The New-Orleans Bee

No. 63, VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XIX.—WHOLE No. 5048.

NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1846.

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

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WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROB'T C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans 27th Dec. 1845.

Wednesday morning, March 11, 1846.

THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.—Our readers are all aware that after the decision of the House, declaring that Mr. ALEXANDER C. BULLITT had a *prima facie* right to his seat as member elect from the Third Representative District, his claim was contested by SAMUEL LOCKE, Esq. The subject was referred to the Committee of Elections, and the report of that body was yesterday submitted to the House. An abstract of the reasons upon which the committee base their conclusions will be found in our Legislative Summary. The report terminates with a resolution declaring the seat of Mr. BULLITT vacated, and returning the election to the people.

Before any action of the House was had on this report, Mr. BULLITT rose and in a most manly, dignified and eloquent address, declared his intention immediately to surrender his seat and take an appeal to his constituents. So impressive and powerful was his speech, that the House was fairly startled out of all parliamentary decorum, and greeted the Speaker on its close, with long and loud applause. Mr. BULLITT retired from the Hall of Representatives, and the resolution of the committee was adopted by an immense majority, and ordered to be forthwith transmitted to the Governor His Excellency, taking into consideration the urgent necessity, in view of the important business before the House, of having the Third District promptly represented, has issued his proclamation ordering a new election on MONDAY NEXT, 16th inst. We presume that Messrs. BULLITT & LOCKE will again be candidates, and doubt not that the independent electors of the Third District will ratify the verdict rendered by them in January, by triumphantly re-electing Mr. BULLITT.

The anticipations of those who, in view of the multifarious and important duties to be accomplished by the General Assembly of our State, predicted a protracted and laborious session, are likely to be realized to their full extent. The Legislature has been over a calendar month in session. It has got through those preliminary measures enjoined upon it by the imperative mandate of the Constitution; that is, it has completed its own organization by the election of presiding officers and clerks; it has chosen a United States Senator, inaugurated the Chief Magistrate of Louisiana, and passed the bill to remove the seat of Government. We believe that scanty as this catalogue may be, it will pretty nearly embrace every thing that has been done.

On the other hand, though little has been achieved, much has been projected. There is now before either branch of the General Assembly a large number of bills of the very highest interest and importance. In regard to the Judiciary alone, our Legislators have themes for discussion that will probably carry them to May or June. Bills to establish District Courts throughout the State, to create Courts in the city of New Orleans; to provide for the transfer of the documents and archives from the old to the new Supreme Court; to fix the number and define the duties of Justices of the Peace, and many others connected with this momentous subject, have been presented to one of the two Houses, or are before the Standing Committees for examination. It we may form an opinion of the time that will be required before these various acts shall definitely pass the Legislature, from the almost interminable debate called forth by a single measure, (the act to provide for the creation of five District Courts in the Parish of New Orleans,) it will be no easy matter to determine how many weeks must elapse before the Judicial System contemplated in the fundamental law shall be put in harmonious and uninterrupted operation.

This, however, is but a small fraction of the duties yet to be performed. On the subject of Public Education there is work cut out for many a busy day. The establishment of Free Schools throughout the State; the organization of an University in the city of New Orleans; the adaptation of the present Colleges scattered in the various parishes to the comprehensive system of Public Instruction designed by the Constitution—are all matters of vital consequence, which must receive the deliberate attention of the General Assembly. Then there are numberless acts connected with the new system of elections—the increase of election precincts in the several parishes, in order to afford the citizens time to deposit their votes within the twenty-four hours to which they are limited; the mode of conducting elections and of appointing inspectors—the entire system of Police Juries which is threatened with complete overthrow—the notarial system of which material modifications are preparing—the appointment of Auctioneers, which will probably be taken from the Executive, or extended so as to apply to any citizen able to furnish the requisite security—these are but a title of the subjects of general legislation which must occupy the attention of our lawgivers. Add to this list a countless host of local and private bills, and it will be at once perceived that unless an epidemic invasion drive the members home, they will probably be compelled to sojourn in New Orleans until the summer solstice.

A long session may have its inconveniences, and the expense to the State will doubtless be heavy; but better is it for the Legislature to enact sound and wise laws carefully, heedfully and after necessary discussion, even though the session be greatly prolonged beyond its ordinary term, than hastily to slur over a work of such immeasurable importance. The labor that is thoroughly and properly performed now, will spare an infinite deal of confusion and mischief hereafter, as well as avert from another Legislature the ungrateful task of revising the acts and correcting the errors of its predecessors.

