The New-Orleans Bee

No. 19: VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1845. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4769

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 as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one, any alteration from the original advertisements will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN lines, charged as a square.

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,	40
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, payable yearly in advance.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business to the yearly advertiser, such as legal sales, 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.

NOTICES OF ARTICLES of a personal nature, when admitted, will pay two dollars per square, in advance.

Theatres and other places of amusements, advertising daily for the season, to be charged 100 dollars either French or English only, and 150 dollars for both languages.

MARRIAGES AND OBITUARY NOTICES.—Articles calling the attention of the public to sales of property, cards, of passengers, benefits, &c. &c. will be charged one dollar per square, for the first insertion in each language.

BANKRUPTCIES.—No advertisements of bankruptcies will be published in any case, unless paid, for in advance.

All announcement of Candidates for political offices shall be charged double the price of other advertisements. J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

NESTS LASKS—100 nests casks in good order, for sale by 127 J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp.

COFFEE—200 bags Rio coffee, in store and for sale by 124 J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp.

FISH—300 boxes cod fish in good order, for sale by 127 J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp.

BEEF HIDES—One lot, for sale by 127 FOLLAIN & BELLOU & Co, 81 Louis.

ATTAKAPAS CORN AND HAY—Two lots, for sale by 127 FOLLAIN & BELLOU & Co, 81 Louis.

CUBA TOBACCO—Five quarts of Cuba tobacco, for sale by 125 J W LAPEYRE, 29 St Louis.

FIRE BRICKS—5000 in store and for sale by 125 J M LAPEYRE, 29 St Louis.

GARLIC—6000 strings garlic, for sale by 125 J M LAPEYRE, 29 St Louis.

LEAD—300 pigs for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by FOSDICK & BROTHER, 74 Union.

GLAZED HATS—50 dozen mens' glazed wool hats, for sale by 124 FROST & Co, 19 Magazine.

PRINCIPE CIGARS—Genuine in store and for sale by 124 J M CABALERO, 32 Old Levee.

SUGARS—Havana yellow and brown, in store and for sale by 124 PRICE & FROST, 29 Poydras.

RICE—50 bags excellent rice, just received and for sale by 124 PRICE & FROST, 29 Poydras.

COFFEE—50 sacks Havana green coffee, in store and for sale by 124 J P BERCIER & Co, 51 Old Levee.

COAL—50 tons Cannel coal, delivered in any part part of the city, for sale by 127 J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp.

LINSEED OIL—20 bbls prime Linseed oil, for sale by 127 W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 31 Old Levee.

WHISKEY—100 barrels rectified whiskey, landing and for sale by 127 HARWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras.

BLANKETS—2 point Grasier Blankets, entitled to the drawback, for sale by 127 GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier.

INDIGO, &c—48 serrons prime Caracas Indigo; 48 cases French and Ombro madder, for sale by 127 W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee.

WINE—Madeira wine, very old and superior quality; Odessa, old reserve Odessa, extra good, &c. for sale by 127 FOLLAIN & BELLOU & Co, 81 Louis.

SUGAR—500 hhds sugar on a plantation near Thibodaux, for sale by 127 FOLLAIN & BELLOU & Co, 81 Louis.

SOLE LEATHER—One lot of best Chest Leather, for sale by 127 FOLLAIN & BELLOU, 81 Louis.

ALMONDS—60 bales soft shelled almonds, now landing from ship Augusta and for sale by 127 GEO. GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier.

OLIVE OIL—Two baskets received direct from the manufacturers, in store and for sale by 127 GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier.

JAVA COFFEE—300 bags Old Java, superior quality, in store, for sale by 127 GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier.

COFFEE—4000 bags Rio, Havana and Laguyra, for sale by 127 WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine.

FRESH SEEDS.

MR. CELIEVRE has the honor of informing his customers that he has just received per ship Chapelain, a fine assortment of flower and vegetable seeds of the crop of 1844. 124

COAL, at five cents per barrel delivered—Best quality superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and in large pieces, for sale by the cart load and delivered free of cartage at five cents per bbl. WEAKLEY & MUSGROVE, 124 Old Levee.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. ONE

Sitting of January 13, 1845.

Resolved, That public notice be hereby given by the Secretary in the well the new papers of the council's intention of opening and extending Exchange Alley up to Customhouse street, and that the attorney of this Municipality be requested to take the formalities necessary for carrying into effect the contemplated improvement.

(Signed) JOS. GENOIS, Recorder

Approved, January 14th, 1845.

(Signed) E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

A true copy: T. TREZEVANT, Secretary.

