The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper (one year in advance).....$12 00.
Country Paper, semi weekly, (one year, in advance).....5 0
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.
Advertising—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, April. 4, 1850.

☞ Copies of the new city charter, in pamphlet form, can be obtained at this office.

☞ For Legislative matter see THIRD PAGE.

☞ The Northern mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

BANK STATEMENT.—On the third page of the paper will be found a statement of the Banks of New Orleans for the month of March, ending on Saturday last, 30th ult., as reported by the Board of currency.

THE MAYORALTY.

Our citizens have of late been so much occupied with the exciting question of consolidation, that they have bestowed little attention upon the interesting contest for the Mayoralty, which is still in progress. Thus far the entries for the great race to come off on the fourth Monday of April remain unaltered, though there are rumors of withdrawals and substitutes, and changes of the original programme. We hope nothing of the sort will occur. The quarrel is a very pretty one, as it stands—the competitors are well matched, and the sport in prospect is most excellent. It would be a pity if any of the veteran and stalwart champions should suffer for courage to ooze through the palms of their hands and the ends of their fingers, before the appointed time for the ordeal, and ingloriously beach from the combat. One, at least, we know by his own authority, will never surrender, but if overpowered by numbers, will nobly fall in the front rank, with his face to the foe. We need hardly say that we refer to the learned, vigorous and pious clerical Jorg, whose energy we will not attempt, since it has already been pronounced in High Dutch, Swedish and Irish, with an unction and eloquence that baffle imitation. PETER L. JORG has himself denounced the wretched calumny that charged him with a disposition to flinch from the contest. He has said—and to those who know the man his words are bonds—that he will not yield; that no *Cossacks* shall scood him into silence, no *Spear* stick him into a dishonorable submission, and no *Bee* by its sting affright his soul from its propriety.

And is any one suppose that SPEAR can be severed from his scalp? Is it probable that the dauntless dreamer of the flood of the Crevasse—King, whose valiant soul was unappalled by the parting and rushing of the waters, and who, as the mortar hardened besides, to prevent a crevasse against his mighty monopolies, and to declare himself the Anti-Bank Condorcet—is it likely, we ask, that such a champion can be coerced, or expelled, or bullied out? It is clear, we think, that SPEAR is strong over Nature's Mr. SPEAR is not of the mid-night school. He appeals to the serene prejudices of his age, and he belongs to and has of men who are in the habit of taking their measures deliberately, and by the light of day. Indeed, we do not imagine that the two political parties, which are so fiercely contending for the mastery of Messrs. Jorg and SPEAR, can profit by the fierce generosity and excitement long enough to move them from their fixed resolve to be the heads of the affair. We may therefore, look upon both as candidates, and believe as Otis Zeno would say.

Our amiable and quiet friend Crossman, doubtless has many sayings and doings. He seems to be always on the race, and the prophecy that he has about him of high speed and bottom. Look out for Crossman! He has an easy and nonchalant air, but he is not an easy opponent. Twice already did he have chills to worst him in a hard race, and twice he beat them out of sight. There is a sense, energy and courage and strength in Crossman which seldom manifests itself save in the hour of need, and then it is fearfully. The strong model Jorg and the lion hearted SPEAR have in CROSSMAN the most formidable antagonist. CROSSMAN's election would be like a clear, strong exclaim from a Leyden jar. Irresistible seem, but it knocks down most effectually.

What finally of the expectancy and rose of Democracy—the ever-ready leader in the forlornhope of the coming fight? Alas! we fear that his short principles will be the death of him. The incububles of the Seventh Ward, the "Spanish" and "Irish girls" accuse him of being a reasonable man and saving a bank. He might have done anything else. He might have been go to or ten thousand gold certificates, but the atrocious crime of protecting the interests of the State by continuing the charter of the Citizens' Bank is irremissible. Mr. BAYLIES is the victim of his own sense of justice and correct principles. The Thirteenth from him, and we think it rather may be credited, that he will not mount the breach and die with harness on his back, but will withdraw from the field, and suffer his party to put upward a more popular champion. It is the so to, it will not be the first instance of the tyranny of faction in contracting able and virtuous men to the sake of pandering to popular prejudices.