A proposition is before the House, and has been referred to the Committee on Public Education, to purchase from the Hon. CHARLES GAYARRE, three hundred copies of his History of Louisiana. We learn with unmingled surprise that the committee are somewhat reluctant to report in favor of the resolution, on the ground that the work being written in French, will not be generally useful. The objection is a shallow one, and should have little weight beside the considerations which militate in favor of the purchase.

We take the broad ground that talent, industry and research, especially when exerted in a patriotic labor, are entitled and have a commanding right to the encouragement of the State. If Louisiana fail to appreciate and foster the abilities of her own children, how can she reasonably expect them to be discerned and rewarded by others. Here is a volume embracing a minute and accurate history of our State, particularly complete and explicit in regard to one of the most interesting and until now most obscure periods in her annals, the materials of which have been accumulated by long study and patient research, and put together with admirable skill and nice discrimination. In short here is a work, the production of a son of the soil, and of which every Louisianian should be proud, not only for the author but the subject. The State herself should be the first to press eagerly forward and set an example to the community by showing that she can properly estimate and munificently recompense the efforts of her gifted child; and yet because Mr. GAYARRE has thought fit to compose his history in a most elegant and polished language, with which few educated men are unacquainted, and which in Louisiana is familiar to three-fourths of the citizens, members seem willing to incur the charge of a most revolting parsimony, rather than sanction a liberal appropriation to the author.

SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Mr. Webb, the Paris Correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* in speaking of the critique in the Westminster Review, of the volumes of the American Exploring Expedition, cites the following complimentary language towards the Southern Quarterly:

"Two articles on the same subject, published in the Southern Quarterly Review, evinced a knowledge far superior to any exposition of their subject in the European press. By the way, that Quarterly is instructive throughout, of more importance than the American periodicals abroad. Its contents are seldom found in an article like the Oregon, which contains the information desirable. It has passed into the hands of several of the leading Parisian journals, we know not to whom I am indebted for the article of July and October last; some benefit may result to our country from future favors of the kind."

The author of the Oregon article, which has been so highly entitled and well deserved, is our fellow citizen J. B. DeBow, Esq., the able editor of the Commercial Review of the South.

City Intelligence.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $4,450 81.

A letter was read from the Mayor, transmitting the resolutions of the First Municipality Council offered on Monday last, in reference to the opening of a cemetery for the poor, as a Potter's Field, each municipality bearing its pro rata of the expense.

The report of the Board of Health relative to the probability of the small pox appearing among us, and advising free vaccination, was then read. The resolutions and report were referred to the Committee on Health.

On the reading of a report from the Council of Lafayette, praying this Council to ratify their petition to Congress, in order that that city become a part of the port of New Orleans, Mr. Peters observed, he had heard that the General Council had, in a secret session, a few evenings since, acted against the Lafayette petition. He thought that the General Council had not acted properly in this case, and commented in a forcible and pertinent manner on these *secret* sessions, which he said were against the institutions of our country. He was in favor of Lafayette becoming a part of the port of New Orleans, and in support of his views, he offered several resolutions to that effect, which were unanimously adopted. We therefore hope that ere long we shall be *annexed* to Lafayette.

A petition was read from the Liberty Fire Company, praying for an appropriation in order to defray various expenses incurred by them. Referred to the Committee on Fire.

Mr. SIMPSON presented a resolution for the payment of $10 per month, as an appropriation from the 1st January, 1845, to the James Guick Fire Company, No. 17. Adopted.

Mr. HILL presented a resolution appropriating $400, for provisions for the Workhouse. Adopted.

The order of the day was then called.

Mr. PETERS rose to speak on the subject of the resolutions presented at the last session from the Finance Committee, for the purpose of showing the claim of the Municipality to Batture, &c. He maintained that the position of the committee was correct, and went on to give a lengthy and interesting account of the gradual growth of the city, and traced down to the present time the several owners who had owned the property in question. We regret that the crowded state of our column will not allow us to report it in full. He spoke for about two hours, and cited many authorities and laws to maintain his position. He then moved that the resolutions in reference to the question in hand be read and acted upon. They were then read, and the whole of them, ten in number were unanimously adopted. This is one of the most important motions ever brought before the council, and one of the greatest interest to the Municipality. The whole of the preamble and report were also unanimously adopted.

The Council then adjourned, after a sitting of two hours and a half.

