The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, 5

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered to be discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do, 80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 80

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, cash or yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the limit of business or the yearly advertisers, such as legal, auctions, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged for separately and at the ordinary rates.

All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices or articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

L. Duperron,
DOCTOR DENTIST,
No. 28 Bienville-street,
Between St. Peter and Dumaine streets.

HIS office is open from 8 o'clock A M. till 2 P M, and from 4 till 6 in the evening.

PEET & MORTON have removed to 38 Magazine street.

L. DUMONCHE, being about removing, informs the Ladies of New Orleans, that he will sell his stock of goods at VERY LOW PRICES.

N. B. Gentlemen, in my absence Mr. J. F. PEIN, Attorney at Law, will attend to my business.

L. S. DUVIGNEAUD.

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 83 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Particular attention given to sale of good package sales of dry goods.

Liberal advances will be made upon all goods deposited for sale.

W. P. VREDENBURGH & CO., No. 2 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses, &c. consigned to Benjamin H. Field, Esq. New York, or to M Field Plaster, Esq. Boston.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 21 Canal street, New Orleans.

MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our legally authorized Agent and Attorney in fact, during our temporary absence from this city.

NORCROSS & PODDICK.

ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and coffee, to our friends in Cincinnati.

REYNAUD & FALLON, 16 Bienville st.

PODDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 86 Campstreet.
New Orleans.

RUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 92 Tchoupitoulas street.

Third Municipality,
TREASURER'S OFFICE.

OWNERS of property within the limits of Corporations, are informed that the collection of Taxes imposed on said property will commence during the month of May next. J. P. DUFRANY, Treasurer.

LOUISIANA LEGION.
HEAD QUARTERS,
New Orleans, January 20, 1845.

GENERAL ORDER, No 11.

An election will be held on the 3rd Saturday in May, in the Regiments of Infantry, for the rank of Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General E. Regnier.

The polls will be open from 10 to 12 o'clock, A M, at such places as designated in each Brigade, viz.

1st Brigade ..... Commandant.
11th do ..... Algiers, Jefferson.
5th do ..... Nachitoches.
2d do ..... St. Charles.
10th do ..... Vitalia.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

J. A. ARMANT, Adj and Insp General.

REMOVAL.—J. DE PALOS, Professor of Modern Languages, has his office No 1 Exchange Place, where he continues his classes in the instruction of the French and Spanish Language.

He respectfully invites those of those who wish to attain thoroughly the Modern Languages, that he is fully aware of the advantages possessed by being in Japan, of the philosophy of the language, and quick its time to speak, read and write fluently and elegantly, with ease and speed. The advantages are so much improved that a year of study is reduced to an easy pastime in a few months duration.

Young gentlemen whether in their evening classes are requested to call at their earliest convenience, for the present month, at No 14 Exchange Place, or state, at the No 5, opposite the Post Office in the morning until 9 P M and from 4 o'clock in the evening until 9 P M. m21 tf

LOSS OF CERTIFICATES.

WHEREAS the following Certificate of Shares in the Lorea Steam cotton Press Company, are the same of J. C. de la Ronde, viz:

No 198, issued in February, 1842 for two shares, up to which three hundred dollars had been paid in.

No 208, dated 1st March, 1842 for other shares, on which three hundred and fifty dollars has been paid.

Have been lost or mislaid, I hereby give notice that all persons interested therein shall show cause within six weeks from this date, why new certificates should not be issued according to the by-laws of the Company.

D F GUEX, Secretary.

New Orleans, April 4th, 1845. a10

ATTENTION

The Collector of Taxes, imposed according to law by the Police Jury of the Parish of Jefferson, hereby notifies all persons, whether resident or non-residents, subject to the said taxes to pay, that he will be in his office on Saturday the twenty-fourth of May next, and that the office is kept at the Parish Court House, City of Lafayette and is open from 9 o'clock, A M, to 3 o'clock P M except Sundays.

V. LIVAUDAIS, Collector.

Parish of Jefferson, March 19th, 1845. m24—3w-2m

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail.

Prime descriptions of the following goods, which will be constantly replenished by late arrivals, and for sale at reduced prices:

Men's fine calf sewed Boots and Brogans;
Ladies' fine kid and morocco Slippers and Ties;
Ladies' fine kid, calf and morocco Boots;
Children's kid and morocco Brogans and Ankle Ties;
Ladies fine kid and morocco Slippers and Ties;
Ladies' fine kid, calf and morocco Boots;
Men's fine calf, kip and India rubber Boots;
Men's coarse and calf per Brogans;
Youth's and children's calf and kid Brogans;
Men's and boy's heavy pegged Brogans.