We had almost forgotten to mention one important event which has transpired recently, and which reduces the number of aspirants to four. We mean the withdrawal of Mr. GRAIN. If our opinion be worth anything, we should say that Mr. GRAIN has acted well and wisely. His election, under the circumstances, was impossible, and he could only have injured those whose success next to his own, must have been preferred by him.

THE TRUE DELTA.—This journal appears in an enlarged form and with new and beautiful type. We are glad to learn that these improvements are evidences of increasing prosperity. The *True Delta* is a able paper and has about it a spice of genuine independence that compensates for its occasional excess of acerbity.

THE WEATHER.—*Chron.*—The Louisiana *Chronicle* of the 33d ult. says: For a few days past we have had most extraordinary weather for the season of the year. Old Winter, with its howling blasts, interrupted, it is hope, for last we had a slight frost that dealt harshly with the corn and cotton crop, which, in many parts in our parish, had put made an appearance above the earth. The breeze on Wednesday night has, we fear, totally destroyed both the cotton and corn. The flattering prospect in the section for an abundant fruit crop has been blasted.

FATHER MATHEW.—The labors of Father Mathew in the sacred cause of Temperance, have been up to this period crowned with signal success. Upwards of six thousand have a ready taken the total abstinence pledge in New Orleans. He will continue to attend at St. Teresa's Church until Saturday afternoon, when he is to remove to the Church of St. Joseph, in Common street, where he will be the guest of the Reverend Mr. d'Hau.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The second representation of Meyerbeer's magnificent Opera of "The Prophet," will take place to night. The signal success which attended the bringing out of this great master piece, will ensure it a long and profitable run.

SNOW-STORM IN LOUISIANA.—We learn from the Natchitoches *Chronicle* that, on the 28th ult., an old fashioned snow-storm was experienced in that parish. It commenced at day-light and continued till about 11 o'clock.

☞ Judge Weems' new brick sugar house, in West Feliciana, was blown down on Saturday last. We are not informed of the amount of loss sustained by the accident.

SALE OF DRY GOODS BY THE PACKAGE.—F. H. Pettibon, No. 8 Canal street, will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, on his premises, 150 lots of seasonable Dry Goods, to which we call the attention of city and country dealers.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[By the Southern Line.]

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

NEW YORK, April 1, 1850.

New York Markets.

The Cotton market is quiet to day, with sales of 500 bales, at prices slightly in favor of buyers.—Flour and Grain unchanged. Mess Pork $10 50. Prime $8 37. Land steady. Molasses quiet. Coffee dull—3000 bags fair Domingo have been sold at 8¾c. Sterling dull. Stocks improving.

Sailing of the Crescent City.

The steamship Crescent City sailed to day for Chagres, with 370 passengers.

Sentence of Professor Webster.

At Boston, to day, sentence of death was passed on Prof. Webster, convicted of the murder of Dr. Parkman.

Funeral of Mr. Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Butler announced an eloquent eulogy on the Hon. John C. Calhoun. He was followed by Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay, who also paid a tearful tribute to the memory of the illustrious deceased.

The funeral will take place to morrow, in the Congressional Cemetery.

CALIFORNIA—HER WANTS AND RESOURCES.—Some leading statements in the very interesting report of Thomas Butler King upon California, are communicated by the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*. The report, it is said, gives minute information as to the agricultural capacities of the country.—The wild oats of the region grows spontaneously, and yield forty bushels of grain to the acre. The pastures are extensive and rich, and cattle and sheep raising may be carried to a vast extent. Enterprises are already on foot for raising cattle and wood growing. From Mexico, a vast number of sheep are to be introduced.

Heretofore, cattle were worth but three or four dollars a head, and their hides were the chief article of export from California. Now, the cattle bring a high price for the consumption of an influx of population, all of whom are bent on pursuits other than agriculture and growing cattle. The actual population in the State is now a hundred and twenty thousand, and the immigration from all parts of the world will, within a year from the first of May next, add a population of two hundred thousand.—There will be wanted for the inhabitants, during the same year, two hundred thousand head of cattle more than California can supply. From Oregon, the cattle must be shipped to California, during the same year, flour to the value of two millions of dollars, lumber to the value of six millions, and two millions in other articles. The supply of lumber must continue to come from the Atlantic parts, unless as the labor required for cutting timber in California shall cost twenty dollars a thousand.