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC LYCEUM AND LIBRARY.—This institution which has been gradually advancing into existence under the best care and fostering hand of the Second Municipality will be opened to-day at the corner of St. Charles and Hevia streets. This library contains nearly four thousand volumes of rare works, such as will contribute to impart instruction and amusement to the reading part of our community. It will thus be seen that while our public schools are advancing with rapid strides to the zenith of perfection, literature lends its valuable aid to assist and consummate the object of general moral improvement. We were invited to the Library yesterday evening, and from the arrangements already made, everything connected with it, will no doubt give general satisfaction.

THE IVORY CRUCIFIX.—We yesterday paid a visit to the Gallery of Paintings, at No. 13 St. Charles street for the purpose of examining the Ivory Crucifix which was exhibited for the first time in our city. We examined it minutely, and came away perfectly satisfied that it is one of the most beautiful and astonishing pieces of sculpture we have ever seen. The exactness of detail and the wonderful effect of the whole combined are truly astonishing. The triumph of the work, in our opinion, lies in the figure of the Redeemer. There is an expression of calmness and dignity about it, which we never saw so beautifully expressed and so powerfully depicted. The form is full and manly, and the execution exquisite. Whilst in Italy it was visited by hundreds of connoisseurs who pronounced it faultless, and when we are assured that even our own gifted artist Powers, would not retouch it, as he averred that not a line could be altered without injury, we think it may be stamped as one of the most perfect models now extant.

It is the work of a native of the order of St. Nicholas, of Genova, who accomplished it, after a labor of nearly five years, from an immense block of ivory, over three feet long, fourteen inches in diameter, and weighing more than 125 pounds. What renders this performance the more extraordinary and surprising is the fact, that previously to undertaking the work, the Monk had never shown, by practice, any thing of the shaping of images, but it became a labor of devotion and sublime hope. It was commenced and consummated through the inspiration of genius, which actuated and supported the daily and nightly toil of the inspired Monk. Let our readers go and see and judge for themselves.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—Alexandre Cousin, and two other men named Henry Legros and Eugene Alexandre Bouticke were brought up on complaint of Jean A. Romer, who accused them of having forcibly entered his house, and of having insulted and assaulted his wife and daughter. Bouticke gave bail in $400 for his appearance, and the others were committed. Four or five drunkers and disorderly characters were sent to the work-house for thirty days.

ROBBERY.—Some thieves entered the office of Captain Grayson, in Conti street the day before yesterday while he had gone to dinner, and stole therefrom a pair of duelling pistols worth $180, a gold chain worth $30, and about $500 in specie. They also endeavored to open the large iron safe, but failed in the attempt. Up to the present time, the thieves have not been detected.

PARTIAL TEMPERANCE OR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—We have been informed that the following question will be discussed to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Methodist Church, at the New Basin: "Whether Temperance in the use of spirituous or fermented liquors is preferable to tee-total abstinence." The question will be discussed by several able speakers among whom are some of our physicians. We predict that it will be highly interesting.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—George Cumney, *alias* Saucy Bill and James McPherson, the hopeful youth who stole the $500 note from the office of the Messrs. White in Camp street a few weeks ago, were yesterday arrested robbing the store of Mr. Dewey at the corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets. They will be examined before Recorder Baldwin this morning.

CRIMINAL COURT.—At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the following persons were arraigned: Thomas O'Hara, accused of assault and battery, pleaded guilty. James Matthews *alias* John Davis, Edward Jackson, John Chisem, Patrick Wall, and Patrick Savage, accused of larceny, pleaded guilty. J. R. Monk, Morris Hackett, John Brown *alias* Smith, August Campani, Adam Mueller, and Thomas McKin, accused of larceny, pleaded not guilty. A. G. Crane, accused of obtaining money under false pretences, pleaded guilty. The Court then proceeded to the trial of Victor Flotte, accused of assault and battery on J. B. Lamothe. There was no Jury, however, so the Court adjourned until this morning. Jurors will find it to their advantage to be present this morning.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet" will be performed at this theatre this evening. Romeo by Mr. C. Kean, Juliet by Mrs. C. Kean. The best evidence of the public appreciation of Mrs. Kean's unrivaled talents is the fact that the house is densely crowded every night.

LARGE CONCERT.—Mr. Bradbury, a New York teacher of singing, lately gave a Concert at the Tabernacle, in that city, in which *fifteen* hundred children performed various pieces of vocal music together, with the utmost precision as regards time! The house was crowded, as it would have been, but we think the New York sun, from which paper we get the statement, might "fall" a few hundred of the performers.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

We are gratified to learn by letters which have this morning come to hand from a private source, that the Hon. Barker Burnell, late cashier of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of Nantucket, and now Senator from that district to the State Legislature, has arrived upon the island, whither he has hastened to refute the charges which have been preferred against him in regard to his relations with that institution, during a recent business tour at the South.

