.

THE TRIAL OF ALBERT J. TIRRELL.—*Extraordinary Defence.* The testimony for the prosecution in this case, closed on Wednesday, when the counsel for the prisoner addressed the jury, and urged upon their minds the danger of a conviction, in a capital trial, upon circumstantial evidence, upon which the Government in this case, mainly relies, and read numerous cases from the books, where the prisoner was found, after sentence and execution, to be innocent. But his main ground of defence was, that the prisoner at the bar was subject to *fits of somnambulism* from his youth, which showed itself in harmless acts, but also in those which were violent such as attacks upon his wife and other individuals while in his state. Many of these instances he named and said he should prove. That although he should not admit the homicide here charged, yet he firmly believed before heaven that the prisoner at the bar was in that horrible night, labouring under the effects of the disease. He insisted that this disease was connected in some degree with insanity. That he hoped the jury would weigh well the evidence that had already been produced before them, and also that which was about to be offered for their consideration, before they rendered a verdict which would subject the prisoner to the awful penalty of death.

The Brother and brother of the prisoner, and several other persons, were then called to prove the fact that he had frequently been found in a very singular and unnatural state—walking about asleep, making unearthly noises, and after being waked up, was in a state of unconsciousness of what had transpired. Several of the witnesses attempted to imitate the strange and unearthly noises made by Tirrell when in the somnambulic state, which, it is said, more resembled the whine of a homesick dog than any thing from a human being.

During the most part of Wednesday, says the Post, Tirrell's wife and child were in court. Her appearance is highly respectable, and she is altogether a more lady-like and better looking woman than was the late Mrs Bickford. The novel defence of somnambulism, which has been set up, has excited considerable curiosity.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

NEW ENTERPRIZE IN GEORGIA.—The American *Whig*, published at Griffin, Ga., says: The Rev. *Allen Cleveland*, of Henry county, near McDonough, is a gentleman of much industry and perseverance, and a gunsmith—has commenced the manufacture of Drawing-knives and other edge tools. His machinery for grinding and polishing is carried by water power, to which we understand he intends making improvements and additions, provided he meets with sufficient patronage and encouragement in the articles manufactured.

We saw the other day a Drawing knife made at his manufactory, and judging from its appearance, we give it as our decided opinion that it will vie with, if not surpass, any we have seen, for durability and service. The purchaser of one of his articles will have the advantage of those who buy elsewhere, as he warrants his work to be sound and of good temper.

LOST CHILDREN DROWNED.—An affecting incident happened at Hancock, in Delaware county, N. Y., on the 18th instant, causing the death of four interesting children. It appears that three children of Mr. Orlando Thomas, the eldest of 14, another of 12, and a boy of 6 years, with a daughter of Josiah Martin, Esq. aged about 14, were playing on a small pond covered with ice, when suddenly the ice gave way and all the children except the daughter of Mr. Martin were drowned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

MONDAY, April 6, 1846.

Mr. BRASHEAR moved to reconsider the vote taken on Friday last on the contested election of St. Landry. After some discussion he withdrew the motion, and gave notice of a bill to determine the mode of trying contested elections for Sheriffs, &c.

The Senate then took up the bill to create the office of Keeper of the Arsenal of the Washington Battalion, and after some debate adopted the same.

On motion of Mr. McWHORTER, the Senate passed an act to allow Harriett Mitchell, f. w. c., to remain in the State. Also, the House bill to allow John Viderox and Tuly Moreau, f. m. c., to remain in the State.

Mr. BRASHEAR submitted a report on the Penitentiary, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. PARHAM called up the bill to reimburse to Thomas Jewell the sum of $97 36, paid by him to the State above the amount due. After some slight discussion the bill was adopted.

The act to repeal the 14th section of the Fee Bill that relating to the Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances, was taken up. Mr. SOULE proposed an amendment repealing the act of 1843, which compels public officers to deposite in the Treasury all the emoluments above a certain amount. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

The act to establish District Courts for the City of New Orleans was next considered. Mr. SOULE stated that the present bill was composed in part of the House bill and in part of the bill originally reported to the Senate.

Mr. FARRAR moved to include Plaquemines and St. Bernard in the District. Upon this motion a protracted discussion arose, which was terminated by the rejection of the amendment, 3 to 22, and the first section of the bill was adopted.