Some idea may be formed of the value of the gold region from viewing its extent, as it can be traced on the map. Mr. King describes it as rising from the river Sacramento, as a base line, to an imaginary parallel, at a reaches, at the foot of the hills, an elevation of four thousand feet above that river. This region is about five hundred miles in length, from North to South, and averaging fifty miles in breadth, from West to East. This gives continuous region of quartz rock, rich in gold—very little of it, if worked with proper skill, capable of yielding less than three dollars and gold to a pound of the rock.—From the valley east of the hills, and between them and the Sierra Nevada, a number of little rivers run through the Lake and westward to the Sacramento; and, in their beds, gold is found, in dust and lumps, which have been washed, by rains and streams, from the quartz masses which the rivers traverse. Mr. King personally examined twelve of these streams, and found gold in every one of them. The gold is made of the quartz, it is believed that the whole region abounds in gold. The whole of this region, with the exception of one small tract, is public property, and is subject to the disposition of Congress. The President will recommend Mr. King's plan of granting permits and leases, instead of selling the land.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due Harper & Brothers, publishers, through J. B. STREET, No 14 Camp st., for the following new publications:

Cosmos, a description of the Universe, by Alexander Von Humbolt. This is the last and greatest production of the most distinguished philosophe of the age. It proports to exhibit a summary of physical knowledge, accompanied with a delineation of the mysteries of nature, and shed in a spirit of comprehensive wisdom, accurate description and philosophic grasp of thought, such as the world had a right to expect from its renowned author. The third volume will soon be forthcoming, and when this splendid work shall be completed, it will be a monument of intellect and power that will endure while knowledge has a votary.

Sketches of Minnesota, with incidents of travel into that territory during the year, 1849, by E. S. Seymour. This is an interesting volume, and its publication is opportune. It fills a void in the literature of our country, and will enable the enquirer to make himself thoroughly familiar with the geography and scenery of a new and distant territory, and with many novel features that invest it with decided interest.

Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, edited by his son. Part 2. We have before spoken of the merits of this work. If it possessed none save that of furnishing us with a glimpse of the literary Leviathan in his hours of relaxation, the alone would entitle it to respect and give it popularity.

The Wilmingtons.—A novel by the author of Emilia Wyndham. A clever and touching story, gracefully told, like all of Mrs. Marsh's productions.

Pendennis, part iv. We welcome our favorite Thackeray with keener enjoyment, as sickness has long separated him from his admirers. Those who relish humor, wit, pathos, invention, and many of the highest characteristics of the novelist, will certainly read "Pendennis."

POLICE ITEMS.—Nothing of special importance came up before the Recorders' Courts yesterday. Mr. J. F. Bercier made an affidavit before Recorder Genois, charging one D. De M. in his employ, with having fraudulently disposed of a quantity of sugar, amounting in value to $1172 12, between November, 1847, and April, 1849, and appropriating the proceeds to his own use. A warrant was accordingly issued, but the accused has left the city. Wm. Clarke, charged with stealing several articles of clothing, was committed for trial before the First District Court. The same disposition was made of Louis Seneca, charged with the double offence of assault and battery, and trespass.

Dates to the 22d ult. We are informed by Mr. Salvador Fernandez for information which he received in a letter by this arrival, communicating the entire destruction, by fire, of the town of Laguna de los Termines, on the 18th March. The fire broke out at 5 o'clock in the morning, and swept over the entire city, only two brick buildings, occupied as mercantile establishments by Joaquin Gutierrez de Estrada, and Preciat & Gual, escaping the action of the devouring element. The loss by this calamity is estimated at $2,000,000, and of course there is much distress among the inhabitants.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* says: "The weather during the last week has been very cold and unpleasant. On Wednesday last the wind rain and sleet resembled more like January than March weather. The severe frosts of Wednesday and Thursday nights have destroyed the fruit and other tender vegetation. The cane and cotton have suffered an irreparable injury, some fields being totally destroyed. The river at this place is very high, but remains at a stand."

EXPOSITION OF WITCHCRAFT.—Mr. Fiske has selected the philosophy of ghost-seeing and witchcraft, for the subject of his lecture this evening, at Armory Hall. A new class for gentlemen will be formed this afternoon.

BARNETT'S CLOTHING STORE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that BARNETT & Co., No. 13 Camp street, are in receipt of a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer ready-made clothing. Their stock is very large and varied, their goods of excellent quality and carefully made, and what is best of all, their prices are moderate.