It is but proper to add that Mr. Burnell is a young man, who is held in the highest estimation among those who know him best; that he has hitherto sustained a character for honesty, integrity and business capacity, entirely irreproachable; and that he is possessed of property ample not only to meet his personal obligations, but to satisfy his friends and the public that the institution which for some years has been under his control will be no pecuniary sufferer by any delinquency which, it may be *supposed*, has occurred in the management thereof.

That he will wipe from his name the stain thus incautiously cast upon it by reports, alike unfair, unjust and premature, we have no reason to doubt, after reading the following extract from an intelligent and authentic source:

"NANTUCKET, Feb. 24, 1846.

"I am happy to say that Mr. Burnell arrived here last evening, and states that he is not a defaulter; that he has never used a dollar of the funds of the bank, and that he will, in a few days, bring things to generally believed here.

"The bills are taken at par by our merchants, and there seems to be no doubt that every means will be made use of by the banking company for the immediate redemption of those and of their deposites."

INDIAN CORN.—The New York Herald says: "It was rumored on change, in Liverpool, a few days previous to the departure of the steamer of the 4th inst., that the precautions taken by government to prevent the apprehension of scarcity in Ireland, in the failure of the potato crop, to which allusion was made in the Queen's speech, consist in the importation of 250,000 quarters, or 2,250,000 American bushels of corn, which have been purchased in America through the house of Baring Brothers, and shipped to Cork for orders, whence it will be distributed to the different ports. It was also stated at a meeting of Waterford, that more Indian corn was consumed there past, than the stock of that place held at the commencement of the season. There is foundation for such rumors, in all these facts and statements, although but a small quantity of the purchases of Indian corn on the Government of Great Britain have been made in the agency of Baring Brothers, the country—the information has been purchased in the hands of several of the leading Parisian journals, we know not to whom I am indebted for the article of July and October last; some benefit may result to our country from future favors of the kind."

The author of the Oregon article, which has been so highly entitled and well deserved, is our fellow citizen J. B. DeBow, Esq., the able editor of the Commercial Review of the South.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed again yesterday from beyond Charleston. These irregularities are becoming so frequent that a mail failure is chronicled as the rule, and its arrival as the exception.

HEBREW ANNIVERSARY BALL.—The Hebrew Benevolent Society of New Orleans give their second Anniversary Ball to-morrow evening, at the Armory of the Washington Battalion. It promises to be a splendid affair, and will probably be graced by the presence both of the fair daughters of Israel, and of a large number of ladies of the Christian faith.

The society in question has been but a few years in existence, and merits honorable mention for its unceasing efforts in the sacred cause of charity. Its good works have not been limited to the suffering and destitute of its own creed, but have been extended in a Christian and Catholic spirit to sorrow and misfortune, whenever they were found and whenever susceptible of alleviation. The object of the Ball is to augment the funds of the association, and enable its benevolent operations to embrace a wider sphere, and effect more substantial benefit.

☞ The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 4th says—"If additional confirmation of a material deficiency in the crop of 1846, compared to that of 1845 be wanting, it is afforded by the following, extracted from our monthly table;

Total receipts of Cotton in Augusta and Hamburg, from Sept. 1st to March 1st.

1846	1845	Deficiency.
95,033	171,101	78,068

A USEFUL SENATOR.—A Washington letter gives this sketch of one of the U. S. Senators from Georgia:—

"Mr. Colquitt is not only an able legislator, but a sound lawyer, and a good preacher. He is a man of decided talent, energetic, persevering, and industrious. He is said to have made, in one day, two economic speeches, preached two sermons, argued a case in court, and joined a couple in the holy bands of wedlock! He also possesses, according to his friends, another very eminent qualification for Senator of the United States. To use the language of the authority referred to, "he can thrash any other man wrapped up in the same quantity of skin!"

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Judgment was yesterday recovered in the case of Filkins & Brady vs. the steamer Little Yazoo and owners. Said boat had been placed in the hands of Plaintiffs for repair. Besides the charges under the contract, there were charges for superintendence, extra work, &c. Defendants set up a claim in damages, on the ground that Plaintiffs had kept the boat under repair for an unusual length of time and deprived the owners of the profits they would have made. The suit had been long and warmly contested, so that costs had accrued to a large amount. The judgment was in favor of the claim of Plaintiffs (except the charges objected to by Defendants, and cost of the suit. The claim for damages was rejected, because the Defendants had interfered during the progress of the work and themselves caused the delay.