HATS.

Men's fine satin, castorette, silk and Russia Hats;
Do fine and coarse black and plain Hats;
Do fine and coarse black common parting Hats;
Wool Hats—black, drab, brown and white;
Boys' fine Hats, drab, black and common;
Palm Leaf Hats, fine and coarse, for sale by

FRENCH & CO, 14 Magazine.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has for sale at the lowest prices, in his warehouse, in St. Charles street, a large and valuable collection of moss roses, Bermuda pinks, camelias, camellias cactus plants, orchids and a great variety of other greenhouse plants and exotics. He has nearly one hundred more beautiful new roses, to be promptly extracted and sent gratis to the subscribers.

JOHN M BACH.

REMOVAL.
PEET & MORTON,
No. 25 Magazine Street.

ARE receiving per ships Hibernia, Auburn and Oswego, a large assortment of Dry Goods, (principally new styles) viz: ginghams, printed lawns, Irish linen shirtings and sheetings, together with a very large assortment of French, spring goods, which will be sold low for cash. a24

CHAMPAGNE WINE—300 baskets of the Star and Crown brands, for sale by

AUGT MOLIER, 94 St Louis

PIG IRON—100 tons Garthshire Scotch Pig Iron, on ship board and for sale by

J F WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp.

CHAMPAGNE—40 baskets Nanine's brand, at reduced prices, close a consignment, for sale by

EUG ROCHEREAU, 17 and 19 St. Louis

COLOGNE—8 cases color'd of Jos. Maria Farina, as authentic, a direct importation, for sale by

J F WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

OLIVE OIL—30 buzzes and 90 baskets superior quality, for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.
17 and 19 St Louis

CORDS from France, fine quality, in bags of 1000, and 2000 each, for sale by

REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

SCOTCH ALE—60 casks of a choice quality, just received and for sale by

SMITH BRYAN,
20 Customhouse

EXCHANGE ON PARIS—A bill of 1000 francs, 60 days, for sale by

MERLE, SEYLLE & Co.
Tchoupitoulas street.

NAILS—Assorted cut nails for sale by

J W SLANTON & Co,
corner of Magazine and Lafayette

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—19 cases landing from ship Francis; also 14 cases Boots, by Saratoga, for sale by

R G HOBBS, 13 Customhouse st

SHEETINGS—3 cases 4-4 bleached Cheapside sheetings, 8 cases 4-4 brown Portsmouth do, for sale by

WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

PRINTS—10 cases blue merrimack prints, 4 do light do for sale by

WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

BRANDY—100 proof Castill's brand, in half and quarter pipes, entitled to drawback. For sale by

EDOUARD LARONDE, 84 St Louis

FISH WINES—10 cases, half cases and cases, assorted wines in bottles, for sale by

EDOUARD LARONDE, 84 St Louis

BAGGING ROPE—28 pieces bagging and 20 coils Rope for sale by

SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

COFFEE—50 bags choice green Havana coffee, 300 do Rio coffee, for sale by

WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

BLEACHED SHEETINGS—20 cases 4-4 bleached sheetings, 10 cases 4-4 brown ditto, for sale by

WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

LONDON PORTER—30 casks superior quality, in quart and pints, in store and for sale by

SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

NEW RUM, Hunters, 6, 8 years old and 3 Alsopp, all of the first quality, for sale by

W P VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

STEARIN CANDLES, &c.—100 boxes Sperm Candles, assorted; 19,000 cotton Seed Sperm Oil, for sale by

W P VREDENBURGH & Co 30 Old Levee

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE, of different brands and superior quality in store and for sale by

G & R BUCHANAN & Co

WINE—New landing from the barque Chenango, from Bordeaux, red and white Wines in casks, for sale by

E TALMON, 78 and 80 St. Louis street

WHISKEY—100 barrels rectified, for sale by

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

SEERSUCKER—4 cases Little Seersucker Reed, per ship Newcastle, for sale by

E G HOBBS, 13 Customhouse

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1845.

DEMOCRACY AND THE TARIFF.