Paupers in England.

It has been asked a thousand times, and certainly is a very natural question, "Why do not our parishes send to our colonies that surplus population, the existence of which is evidenced by the crowded state of our work houses, and the increased burden of our rates?" On every consideration, philanthropic, political, economical, it strikes every type is public affairs as a marvel and mystery that we do not send our redundant myriads almost anywhere and anyhow, instead of keeping them at home. It is only the first bluff of the matter we are speaking of; but at the first blush never was there a case so plain. In the year ending Lady-day 1849, so the Poor Law Board tells, England and Wales spent, £5,792,963, in the relief of the poor. It is estimated—for it cannot yet be ascertained with perfect exactness—that on the 1st of July last 997,796 paupers were receiving relief, in or out of the workhouse, in this part of the empire. This is near a million of persons, at an average cost of about £5 16s. a head. Only think of that in this wealthy, enterprising, and well-governed empire! Not to give the Protectionists a triumph, the year in question was a comfortable improvement on the previous year; yet, it must be admitted bad is the best. The computation is that every sixteenth person, or one person in every three households, is a pauper, hanging like a dead weight on the industry of the other fifteen. This, too, in only one form of charity, besides untold millions spent in endowed almshouses, hospitals, asylums for every imaginable infirmity, coal funds, clothing funds, charity schools, voluntary labor rates, church collections, alms done in secret, and several hundred other species of benevolence. Such is the case at home;—a million of paupers costing the country at the rate of £5 16s. a year. From this prospect look across the Atlantic, and sail round the Cape to the Antipodes. Every where we possess lands flowing with milk and honey, and either with no Canaanites at all, or very harmless ones. We possess without dispute, without let or hindrance, as fully and as freely as our own paddocks and lawns, land enough not only for one million, but for a hundred million. The inhabitants of these regions clamor for our labourers; the cattle ask to be milked, the sheep to be eaten, the harvest to be reaped, and all nature to be occupied and enjoyed. The woods and dales are vocal with invitation. Then, as for the means of conveyance, it is not a barren wilderness that separates our land of promise from our house of bondage, but the ocean, an ocean in which we are ever at home, an ocean which we call our own, and justly, for on it our commerce traverse it more freely and safely than we do—an ocean filled with our merchantmen, and protected by our fleets, an ocean the great est perils of which are those which a vessel escapes from when it loses sight of our own shores—an ocean which, so far from being any real obstacle, is, in fact, the readiest, easiest, safest, and cheapest means of communication between the extremes of poverty and abundance we have just described. Only one other link in the chain is wanting, and that is the expense. It is supplied by the simple fact that one million paupers cost us annually about £5 16s a head. One year's maintenance of one million paupers would place them with a sovereign a piece in their pockets in Upper Canada. Two years maintenance would land them at Cape Town or Port Natal. Three years' maintenance would distribute them over Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. Such are the broad features of a case, such the simple conditions of a problem, without a parallel for in great and importance.

The next question is, what has been done towards the practical solution of this problem?—Nothing as a private enterprise, leaving also out of the question what has been done out of the funds of the colonies themselves, or by a few casual grants from the Exchequer, the *ratepayers* of England and Wales have done next to nothing. For many years the Legislature has provided them with forms and modes of operation, and has been continually amplifying and facilitating the process, but hitherto all to no purpose. Every now and then there is a Parliamentary returned thrown upon us from the rates, and the numbers returned are always so insignificant as to make the return a mere nonsense. The large and large results are given in the report of the Poor Law Board for the year ending last Lady day. In that year the sum so expended was £12,301 13s. The previous year it had been £8,456 11s. Even this small sum increased so much by any increased zeal on the part of the rate payers, but for special and which Government has given towards emigration to the Cape and the Australian settlements. Let us attempt to measure these sums. Compared with the population, our means and the necessity of the occasion, they are quite infinitesimal. The larger sum is little more than a five-hundredth part of the whole sum spent in the same year for the relief of the poor. For every pound the rate payers spent last year in maintaining their poor at home in misery and idleness, they spent one shilling in transporting paupers to a place where they may be independent and happy, and at the same time ridding themselves of an intolerable burden. Another comparison which suggests itself, is even more startling. The special emigration of the Irish to the United States for several years past has been computed to cost not less than £1,200,000 a year, nearly every farthing from private resources, by 22 thousand of the emigrants themselves, or their friends across the Atlantic, and of Irish landlords. It would appear, then, that the ratepayers of England and Wales spent last year about one hundredth of what the Irish are spending annually in emigration. The Irish landlords are the richest, and Ireland the poorest country in the world. Such is the ridiculous proportion of the English to the Irish, the practical to the private experiment. Scarcely one in a hundred—it is scarcely necessary to assert the disproportion in the number of the emigrants is still greater, the cost of a passage to the United States being less than a third of the passage to Australia.