NEW JERSEY PIRATES.—The Newark Advertiser calls for some efficient measures to extirpate the gang of pirates which infests the coast of New Jersey. It is indeed remarkable, that outrages of such atrocity as are said to be perpetrated by them, should not be checked. It is said, that at the time of the recent terrible shipwrecks upon the coast, the sufferers who were thrown ashore, instead of being aided, were forcibly robbed of every thing they had, by these men; and furthermore, that the legal authorities, into whose hands the wrecked property fell, dared not keep it near the beach for fear of being plundered, and, in case of resistance, murdered.

In 1835, these outrages had become so frequent and diabolical, that the Government interfered, and the United States Marshal of the district seized some forty of them, with their leader, one Platt, who were jailed in Trenton, and afterward tried. Platt was sentenced to the State prison for two years, but the rest escaped with fines. The lesson, however, for a time, was salutary, and their practices were checked. Recently, however, they have been renewed, and have been carried to such a pitch of infamous barbarity as to demand the most stringent measures which the law can furnish. The Advertiser says they are in the habit of decoying vessels ashore for the sake of plunder; and that in this way they have sometimes stolen property to the amount of $50,000 in a single storm.

FIRE.—Our citizens were aroused from their slumbers at an early hour yesterday morning, by the cry of fire, which was found to proceed from the double tenement building, situate at the south-east corner of Logan and Tradd-streets. When we arrived at the scene of disaster, much was soon after the alarm was given, the flames were making rapid progress, and in a few minutes the house adjoining to the eastward on Tradd-street, owned and occupied by Mr. JOSEPH DOUGHERTY, took fire, and were soon further consumed. There is a double tenement wooden house, three stories high, standing on the opposite side of the street, which must also have been destroyed, as it was frequently on fire, but for the exertions of several members of the German Fire Company, who, with their extension hose, clambered a tree in the vicinity and manfully combatted the devouring element. The premises at the corner were owned by Charles Schaing, and occupied by F. Almers, Grocer, N. Albright, Shoe-Maker, and F. Schoshoe. None of the effects were insured, but the Building was insured in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company for $2,500; and we learn that Mr. Dougherty's house was insured in the same office for $2,400, and his furniture for $750. The fire originated in the kitchen of the house belonging to Mr. Schwing, but in what manner, it is impossible to conjecture.

Charleston Courier, 5th inst.

Official Report.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE—SENATE.

TUESDAY, 10th March, 1846.

Mr TAYLOR called up the act from the House to change the name of Charles Theodore Nash to Charles Theodore Nash. Passed.

Mr PORCHE introduced a petition from Ursin Sicordeaux, praying that he be indemnified for a certain portion of land taken for public use.

On motion of Mr PORCHE referred to a Special Committee. The President appointed Messrs Porche, Adams, and Scott said committee.

Mr McWHORTER gave notice that he would introduce—

An act to amend the several acts relative to Prescription; also,

An act for the relief of Thomas J. Farrar of the Parish of Concordia.

Mr CAULFIELD stated that he would move for a reconsideration of the vote on the Judiciary Bill, he having voted under wrong impressions for said bill.

Mr MAYO asked for the reconsideration of the first, second and third sections of said bill. He stated that he moved for the reconsideration of the third section with a view of including in the five districts established for the city, the Parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard.

Mr WHITE stated he did not understand the bill as having any reference to the Parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard. His object was that these parishes should form a district and separate district.

Mr MAYO said he made the motion with the view of being enlightened upon the subject. The two parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard would form the smallest district in the Stator if they were constituted a district.

Mr CAULFIELD withdrew his motion in favor of the motion made by the Senate from Catahoula (Mr Mayo).

On motion of Mr MANUEL J. GARCIA, this motion for reconsideration was made the order of the day for to-morrow at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Mr LEDOUX, the Governor's Private Secretary, informed the Senate that the Governor had approved and signed the following bills:

"Act defining the qualifications of voters under political corporations.

"Act defining the qualifications of persons holding office under political corporations.

He also submitted a letter from the Governor enclosing a report of the Board of Managers of the Charity Hospital.

Said report was read.

Mr RICHARDSON moved that it be printed.

Mr KEPPER objected.

The motion to print was carried.