We have frequently alluded to the discrepant views entertained of protection to American industry, by the locofoco party north and south. In fact, just in proportion as we advance beyond the Potomac, do we find democracy undergoing a strange metamorphosis, which is completed by the time we reach Pennsylvania, and there starts forth, full-blown and consummate, a creature of garb so different and proportions so altered, that its warmest friends in the latitude of Virginia and South Carolina would fail to recognize it. Democracy in the latter region holds in utter and unqualified abhorrence the very word Tariff—Protection is a term of deep opprobrium, and Home Industry a phrase which gives it a fit of the ague. But round about the Key Stone State, and clear away among the Green Mountains, and in the vicinity of Cape Cod, all these expressions which afflict Southern democracy with the horrors, and produce unanodine agonies and bordering upon frenzy, are considered as properly appertaining to the breed and comprehensive political creed of the dominant party. Protection is orthodox; a Tariff the choicest of blessings, and Home Industry diffuses around the very odor of democratic sanctity.

Fortunate indeed is the party which possesses so accommodating a political catechism, that its tenets embrace every possible fundamental article of faith.—Though democracy be anti-Tariff in the cotton growing country, and, high Tariff wherever manufactures flourish, yet we find the congregated brethren of the democratic synod linked harmoniously together, wherever occasion calls for their efforts. Such discrepancies of opinion are nothing—less than nothing, compared with the pleasure of thrashing Hibernian whigs who have the impudence to be consistent; and these petty contrasts of sentiment kick the beam when overbalanced by the weighty consideration of the spoils.

These reflections have been elicited by perusing the letter of Genl SIMON CAMERON, the U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, in reply to interrogatories addressed him by sundry members of the Legislature, asking for his views in relation to the present Tariff (the Black Tariff, as the Richmond *Enquirer* and Charleston *Mercury* delight to call it) and the Distribution of the Proceeds of Public Lands. We subjoin this epistle, as part of the history of the times, and a curious illustration of the State of parties. Just think, ye mouthing *Free Trade* democrats of the South, of a Polk and Dallas locofoco avowing himself in favor of the two cardinal and characteristic features of whig policy:—

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1845.

Gentlemen:—I have received your note of the date, in which you ask my answer to questions touching certain points of National policy. Your position as members of the Legislature, to which the interrogatories relate, the election of the representatives in the Senate of the United States, authorizes you to propound these questions, and, in my opinion, requires that I should frankly answer them. I have no difficulty in making my reply.

On the subject to which they refer, I have long since matured and avowed my opinions. During the period of Presidential election, the Tariff of 1842 was much discussed. The Democratic party of this State took a decided stand in favor of the measure. The leading interests of the State are involved in its preservation. The people, without distinction of party, concur in desiring that its provisions should remain unaltered, and every attempt to change them, as hazardous to the interests of American industry. Supported by the democratic party of the State in my views, and feeling the importance of the measure to Pennsylvania, I have no hesitation in declaring that I am in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and if elected to the Senate of the United States, I will sustain it without change.

The amount received into the Treasury from the public lands, will not, for many years, be of much importance. Whether the proceeds of such sale should be distributed among the States, is a question that, in my opinion, will not for a long period be of much practical moment. The public lands are held in trust, however, for the benefit of all the States. In my apprehension, the best application that this State can make of her share in that trust would be its employment in the discharge of the State debts. I am therefore in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and, if elected, will support that measure.

The failure of the Democratic members of the Legislature to unite on a candidate for Senator have induced your desire to learn the sentiments of the gentleman nominated in nomination. This reply is merely a repetition of long entertained and often expressed sentiments—I have not given them before as a test of the spirit of orthodoxy which I desire always to characterize my conduct.

I have the honor to be, with much respect,

SIMON CAMERON.

BENEFIT OF THE ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The artists attached to the Italian Company have, with commendable liberality, volunteered their services for a performance on Wednesday next at the Camp Street Theatre. The proceeds to be handed over to the Italian Benevolent Society—a charitable association, which may quite possibly, during the coming season, need all its resources to meet the claims upon its sympathies of sick and destitute compatriots. The entertainments are varied, and comprising detached portions of several favorite operas, in which the entire strength of the Company will be exhibited.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The returns of the election in Virginia come in slowly and imperfectly. It will be some days yet, before we obtain the final result. We gather from the papers received yesterday the following:

In the first district A. Atkinson, the locofoco candidate for Congress, has been re-elected over R. Whitfield, his whig opponent.