The owners and occupiers of land tell us that they are the principal part of the rate-payers, and that poor-rates press with greater severity on their industry and capital than on those of any other class. If it be as they say, they are peculiarly concerned in the question of emigration as a cheap and efficient mode of relief—the question is, whether they shall spend £6 and get rid of the pauper altogether, or go on spending £6 year by year forever. It is for them to choose whether £6 shall represent the capital or the interest of their burden. They are not called on to incur any extra expense either for charity or comfort, but simply to consult their own interest in the most obvious and unmistakable manner. We spare the goose that lays the golden eggs, but when the progeny is mischievous, we are glad to destroy it in the dam. Kill pauperism at once by sending it to our colonies.—*London Times.*

FROM SPAIN—*Ludicrous.*—The following is translated from the Madrid correspondence of *La Cronica*:

Prince de Joinville and wife arrived at Lisbon on the 24d of February, from England. He intends to pass some time with his uncles.

It has been officially announced to the National Congress, in session at Madrid, that Her Majesty, Queen Isabel II, was expected to give birth to an heir in June next. Various newspaper reports had been published to the effect that the hopes of the nation had been accidentally disappointed. The official contradiction and announcement to the Senate was made as follows:

The Duke of Valencia, President of the Council of Ministers, attired in his grand uniform, rose and thus addressed the Senate:

"Senores.—The government having received an extremely satisfactory communication from Senor Castello, first physician of the royal chamber, in which he gives notice of the interesting state in which Her Majesty now is, the government have believed it to be their first duty to make known the fact to Congress."

The Duke then read the announcement, couched in the usual official, and, on his conclusion, the tumultuous shout of "Long live the Queen!" went up, and which will never be forgotten by those present. The greatest enthusiasm followed among the Senators, and joy was expressed in every countenance. One member jumped up and proposed that the Senate should go in a body and present their congratulations to the Queen. The proposal was received with deafening cheers, and unanimously carried, but the President overruled the proposition, stating that an existing law prevented the Senate from presenting themselves otherwise than by a committee.

DEATH OF GEORGE DAVIS—"THE ORIGINAL." The advanced age of 81. The Author of the life of him:

"George Davis was a most singularly eccentric and remarkable man. Without any of the advantages of education, he was possessed of an exceedingly vigorous and active mind, and an energy and boldness that enabled him to overcome all obstacles in the attainment of his end, while his wit, shrewdness and peculiar conversational powers made him the object of attraction in every circle in which he moved. His physical powers were as remarkable as his mental, and notwithstanding he endured many hardships, encountered many difficulties, and passed through many "chequered scenes," he lived to a very old age, and, until within the last year or so, preserved, in a remarkable degree, the vigor and elasticity of youth. Nature, however, finally gave way, and for some months past his many infirmities had confined him to his room, but his mental faculties were preserved in their full vigor to the last. The many incidents of his life, some of which are full of romance, would furnish material for a volume of amusement and interest to his thousands of acquaintances and friends. Although some fields being totally destroyed. The river at this place is very high, but remains at a stand."

☞ The celebrated Indian chief, KEOKUK accompanied by twelve or fifteen warriors and braves of the Sioux and Fox tribes, arrived in St. Louis a few days ago, on board the steamer Sacramento, from the Missouri river. It is said they come to attend the trial of the Indian now in jail for the murder of Mr. Colburn, a Santa Fe trader, some two years since.