Mr FELIX GARCIA, on behalf of the Committee upon Internal Improvements, reported back a number of resolutions and acts referred to them. The Committee recommended that action on these resolutions and bills be postponed, until something is done in relation to establishing a system of Internal Improvements. The Committee reported adversely to the bill introduced by Mr Mayo, providing for the sale of the State House, &c., &c.

The report was laid on the table subject to call.

Mr FARRAR engrossed the act from the House, entitled, An act [illegible] the assessment and collection of the [illegible] and [illegible] in the Parish of Jackson for the year 1846. Passed.

Mr FARRAR called up the resolution instituting certain inquiries in relation to the [illegible] section.

Mr FARRAR [illegible] requesting our Senators and [illegible] to call the attention of Congress [illegible] to the act of Congress [illegible] relative to the sixteenth section, and [illegible] to make certain selections [illegible] in lieu thereof, according to the meaning and intent of said act where it shall appear that the 16th section [illegible] ordinary means [illegible] fall into a lake or [illegible] or in dispute by a private claim, &c., &c. Passed.

Mr DURANT gave notice that he would introduce an act to confer additional powers upon the General Council of New Orleans.

Mr MAYO gave the notice that he would introduce an act to organize District Courts throughout the State.

He also introduced an act modifying the duties of Clerks of District Courts out of the City of New Orleans, and took occasion to explain the object and general design of said bill. He said he had drawn up the bill at his own with as much care as he could bestow upon it. It might be considered upon hearing it read. [illegible] of the provisions of the bill contained [illegible] constitution, and in fact he had some misgivings on the subject himself. But the necessity for the [illegible] was obvious, and he was indeed at a loss [illegible] reference to the Judiciary Committee, [illegible] fact on may be had upon them before the [illegible] the districts was taken up.

[illegible] motion, referred to the Judiciary Committee, [illegible] motion of Mr Farrar, [illegible]

[illegible] notice that he will [illegible] a resolution [illegible] the commissioners of the State building [illegible] Legislatory to the transfer of the Seat of Government [illegible] to consult which skilful architects and [illegible] the cost, for the action of the [illegible]

[illegible] Order of the Day [illegible] the Chief Engineer to make a report [illegible] Levee, &c. &c.

[illegible] resolution on the table, [illegible] cut-off referred to the [illegible] any resolution [illegible] immediately [illegible] resolution [illegible] a half dollars to [illegible] be only a [illegible]

Mr Hunter said, in addition to what fell from the Senator, (Mr Porter) he would state one or two facts. He had conversed with Mr Dunbar, the former Civil Engineer, and that gentleman had informed him, that the work would cost a million and a half of dollars. It was the opinion of old and experienced navigators that it was impracticable. The cut-off was filled with raft upon which the timber was growing two or three feet in diameter. To accomplish the undertaking, it would be necessary to force Red River up stream. It was impossible to accomplish the work. He moved for the rejection of the resolution.

The question was taken on Mr HUNTER's motion and it was carried.

"Act establishing election precincts in the Parish of Calahoula."

Mr ALLEN offered a substitute, transferring the power of establishing election precincts to the Police Juries of the several Parishes.

He said it would save the Legislature a great deal of time, and that a local body like the Police Jury would be more apt to understand the circumstances of particular neighborhoods than the Legislature.

Mr MANUEL J. GARCIA was opposed to the substitute as far as it would apply to the Parish of Jefferson.

Mr SCRANTON expressed similar objections in reference to the Parishes forming his Senatorial District. He doubted the policy of conferring this power upon Police Juries. It might happen that either political party having an ascendency in that body, might deprive a large portion of the people of the right of suffrage by transferring an election precinct to a remote neighborhood.

Mr ALLEN advocated the passage of the substitute. From his own experience with Legislation he was convinced that such a measure was expedient and proper.

Mr MAYO favored the principle in the substitute, but he was opposed to delaying the passage of the present bill. It had already passed the other House. It was necessary for the convenience of the people, and if the substitute were adopted, delay would result and great inconvenience.

Mr TAYLOR advocated a reference of the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee. The subject was one of importance, and should claim the serious attention of the Legislature. He was in favor of relieving the Legislature from the duty of making election precincts. But, whether that duty should be confided to the Police Jury was a question of some difficulty. For himself he thought some other power, the District Judge, for instance, would be better. The Constitution had prescribed that elections should be held but one day. Heretofore they have been held for more than one day, and if the people could not get at the polls on the first day, they might vote on the second or third day. It would be necessary, in view of the fact that but one day was now allowed to vote, to increase the number of election precincts very considerably.