The contest in the fifth district, between Joseph K Irving, whig, and Shelton F. Leake, locofoco, is probably close, but the chances are in favor of Irving. He will be majority in AMHERST and about 30 in Amherst; Green, Bedford, Madison and Orange to be heard from. If Bedford gives her usual majority, Irving is elected.

In the sixth district, the candidates are John Minor Botts, whig, and James A. Seddon, locofoco. The latter is elected.

Partial returns from the seventh district (Wise's) indicate the re-election of Gen. Bayly.

R. M. T. Hunter, locofoco, has been elected in the eighth district, to succeed the Honorable Willoughby Newton. This is a whig district, but Newton's course has been so shuffling and unsatisfactory, that the whigs generally refused to vote for him.

In the ninth district, McCarty, whig, is probably elected. His opponent was J. S. Pendleton, regular whig candidate.

Beddinger, independent locofoco, has been elected in the tenth district, over Lucas, the regular locofoco candidate and late member.

Thus far the whigs loose one member, viz: Mr. Newton.

For the Legislature the returns are too incomplete to enable us to form a decided opinion as to the result.—The locofocos have gained one or two members, principally in the counties around Richmond, where the whig dissentions produced apathy and distraction among the party.

TORNADO IN WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA.—On the afternoon of the 25th ult, a violent Tornado crossed Washington City, near that part known as the Island. It continued for about 10 minutes and was succeeded by copious rain, with thunder and lightning. Its effects were confined to unroofing a stable, breaking the whig pole, levelling a wall or two, and blowing down one or two old buildings.

In Alexandria the tornado was experienced with great violence. The hurricane took a North-east course, unroofing houses, prostrating fences, uprooting trees, demolishing awnings, smashing glasses, &c. A carriage belonging to Mr Hugh Smith, in which was his wife, daughter-in-law, two grand-children and the driver, was blown over and broken to pieces, seriously injuring Mrs. H. Smith, the others escaping with a few contusions.

NAVAL.—*The Home Squadron.*—The following are the vessels comprising the Home Squadron, all of which have proceeded in the direction of Vera Cruz:

Frigate Potomac, 44, Captain John Gwinn; and bearing the broad pennant of Commodore David Connor, commanding in Chief the U. S. Naval forces of the Home and West India squadrons.

Sloop Falmouth, 20. Commander Sands.
Brig Somers, 10, Commander Gerry.
Brig Lawrence, 10, Commander Jarvis.

To this force has been added that previously ordered to the Mediterranean, viz: steamer Princeton, sloops of war St. Mary's and Saratoga, and brig Porpoise.

FIRE AT BRISTOL.—We learn that the clock manufactory of C. Jerome, Esq. of this city, at Bristol, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. Eight buildings, with most of their contents, were consumed. The fire originated in the packing apartment, as is supposed, by a spark from the furnace, and spread to the buildings adjoining with great rapidity, in consequence of the combustible materials with which it was filled.—Loss estimated at from 12 to 13,000 dollars. Insured at the Ætna, Hartford, for $10,000.

We are happy in being able to say, on the authority of Mr Jerome, that his loss has been largely overrated, and that it does not exceed altogether $12,000, or $3000 over the amount insured. A considerable quantity of clock movements, besides other property were saved, notwithstanding the progress of thriftiness was rapid in the extreme.—*New Haven Courier.*

HOMICIDE.—John Ginter, of Bath county, was killed, on Saturday week, near the Mars forge in said county, by a man named David Ullery. He was shot in the head with a pistol ball and died immediately. The deceased was a boatman man at the iron works. Ullery was immediately apprehended and imprisoned in Bath jail.—*Louisville Journal, 25th ult.*

THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Reed gave notice of his intention to present an additional section, abolishing the punishment of death.

Mr. Brent, from the majority of the Committee appointed to examine the resolution relative to the adoption of the Constitution by the people, submitted a report.

Mr. Chinn on behalf of the minority of the same Committee, likewise presented a report. Both reports were laid on the table, subject to call.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the 24th section, which prohibits the Legislature from borrowing, except in certain exigencies, together with a section presented by Mr. Roman, as a substitute.

Mr. Lewis proposed an amendment prohibiting the State from pledging its faith for individuals or corporations, except as security for the payment of liabilities already contracted.