The second section fixes the salaries of the Judges. Mr. BRASHEAR proposed $4,000, Mr. DRAKE, $4,500, Mr. ——, $3,500. After a very long debate, in which all the usual arguments pro and con were introduced, the Senate adopted the proposition to allow the Judges $4,000 each.

The Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, April 6th, 1846.

The House met with a large quorum of members present.

A petition was presented from J. B. Britton in relation to the publication of a digest. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Several private petitions were submitted and appropriately referred.

Mr. DREW, presented a resolution rescinding the rule which devotes Saturday to meetings of Committees and providing that the House shall sit on Saturday. Adopted.

Mr. CHAMBLISS, from the Joint Committee of the Louisiana Penitentiary, submitted a report in relation to the alleged competition existing between the convict labor in that establishment, and the mechanics of Baton Rouge. The Committee state that the law on the subject is not very definite and recommend an amendment to it. The report was made the order of the day for Monday two weeks.

Mr. FARRAR, from a select Committee to which was referred an account for a post mortem examination of one Barber supposed to have been poisoned at Greina, reported that the autopsy had been formally ordered by the criminal court. The Committee reported an act for the relief of P. A. Bertrand. The bill was read three times and passed.

The select Committee to which had been referred certain petitions to unite the towns of Donaldsonville and Unionville, reported a bill for this purpose, which passed through its several stages and was adopted.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, gave notice of a bill to amend articles 1480 and 1489 of the Civil Code.

Mr. ODDEN, according to notice, introduced an act for the relief of the Texan Volunteers of the State of Louisiana. The bill provides that the sum of $5,342 dollars be appropriated for the payment of Major Gally and his troops, and to Captain Porno and Captain Bercieu and their troops. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. THOMEY, gave notice of an act relating to marriages.

Mr. MOISE called up the act to prohibit the sale of Lottery Tickets in the State. The first section imposes a penality of one hundred dollars for each contravention of the law. Mr PILIE moved to amend by fixing the sum at twenty-five dollars. Mr FARRAR objected. The bill had been framed in pursuance of a Constitutional mandate; and such a penalty should be exacted for each offence as should effectually prohibit and put down this vile system of gambling.

The amendment of Mr PILIE was rejected and the bill was passed.

Mr MOISE next called up the act to prevent frauds in cases of separation of property between husband and wife. The act provides that full information shall be given by proper publications, and that proof of the publication be exhibited in court &c. The bill was discussed for some time, somewhat amended and finally laid on the table.

Upon a motion to reconsider a warm debate arose. Mr THOMEY protested against the motion as intended to strike the bill, at a time when a bare quorum was present. Mr TEXADA, who had made the motion, avowed that his intention was to kill the bill effectually.

Mr CONRAD, in behalf of a Special Committee, presented two bills for the regulation of the storage and inspection of Tobacco in the city of New Orleans. They were ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Tuesday week.

The act to provide for the disposal of the Internal Improvement Land to which the State is entitled by virtue of an act of Congress was taken up and ordered to be printed.

Mr CONRAD called up the act to incorporate the city of Lafayette.

The House adjourned.

LATEST DATES.

NEW YORK	Mar 26	LIVERPOOL	Mar 4
WASHINGTON	Mar 25	HAVRE	Feb 28
CHARLESTON	Mar 28	MEXICO	Mar 19
CINCINNATI	Mar 24	TEXAS	Mar 31
ST. LOUIS	Mar 23	HAVANA	Mar 26

Toomb's Magical Pain Extractor from No 56 Poydras st. will cure the following complaints, or all pay refused for it:—

Burns,	Old Sores,	Erysipelas,
Scalds,	Bruises,	Fistulas on the Neck,
Sprains,	Scrofula,	White Swelling,
Kingbones,	Sore Eyes,	Piles, either Blind
Chilblains,	Sore Nipples,	bleeding.