The resolution was finally referred.

On motion of Mr SCOTT, the Senate went into Executive session, after which they adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 10, 1846.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, Mr SMITH presented a petition from a number of captains of vessels trading to and from the port of Orleans, setting forth that the present pilot laws are an odious monopoly, and asking that those only shall be appointed as pilots whose claims shall be passed upon by a special board, and praying for other modifications in the laws now in force. Mr S. in presenting the petition, remarked that the value of the cargoes brought to this port by the captains of these vessels every year, was over two millions of dollars, and the amount of pilotage paid by them was about $10,000. The petition was read and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr SMITH presented a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law amending the act of 1844 authorizing suits to be brought against the United States to try the titles to land in this State, so that it shall not be necessary to make all persons in possession parties to the suit, and so that the United States shall pay costs when defeated in the suit.

Mr TURNEY presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Parochial Affairs to enquire into the expediency of providing for the destruction of wolves and other noxious animals, by bounty, by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

The additional rules respecting the order of business presented by Mr FARRAR were taken up, and after some debate adopted.

Mr VASON offered a resolution for the purpose of procuring a cast of the equestrian statue about to be placed at Washington in honor of Gen Jackson. Referred to a select committee.

Mr REID's bill for the relief of Benj Bryan was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Committee on Elections, to which had been referred the case of the contested election of A. C. Bullitt by Samuel Locke, submitted a written report. This document states all the facts connected with the election, and then remarks that the question of the committee must depend upon the question whether the votes cast for Messrs Bullitt and Locke in the compartment of the second ward, should be received. The committee decline that the division of the box was proper, and therefore illegal. They likewise state that the testimony proves frequent mistakes to have been made in depositing the votes, that there was no specific agreement was made to count all the votes found in the box for the Democratic candidates whose names were on them, such an understanding has been alleged to exist. The committee feel convinced that many mistakes were made, and think it more probable that the commissioners put votes in wrong division of the box, than ninety-seven citizens voted for opposite parties, and more than ninety-seven votes were lost by scratching their name. The great difficulty of ascertaining how many of these ninety-seven votes were lost for want of the third district, the committee recommend that the election be returned to the people, and offer a resolution to that effect.

Mr REID, one of the Committee, submitted a minority report which maintains that Mr. Locke was duly elected, and recommends that he be declared entitled to his seat.

Mr BULLITT asked leave to make a few remarks. When this difficulty first arose, he had publicly and positively, by every possible means short of an upstart, assured the people of his constituents offered to remain neutral. He offers had been spurned, and if the question had assumed its present form it was the fault of his friends. At the opening of the session he had felt himself compelled to resist the attempt of an irresponsible and unauthorized competitor in his seat, and the moment he found he had been deceived, he had not for an instant abandoned the dignity and self respect which it became him to manifest. Since then he had sedulously abstained from seeking to influence the minds of the members of the House, and not attempted to create the slightest bias in his behalf. He did not desire to retain his seat one moment after the decision of the Committee was made known. He believed their conclusions to be wrong, but he believed not their motives, questioned not their sincerity. It was unfortunate for him that a suspicion had been thrown upon his right to a seat in this House. He desired, therefore, to withdraw forthwith.

Mr BULLITT concluded an exceedingly effectual and manly speech, by returning his thanks to the Speaker for the marks of consideration shown towards him and to the members generally for their courtesy and good feeling. He declared that if returned to the House, he would resume his labors with a conscientious sense of his responsibility, and if he never returned, he trusted that his place might be filled by a abler legislator. Having concluded his remarks, Mr B. retired amid a burst of applause.

Mr GRIFFIN moved to postpone the report until Friday Last.

On motion of Mr PIKE the Report was adopted by a vote of 36 to 14, and the resolution of the Committee ordered to be transmitted immediately to the Governor.

Mr VASON, in behalf of the Committee on Finance made a report adverse to a bill to amend the charter of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

Mr STARR, from the minority of the same, made a report in favor of the bill with amendments.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting to the House the annual report of the Administrators of the Charity Hospital.

On motion of Mr. VASON, the House took up the act for the relief of certain persons therein named, and adopted it.

The House then went into an election of Enrolling Clerks. Messrs. Wyhoff and Bertus were elected on the first vote.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish District Courts in the Fifth Judicial District. Mr. VASON offered a substitute for the entire bill, proposing to strike out sixteen sections, establish the Courts, and leave their further organization to the Judges themselves.