☞ On the 25th, Gen. Taylor attended a public trial at Washington of a new plough called Reynold's self-sharpening plough. He took the plough in his own hands and turned over several furrows with the greatest skill, to the delight of the immense concourse assembled on the occasion.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.—We copy the following from the Republic of the 26th ult:

A board of army surgeons, for the examination of assistant surgeons for promotion, and of applicants for appointment to the medical staff of the army, will convene in the city of New York on the 15th May ensuing, and will probably continue in session for three or four weeks. Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War; must state the age and residence of the applicant, and must be accompanied by respectable testimonials from references as to sufficiency of his possessing the moral and physical qualifications for filling creditably the responsible station, and for performing ably the arduous duties of an officer of the medical staff.

STAMMERING.—Dr. Turner, of Newark, N. J., in a published notice on this subject, says:

Permit me to say that stammering is caused by attempts to speak with empty lungs. In singing, the lungs are kept well inflated and there is no stuttering. The method of cure is, to require the patient to keep the lungs well filled—to draw frequent long breaths, to speak loud, and to pause on the instant of finding embarrassment in their speech, taking a long inspiration before going on again. I cured one of the worst cases I ever knew on this principle.

WOOLLEN PRINTING.—*A Great Improvement.*—Messrs. Holt & Brierly, of Lowell, have now in successful operation a new improvement of their own discovery, which promises to yield a rich reward. It is the printing of woollen goods, in any style of stripe and figure that may be desired, and in perfectly fast colors, such as will stand the test of thorough washing. Mr. Thomas Brierly is the original inventor and discoverer of the process of this printing, and has secured by patent. The colors are of superior brilliancy, and the style of goods is universally admired. For linings of ladies' and gentlemen's cloaks and coats, we predict that these goods will soon become all the rage. For children's clothing, too, they are so much prettier than any thing in the market, that they can hardly fail of a great run.—*Worcester Spy.*

DREADFUL.—We learn from the officers of the Ocean Wave, that on the night of the 22d instant, the house of a Mr. WEATHERBY, situated one and a half miles from Peru, Illinois, was totally consumed by fire; the family having retired. Two of the daughters, one 7 and the other about 16 years of age, perished in the flames. The eldest daughter, aged 18 years, jumped from the second story window and broke her back; the mother barely escaped, and one of the sons was severely burnt. The house and contents were entirely consumed. The fire originated from a barrel of ashes. Mr. W., the father of the family, is either at St. Joseph or Independence, on his way to California.—*St. Louis Republican 26th.*

A DESPERATE MAD DOG.—Two or three days ago, a large dog, with a collar on him, and foaming at the mouth, was found in the yard of the house on the south corner of Fifth avenue and Fortieth street, making desperate efforts to get into the house, through the window. The animal had all the symptoms of hydrophobia. An Irishman passing at the time, went into the yard, opened the back door, to see what the matter was, the dog rushed in with him, ran into two or three rooms, jumped chairs and every thing else in his way, and finally got into the pantry, where he smashed the dishes, and made sad havoc, to the terror of the women in the house, who screamed for assistance. The Irishman followed the dog into the pantry, when the animal sprang to his throat. The Irishman fortunately caught him by the collar, by which he was enabled to drag him into the street, and, having been supplied with an axe, he killed him instantly. The owner of the dog could not be ascertained, as there was no name on the collar. There can be no doubt that the brute was mad. It is hoped he has not bitten any person.

OFFICIAL.

BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 194.]
AN ACT

For the relief of Julien Baptiste Maillet, of the Parish of Avoyelles.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened—That Julien Baptiste Maillet is hereby authorized to obtain from the Register of the Land office, two warrants for eight and twenty acres to entitle him to a pre-emption right, on the condition that the Register of the Land office, shall not be required to issue the same until such lands be duly surveyed and approved, and the said Maillet shall pay the fees thereof.

E. WARREN MOISE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. B. FLAUCHE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved, March 18, 1850.

JOSEPH WALKER,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Certified to be a true copy from the original.

CHARLES GAYARRE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 195]
AN ACT

Concerning Jurors in the Parish of Orleans.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*—That on the month of the Written Jurors, the duty of the Jury Commissioners, for the Parish of Orleans, to place the names of the Jurors, in the manner required by existing laws.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*—That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, to draw the names of the Jurors, and to deliver the same to the Clerk of the Court, who shall then and there, in the presence of the Court, cause the same to be entered on the minutes, and shall then and there, cause the same to be delivered to the Sheriff, who shall then and there, cause the same to be delivered to the Jury Commissioners, who shall then and there