No wonder as the public know the wonderful effects of this salve, no family will, on any account be without it. a7

☞ Hon. JOHN BRYAN, late Inspector of Customs at Silver Creek, Ohio, worthy gentleman being now in town at 66 Poydras st., has generously allowed himself to be referred to in regard to Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixir, sold at 56 Poydras street for Rheumatism. He had been afflicted with that disease for several years, and was cured by those articles; and takes pleasure in recommending them to all similarly afflicted. Many have used them through his influence and without a single failure to his knowledge. a1

☞ **For Sayon sam, Port Adams, Tuskica and intermediate landings**—The CLINTON, captain Hall, will leave this day and have on WEDNESDAY 8th instant at 10 A. M. Freight will be received between Bienville and Conti streets.

a7 27 W. H AVERY.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignees of the French ship **Edouard** will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship. a7

☞ The ship EDGARD, from Bordeaux, is now discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, and to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

a4 L. HGALE, 30 Common st.

☞ The ship SWATARA, Capt Brown, from Liverpool, will commence discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, and take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores.

a3 J. P WHITNEY & Co.

☞ The Consignees of the packet ship MARIE, arrived by order per packet ship SAMTELLE from New York, are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, and take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be stored at their expense and risk. JAMES E WOORHUFF, 107 Camp st.

☞ NOTICE.—The packet ship SATELLITE, Capt Taylor, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please send for their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.

JAMES E WOORHUFF, 107 Camp st.

☞ Packet ship ONTARIO, Capt Holmes, from Boston, will commence discharging This Day. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored for their account and risk. RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Camp, st

☞ NOTICE.—Was taken through mistake from on board the brig T. STREET, a negro boy containing hundred lbs. Any person disposing said article, will please give information to the Captain on board, or to the undersigned. REYNAUD, CUCULLU & Co.

a3 34 Tchoupitoulas st

☞ Ship OCEANUS, Captain Coffourn, from Havre, will commence discharging opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, and take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the public stores.

a3 J P WHITNEY & Co.

☞ The ship HARGRAVE, from Havre, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

a2 H. GALE, 30 Common st.

LOST, in going from the corner of Customhouse and Chartres to Rampart street, and from Rampart to Canal street, a wallet addressed to Carlhaise Pavia, in New Orleans. As the contents is of no importance to any but the undersigned, the finder will confer a favor by leaving it at No. 30 Canal st.

a6 DE CARTHAIGNE PAVIA & Co.

FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE A NEGRO boy about twenty eight years old, washer children's nurse, and a silent house servant and good at every thing. She is fully guaranteed. Apply at the office Lafile Br.

☞ FULL BLOODED STOCK for sale. Sarah Morton and her Colt by George Morton. Apply 92 Customhouse st. a6

THE UNDERSIGNED, being about to leave for the country, offers his entire stock in trade, at cost, for the remainder of the season, that from the general date he will sell at cost and prime for cash. He has now on hand and has some coming in Gentlemen's fine Hats, Children's do. White and black felt gloves, Kid and short fast mitts, Ladies' and gents' silk gloves, Cadets do. Colored shirts, fine quality, Colored flannel do. Linen and half bosom, Ladies and gents' silk handkerchiefs, Fancy do. Fancy hosiery, Ties, Tuffles and satin stocks, Black pranella, Double breasted black satin vests, Black satin Marseilles vests, Black satin stocks, Ladies' silk purses, Fancy do. Cambric handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's satin stocks, Black and colored cravats, Ladies' and gents' shoes, Black and white Bonnets and French and American plaiting cards, An assortment of fine soap, Royal paper, Cambric, white and black books and over Tape, silk strings, Gentlemen's shoe ties, Cotton do. Knit suspenders, Gentlemen's cotton gloves, Thimbles & &c. Fancy boxes, Ladies' cotton gloves, Ladies' hosiery, Ladies' fancy boxes, Ladies' fancy combs, Ladies' fancy pins, Ladies' fancy rings, Ladies' fancy bracelets, Ladies' fancy chains, Ladies' fancy ear rings, Ladies' fancy lockets, Ladies' fancy brooches, Ladies' fancy gold pens, Ladies' fancy silver pens, Ladies' fancy pencils, Ladies' fancy thimbles, Ladies' fancy scissors, Ladies' fancy tucks, Ladies' fancy needle cases, Ladies' fancy pocket books, Ladies' fancy purses, Ladies' fancy combs, Ladies' fancy fans, Ladies' fancy bracelets