Mr. MOORE moved to lay the substitute on the table, but subsequently modified his motion, by proposing the rejection of the substitute. The question to allow Mr. Vason an opportunity of speaking on the subject.

The debate was protracted much longer Messrs Ogden, Farrar, Smith and others starting the constitutional question of the jurisdiction upon the subject of the Courts, discussing the subject in this respect, in all its bearings. Mr MOORE at length withdrew his motion to reject, and Mr Ogden moved to have the substitute printed and postponed till to-morrow. The motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr VASON, the House took up the bill for the relief of the Catholic Male Orphan Asylum. The bill provides for an appropriation of $3,000 for this purpose.

Mr VASON entered into some explanations showing the destitute state of the Asylum, and the necessity of prompt relief. After some discussion, Mr NEWMAN moved that the bill be re-committed to the Special Committee with instructions to examine all the institutions of Charity and report a general bill for their relief. The motion prevailed. The House adjourned.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the city and country merchants to the extensive sale of Boots, Brogans and Shoes, that takes place this day at Messrs. J. W. Whitmarsh & Co.'s store, No. 23 Customhouse street, by Sykes & Hyde. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

The stock is prime and will be sold without reserve.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT.

MARCH 10, 1846.

COTTON—Arrived since the 6th instant, 28,685 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 8,919 bales; London, 93; Havre, 3,897; New York, 507; Boston, 1,294; Philadelphia, 918; Richmond, 2—together, 15,030 bales; making an addition to stock of 13,655 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 175,984 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1845.—Sept. 1, stock on hand ..... bales		7,536
Received this week	29,695	
" previously	675,365	
		704,959
		712,495
Exported this week	15,030	
" previously	521,302	
		536,332
Stock		176,164

In our report of last Friday, we observed that a large business had been transacted in Cotton towards the close of the week, and that prices had advanced ⅛c. ⅌ lb on all qualities. In consequence of these heavy operations there was not much offering on Saturday, and although the demand was good, the sales did not exceed 4,300 bales at steady prices. Yesterday and to-day the demand has fallen off, and the market exhibits less buoyancy, coupled with a stronger disposition to sell on the part of holders, which has given buyers a decided advantage. The sales of yesterday reached 2,000 bales, and to-day about 2,500 bales changed hands, making the total business of the past five days 11,300 bales.

The sales of the last three days amount to 10,300 bales, which we notice as follows: 311 bales at 6⅜ cents ⅌ lb; —108 at 6c.; —184 at 6¼; —408 at 7⅛; —190 at 7⅜; —60 at 6⅞; —110 at 7⅜; —125 at 7⅜; —179 at 6 9-16; —30 at 6⅜; —23 at 6 15-16; —50 at 6⅜; —43 at 7⅜; —350 at 6¾; —65 at 5⅞; —1078 at —; —632 at 6 11-16; —213 at 6¾; —165 at 7c.; —36 at 6⅜; —140 at 6 5-16; —330 at 7⅜; —60 at 6⅞; —827 at 7⅜; —120 at 7⅜; —75 at 7⅜; —60 at 6⅜; —200 at 6¾; —40 at 6⅜; —48 at 6⅜; —65 at 7c.; —23 at 6⅜; —28 at 6⅜; —300 at 6 5-16; —60 at 7⅜; —340 at 6⅜; —230 at 7⅜; —73 at 6 11-16; —64 at 7⅜ cents ⅌ lb.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]
Good Fair	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

report amount to about 250 hhds, without any change to prices. The receipts still come in slowly, so that the stock on sale is comparatively small. We quote Inferior, 2½@3, cents ⅌ lb. Common, 3¼ @ 3½c; Fair, 3¾@4¼c. Fine 4¾ @ 5½c. Choice, 5½@6 cents ⅌ lb.

Arrived since the 6th instant, 283 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for London, 146 hhds. Malta, 238, Liverpool 32, New York, 51, Richmond, 20, Philadelphia, 14—together, 541 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1845.—Sept. 1, stock on hand ..... hhds.		7,672
Received this week	283	
" previously	12,607	
		12,890
		20,562
Exported this week	541	
" previously	14,528	
		15,069
Stock		5,493

SUGAR—The Sugar market has presented no change since our last report, but the light stock has prevented the transactions from being large. The sales of the last three days amount to about 1,000 hhds, at prices ranging from 4½@6½ cents ⅌ lb. We have not heard of any sales on Plantation.

HAVANA SUGARS—No change has taken place in Havana Sugars since our last. We quote Brown at 8@8½c; Yell