Mr. Eustis was even opposed to this latter clause. He saw no necessity for it, and thought that the power conferred would tend to the indefinite postponement of the State's debts, and to a lessening of a spirit of speculation. If necessary, we might do what had been done by France and England—fund the debt, pay the interest regularly, and postpone indefinitely the payment of the principal. If the Banks in favor of which the State had issued its bonds, were well administered, the latter would lose nothing. He, therefore, moved to strike out the latter part of the amendment.

Mr. Conrad opposed the motion. Its effects might be to subject the State to the utmost embarrassment, and even force her into bankruptcy, should the Property Banks, by some unforeseen event, be unable to pay their debt guaranteed by the State. It would be imprudent and unwise to prohibit the State from protecting her own at a critical moment, by renewing her bonds so as to delay payment of the principal to a more favorable period.

Mr. Roman likewise combatted Mr. Eustis' motion. The privilege must be given to the State of renewing its engagements, if compelled to do'so by circumstances. The State bonds are payable at fixed dates and may consequently be protested. The State could not thus remain under protest, without dishonor. We should sedulously avoid any thing that bears the semblance of repudiation. Fortunately, there are no repudiators in Louisiana.

Mr. Miles Taylor remarked that according to the section, the State could not pledge its faith, but there was nothing to prevent it acting as it pleased with respect to its own affairs.

Mr. Conrad moved to strike out the words "as security." Adopted.

Mr. Eustis' motion to strike out the whole "as security" Adopted.

Mr. Eustis' motion to strike out the words "as security." Adopted.

Mr. Marigny moved to amend the section by inserting as a preamble: "Whereas, the Constitution of the United States prohibits any State from issuing bills of credit."

On motion of Mr. Culbertson, this amendment was laid indefinitely on the table.

The section was then adopted.

Mr. Lewis proposed one or two slight verbal amendments to Mr. Roman's section, which were adopted.

This section prohibits the Legislature from contracting any debt which may exceed the sum of $100,000 except in case of war or insurrection, unless the same be authorized by law, be for a special purpose, and unless means be at the same time provided by taxation, for paying the principal and interest of such debt—such law to be irrepealable, until the liquidation of the debt incurred.

Mr. Reed proposed to amend the section, so that the Legislature shall contract no debt, except in case of war. Lost, 26 to 27.

Mr. M. Taylor then moved a substitute for the whole section, prohibiting the Legislature from borrowing money except for ordinary administrative powers, unless sanctioned by a vote of the people.

Mr. Beatty spoke briefly against the proposition giving the Legislature power to run the State into debt, except under circumstances of the most urgent necessity, such as were provided for by the original section.

Mr. Roman said that if the Legislature was never to be trusted, the people were incapable of self-government, and we might as well abandon our present form of government. He considered that his section sufficiently limited the power to borrow money, to guard against its abuse.

Mr. Downs said the complaint had been that the Legislature contracted debts for corporations, &c. This was provided against by a section already adopted; but to prevent the Legislature borrowing money at all would lead to grave inconveniences. Suppose the public buildings destroyed by fire, and not a dollar in the Treasury—here would be a case of urgent necessity. He objected to Mr. Taylor's substitute as too vague.

Mr. Conrad offered an amendment providing that the law for borrowing money should be authorized by two successive Legislatures, and that means be provided for payment of principal and interest.

Mr. Lewis moved to lay the substitute and amendment on the table. Carried, 47 to 5.

Mr. Lewis then moved the adoption of Mr. Roman's section, as amended, he thought it was guarded in every respect.

One or two amendments were made to the section, for the purpose of rendering it more clear and explicit.

Mr. Peets offered an amendment requiring that the debt should be paid within ten years. He observed that unless some such restriction were adopted, the tax to be levied might not be imposed for many years. The amendment was lost, and the section was adopted—Yeas 32; nays 22.

Mr. Read then called up his additional section, providing that capital punishment shall never be inflicted in this State.

Mr Lewis opposed the section. He was hostile to its principle, and even if he approved it, would leave it to the Legislature as a proper subject for its object.

On a motion to lay the subject on the table, the vote stood: yeas 37, nays 16.

Mr Garrett moved a reconsideration of the 7th section, which prescribes that all officers shall reside within their respective parishes or districts. His object was to propose an amendment giving the Governor a right to select district officers not only from the district in which they reside but from the surrounding districts. The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr Lewis suggested to strike out the word "district" wherever it occurs. Carried, 34 to 27. Mr Garrett's amendment was then adopted.

Mr Lewis moved a reconsideration of the 29th section, which provides that every general law shall apply to all parts of the State. He offered a substitute embracing the same object, but more explicit and intelligible.

Mr Benjamin considered that these amendments were so many attempts to accomplish what the Convention could not, in the neither of things, accomplish. All the amendments, like the original, were vague and indefinite. The evil could not be corrected by the Convention, but must be left to the wisdom of the Legislature to remedy.

Mr Lewis withdrew his proposition and offered another substitute.

Mr Dunn moved a substitute to the substitute. This was rejected.

On the adoption of Mr Lewis' substitute the vote stood: yeas 25, nays 26.

On the adoption of the original section the vote stood: yeas 14, nays 38. So the section was rejected.

Mr Chinn offered a section empowering the Legislature to create Courts of Probate, or such other tribunals as may ensure a faithful administration of estates.

Mr Brent moved to add "the Judges to be elected by the qualified voters."

Mr Garrett moved to lay section and amendment on the table. The motion prevailed, 28 to 25.

Mr Conrad offered an additional section providing that taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State, to which Mr Garrett submitted an amendment requiring that no one species of property should be taxed higher than another species of the same value.

These propositions called forth considerable discussion, in which Messrs Conrad, Lewis and M. Taylor participated.

Mr Taylor offered a substitute requiring that the revenue derived from taxation should be assessed equally on all the property of the State, according to its value &c.

The Convention adjourned.

PITTSBURGH RELIEF FUND.—The *New York Herald* states that thus far, the following are the amounts subscribed for the relief of the sufferers in Pittsburgh. The amount will probably be increased to two hundred thousand dollars before the subscriptions cease:—

By New York City	$16,000
" Pennsylvania State	50,000
" Baltimore City	6,818
" Philadelphia	27,000
" New York, Pa.	2,000
" Wheeling, Va.	2,500
" Boston	10,000
" Easton	576
" Louisville	1,500
" Cincinnati	3,000
All other places, in value	25,000
Total	$145,894

FRATRICIDE.—On Saturday afternoon, says the Louisville *Journal* of the 28th ult., an Irishman named Wise, residing on Sixth street, near Main, got into a quarrel with his wife. His brother came in at the time and interfered. A knife was drawn upon the brother by the infuriated husband, when the brother threw a stone pitcher at him, which inflicted an injury on the head, that caused his death that evening. Both the wife and brother seemed overwhelmed at the fatal result. The latter was committed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ECLIPSE COURSE CARROLLTON.

Report of Ellworth's performance during the last 24 hours, viz: from 20 minutes of 5 o'clock, P. M on the 4th, until 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, P. M. on the 5th of May, 1845.

	TIME OF STARTING. Min.	H	TIME MADE. Min.	Sec.	REMARKS.
May 4th, 1845.	20	6	11	16	
	50	6	14	30	
	20	8	15	10	
	50	10	16	40	
	20	10	16	20	
	50	12	16	20	
May 5.	20	2	17	00	Night cloth and warm.
	50	4	15	40	
	20	4	14	50	
	50	6	15	10	Rested well at intervals during the night.
	20	8	15	20	
	50	8	15	30	
	20	10	15	10	Heavy rain: walked under cover.
	50	12	15	25	do do
	20	2	15	20	do do
	50	4	15	20	
	20	6	17	00	
	50	8	15	40	
	20	4	16	10	

Time of performing the 24 miles, 4. 3. 0.

☞ Completed 192 miles in 16 min. and 18 sec. past four o'clock, P. M.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Abraham Myers, charged with stealing a piece of linen from the auction store of J. H. Blache, was yesterday arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Frederick Eareman, charged with larceny, and William Lanson, charged with assault and battery, were arraigned and severally pleaded not guilty.

The Court then adjourned until Thursday morning.

An additional number of names of Jurors, was ordered to be drawn, to be returnable on Saturday next.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Phillip Blocksack, who had surrendered himself to answer to the charge of killing Thomas Marsh, on Tuesday last, at the Orleans Cotton Press, was yesterday brought before the Recorder. It being conclusively shown that the prisoner had acted entirely in self-defence, and that the killing was unintentional, he was discharged from custody.

Jacob Leonard, charged with assaulting and beating Thomas Kearney, on the new shell road, about 10 days since, was committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

The examination of the testimony in the case of Ball and seven others, charged with being engaged in the riot on board the ship *Eliasnatia*, wherein Capt Craghlovich lost his life, which was continued over from Saturday, was then resumed and occupied the attention of the Court up to 8 o'clock, P. M.

The testimony is very conflicting, but much more in favor of the accused than was at first anticipated. One of the prisoners, Richard Martin, who it appears was not on the Levee during the entire day of the riot, was discharged from custody. James McManus who was identified as being engaged in carrying pig iron on board of the vessel Bell was loading, was also discharged, there being no testimony adduced of his being engaged in the riot. Michael Logue, another of the accused, introduced testimony to prove an *alibi*. He was discharged upon his personal recognizance to appear this morning.

The Attorney General was present during the afternoon session, to assist the Recorder in the examination. Randell Hunt and L. U. Gaimie, Esqrs, appeared as counsel for the prisoners.

There being additional testimony to be offered on the part of the accused, the case was postponed over until 12 o'clock to-day.

☞ Francis Boutligny, was yesterday elected Mayor of the city of Lafayette.

New-Orleans Medical Journal.—We are indebted to Drs. FENNER and HAYDEN, the editors, for the 6th number of this interesting and able periodical. It is replete with matter of interest to the medical profession. We notice among the contributions, a review of Dr. Beugnot's work on the Uterus, by Dr. Beugnot of this city.

NEW YORK.—We are indebted to Harper & Brothers, through J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:—"The Improvisatore, or Life in Italy," a novel, translated from the Danish of Christian Anderson; "The Gambler's Wife," by Mrs. Grey, author of the Young Prima Donna; "A Dictionary of Practical Medicine," Part V, by James Copland—work of solid value; "The Ancient Régime," by James, forming No. 6 of Harper's pocket edition of select novels; "Poems by Fitz-Greene Halleck," an elegant volume, containing the choicest effusions of one of the most gifted poets of America.—"Harper's Illuminated and Illustrated Shakespeare," Nos. 45 and 46, containing Much ado about nothing, gorgeously illustrated; "Harpers Illuminated Pictorial Bible," No. 23, every succeeding number of which appears to out-vie its predecessor; "The Wandering Jew," No. 10 of Harper's cheap edition.

S. W. Downs, Esq., delegate to the Convention from the Ouachita District, has been appointed by the President District Attorney for the State of Louisiana, in place of Balie Peyton, Esq. We presume that Mr. Downs will hereafter take up his residence in New Orleans. How he will be enabled to endure the atmosphere of a city which he has ever and over again reviled with such bitterness of invective, remains to be seen.

FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.—The extensive foundry and machine shop in Ninth street near Water, belonging to Mr. John Curry, was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday, the 26th ult. The loss is variously estimated at from 20,000 to $60,000.

From the New York Herald.

PAUPERISM IN THIS CITY AND NEW YORK.—The rapid increase of pauperism in this State begins to attract a good deal of attention. The pauper tax amounts to $600,000—a very sufficient incentive to inquiring into this social evil. From the report of the Secretary of State we extract the following interesting table, which presents the statistics of the nativity of the pauperism with satisfactory illustration.

The number of paupers natives of the

" " United States, was	14,435
" " Ireland	7,229
" " England	1,273
" " Scotland	193
" " Germany	751
" " France	225
" " Wales	27
" " Holland	9
" " Portugal	2
" " Russia	8
" " Norway	1
" " Sweden	2
" " Italy	2
Paupers coming from Canada	350
Colored persons	510
Number reported without giving native country	794
Total	26,114

Many of the Irish emigrants who arrive at this port, instead of proceeding to the interior to the west, hang about the city, and failing to obtain employment, fall into the pauper lists. We believe that the "Irish Emigrant party" is doing much to abate this evil. Intemperance is assigned as one of the main causes of pauperism. This subject is one of obvious importance and interest, and we shall soon return to it.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The Baltimore *American* has received the following translation of a decree, highly important to merchants trading to the River Plate—

BUENOS AYRES, February 13, 1845.

Year 36th of the Liberty, 30th of the Independence, and 16th of the Argentine Confederation.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs and Affairs of Peace and War of the Argentine Confederation, has resolved and decreed:

1st. On and from the first of March all communication with the port of Montevideo will be closed.

2d. The vessels coming from the port of Montevideo, or that may have arrived or to which by any accident whatever at said port, shall be allowed to come to an entry at the capitain of the port's office.

3d. Neither vessels nor cargoes which, in order to avoid that part of the Decree contained in the preceding article, should go from the port of Montevideo feigned to any other port or place south of the line, in order to alter or change their papers, and return to the Argentine ports, be allowed to come to any entry.

4th. The English packets and vessels of war of friendly nations are excepted.

5th. The present decree shall remain in force meanwhile the city of Montevideo is in possession of the ruthless Unitarians, and shall cease from the moment of the entry of the Army of operations under command of His Excellency the Legal President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe, into the said city.

6th. Communicate the foregoing to whom it may correspond, publish and insert in the Official Register.

[Signed] ROSAS.
PELIPE ARANA.

☞ There was considerable of an Abolition fracas at Madison, Indiana, yesterday morning. The circumstances, we learn from the clerk of the Importer, are as follows: A number of mulatto girls were brought down from Harrodsburg, in this State, and carried thence to Indiana. On a demand from the Governor of this State upon the Governor of Indiana to deliver the kidnapper, the Governor of Kentucky, Gov. Whitcomb issued a warrant for his arrest. He was accordingly arrested by the Sheriff of Jefferson county, Indiana, and delivered to Mr. Blacklstone, an officer from this State, who took him on board the Importer yesterday morning, at Madison, for the purpose of bringing him here. While the Importer was lying at that place the Abolitionists managed to have a writ of habeas corpus issued to bring him before a court. The Sheriff sent three of his deputies on board with the writ, who were about breaking the door of the state-room open, which Mr. Blacstone and the negro occupied, when the captain of the boat told them not to do it. Mr. Blackstone then appeared with a pistol, holding a loaded pistol in each hand, and told the deputies that if they wanted to take the prisoner, they must take him over his dead body. The deputies, seeing Mr. Blackstone so determined, desisted, and the prisoner was brought here instead of being carried up the Ohio.—*Louisville Journal, 30th ult.*

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 5, 1845.

It has rained almost incessantly during the whole of the day, and all out door business was in consequence suspended. The Cotton market suffered in consequence that the anxiety of holders to sell was so great that they were induced to make further concessions in order to induce buyers to step forward, and the sales amounted to about 3,000 bales at a decline of ⅛ cent on Saturday's rates. Prices are now fully ¼ cent below the highest point of the market this season. The amount offering is unusually large, and the market closes with a downward tendency.—Exchange is very firm on the Northern cities, Liverpool, and on most other engagements to day at the rate.

There was a good demand to-day for Exchange, at former rates. We quote London ¾@¾ per cent premium. Paris at 5¼@5¼. New York 60 days 1@1¼ per cent discount. Checks par @¼ cent discount.

☞ The statement of the Sugar Crop of Louisiana, for the year 1844, made by P A Champomier, is now published and may be had at No 64 Old Levee. a30

☞ We beg a second perusal of the desire herein, happy and long life and success to the Proprietors of the Bee—it is known that Wm. Ferrell, This in almost all ailments, for the cause of sickness, and has cured nearly a dozen in the city of New Orleans, and is now in use in consequence perfectly water proof because it is made of India rubber, and is very durable.—Nothing to everything used on Horses and Cattle as Liniment. There is no gum or matter sticking on horses or in the hair this shall be found in Rumsey & Rumsey's Pain Paste and have it for sale and warrant it satisfactory. m2

☞ The ship Viola, from Boston, is now in the harbor in charge of Capt. A. B. Chapman. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on board.

JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 84 Carondelet st.

PIERRE FOUTZ

New Orleans, May 5d, 1845. m3

☞ NOTICE.—The following persons consigned per steamer ELIZA, from New York, will please make immediate disposition of the above goods, viz: Thomas Wright, W. Grant, J G Harder, Walter & Coit.

AARON COHEN, Agent, 81 Common.

☞ NOTICE—The persons which a bill of lading per steamer ELIZA from New York for 43 packages marked S. A. Wolcott, and 8 packages marked J. F. Weyer, will please make immediate disposition of the above goods.

AARON COHEN, Agent 81 Common.

☞ The barque ELIZA, from New York, left it was her intention to sail on Saturday, consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.

AARON COHEN 81 Common.

FORTY FIELD NEGRO