In compliance with the foregoing resolution, and with the provisions of the first and second sections of the statute of April, 1842, entitled "An act regulating, laying out and improving streets and public places in the city of New Orleans and its suburbs incorporated and annexed, passed" &c.—Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Municipality No. One, to open Exchange Alley to be opened and extended of the same width and in a line with the alley as it now exists from Bienville to Customhouse streets.

E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD—On the 21st inst. Lost in the evening of the 21 inst. at eight o'clock, a small white Havana Bitch, answering to the name of "Petite Lilly." The above reward will be given to whoever will bring her back to the Tryer, corner of Royal and Toulouse streets. 124

NOTICE—Detained in the gaol of St. John the Baptist a negro named NEKO—Says he belongs to Mr. Taylor, near Mandeville, La. The owner of said negro speaks English only. The negro is requested to claim said slave according to law.

Parish of St. John the Baptist, 6th January, 1845. 123

TO MERCHANTS—Merchants who wish to double encourage a new system of publicity for which the inventor has received a patent from the District Court of the United States, This mode of publicity offers a great advantage to merchants in guiding strangers the address and the nature of business of those who will avail themselves of this method.

Several specimens are exhibited on the Levee, opposite the steamboat landing.

Office Exchange Passage. 122—8

THE undersigned has just received by late arrivals from the north and France a large assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, which he will sell at moderate prices, viz: 1 case cassimere fine, imitation cashmere at 75c a yd 1 do do do do at 62½ do 2 do do do do at 50 do 1 do do do do at 20 do 6 French calicoes, extra fine, at 12½ do 4 do do do do at 12 do

And a fine assortment of silks, Swiss muslin, organdis, white jac'ms, white and colored percales, black silk and cotton velvet, barege neckerchiefs, Scotch Fortnoc do, shawls, suspenders, &c. &c. American and French prints, silk and cotton lama scarfs, embroidered linen cambric handkerchiefs, very rich, at $2 50 & $12 00 per piece; Brussels lace, French, Madras & bibs, scarfs, ribbons lace do, Irish linens, Scotch diapers, Marseilles quilts, fancy cotton set of hoses and eyes, French ric tapes, &c. The whole for sale at moderate prices.

R DAVID, 73 Camp, between Royal and Bourbon. 122

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has in store and landing the following goods, which he offers for sale on Fashionable terms, by the package, viz:

Linen 4-4 white, assorted qualities in pieces and demi-do
Do Long lawns, Brest linen and French linen assorted
Do Cambric bibs, plain, embroidered and hemstitched
Do Damask cloths and napkins, assorted
Do Damask diaper; do Flandiles and Estremas
Do Bird eye do do do, assorted
Do Linen drill, very fine
Do Ticking (white) plain and checked
Do do (brown) do do
Do Planters Osnaburgs and Plantation Drilling
Do White and brown Hollands, linen and drab
Do Thread, laces and shoemakers', assorted
Do Tapes, assorted
Muslin and cotton goods, Bishop and Victoria lawns, India and Swiss book; Sheeting muslins, swiss stripes, tape and Swiss checks; jaconets, cambric bibs; Marseilles and corset cords; ruffles, edging; inserting; white Verona cravats, sewed collars, edging; inserting; white and fancy mosquito netting, &c. &c. 20 Customhouse

124—168 SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

DRY GOODS

FROM THE NEW-YORK AUCTIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving, in consequence of the great rush, from the Auctions, and Strangers of New Orleans a new and extensive Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS at unprecedented low prices. He respectfully requests those in want of Goods to call and examine his stock, which will be shown with pleasure.

Just received by the late arrivals—Calicoes, a splendid assortment, from 5 to 12½ per yard, warranted fast colors; French Calicoes, hand wide, from 30 to 50 cts; Mousselines de laines and Cashmeres of every pattern; a few pieces of the wreck of the Alabama, all of which will be sold at about one half the former prices. Rich Cashmere Cloth, cost from $4 50, $4 75 to $5 00, all to be sold at about one half the former prices; fine and good Mousselines de Lainos 18½ cts; super fine 25 & 30 to 33 75 per robe; new designs Silk Checks, 75 cts per yard, worth 50 cents; splendid Bags, de Laine, very low; Bareges and Balzorines, do; Silks—a splendid assortment of rich changeable Brocades; Ombre, striped and figured; just opened, a fine assortment of styles and colors; Hosiery—a large quantity selling off. Just opened—a case of rich Ball Robes.

C M SIMPSON, 83 Chartres st. Corner of Customhouse st. 120

HOSIERY—An assortment of English hosiery, consisting of brown and white hose and half do; cotton under vests and drawers; silk do do, received per ship Chapelain, from Liverpool, for sale by

SMITH BRYAN, 20 Custom-house

RASPBERRY JUICE—10 cases from Boston, a brother; Gooseberry Juice—10 do. do, for sale by

LORLEIRE & Co, corner of Royal and Customhouse

COLORED MUSLINS—A fine assortment of recently received from direct importation, and for sale by 120 TYERMAN, 46 Toulouse

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.

NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29 1845.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

A late number of the London *Times*, the leading Tory paper in Great Britain—complaints of the progress of American manufactures, and they are crowding British articles of the quality quite out of the market. The *Times* are in ecstacy, superior advantages which the American pauper labor, in spite of the county wages which are paid to operatives in the later country:

"The American has, of course, advantages over us in high wages—cotton growing at his door, cheap fuel in the Southern States, and fast springing up in the very middle fields. We must cover in some way the 3000 miles across the Atlantic, and the expense, we said, 10 to 15 per cent, in the price, to compete with him in the neutral markets, a formidable burden was almost trouble. *that in South America and other* We even to *China—China, which our ancestors made* *commerce of the world—we are losing* *the Americans, with the assistance of* *are now fast gaining from us.* We cannot on the produce of our industry, and differ compared with our greatest rival every port in the world with a difference every company in the manufactures of Britain, which surmount all the difficulties which we surmount, the fuel, where skill and labor have to play, and surmountable in the commercial and manufactures. The duty is said to be the most effective "domestic," as the world called Import to China, among Under shel- other pauper labor *in manufacture* *have one making a great* *in* *other nations are following* *in* *their 5 cents nothing better than* *Indeed, the* *it 5 cents had imposed it* *of* *tion duty at the American* *of* *was possible, it would not* *be* *wondered at.*

To every man of enlarged capacity and liberal sentiments. Every man who views his country and her interests in any other than a narrow and sectional light, the adhesion must be satisfactory. It comes among the many evidences of the admirable operation of the tariff act of "revenue, not protection." As it has filled the coffers of Government, it has enabled it to liquidate the enormous claims which grew up during the administration of MARTIN VAN BUREN, fostering our people, and renders them capable with the boasted mistress of the world, most profitable branches of trade. The duty which has lain in stamped with so much loose commercial rend and alarm, will no longer be felt certain that its operation would be portation and materially diminish the revenues; and now that experience has the fallacy of this notion, let those who swell the public treasure and prodigal and improvident expenditure. And sure is rarely at a loss to find some pretext for his hostility; but the very complaints proves what little foundation truth.

We entertain no apprehensions, that the southern wing of the Democratic Party will be essentially modified. We have a Free Trade—man, his wing nest the Potomac, at already adopted resolutions, recently passed by one of the Pennsylvania Legislatures, instructing and requesting their representatives to attempts to reduce the scale of revenue quality of 1842.—resolutions adopted by a majority of both branches—unanimous conviction. Neither in New England States will the advocates of free trade—while the sturdy band of stand up for the great interests, and to complain its abrogation. Under the tirade of moderate duties, such as will protection without proving prohibitory, as the time, fixed the necessity of the complaints of JOHN BULL will pass as he sees his fairest treasure drawn from him by the indomitable energy of the American people.

THE CONVENTION.

After some unimportant business, the reading of the Convention, the decision of the second article, the qualifications of Electors, was resumed.

Upon a motion to strike out "Gray" in order to insert some other type, Mr Grymes addressed the Convention in an elaborate argument.

In reply to those who had the institution of no other State in the clause, Mr. Grymes examined several states, and demonstrated tained provisions infinitely more character. In citing a single provision of electors—his opponents statement. The restrictive clause was not always contained in the some times specified in the qualifications, sometimes in those of electors—sometimes prescribed to both, and proper, inasmuch as the varied according to the diversity of the people, their pursuits, &c.

Far from being behind the on the contrary, be much more dence or wisdom would approach entertained on this floor, should this demagogical steeple-chase institutions. Why should we rivers which other states had experienced in an exceptional position, and our interests fact, that our interests property our position, made it incumbent on us conservative measure which experience might suggest.

He looked upon property as the best basis of all social and political organization—it the ligament that binds the citizen to his country, the foundation of order and the safeguard of our rights. It was no durable and solid basis.

If any one was clearly capable of comprehending the administration of the government, it was the individuals who recognized the value of soil, order and economy. It was that whenever the industrious citizen to the political influence was at an end. The Convention prepared determined to abandon the property qualification political franchise. It was therefore, no more than reasonable to exact from the electors a proportion of confidence sufficiently long to enable them to understand the rights, for they were about to exercise.

Having reached universal suffrage greatly to his regret, and to refuse to require a sufficient term of residence was transcending the limits of safety. In giving guarantees of another nature, should the Convention be pretended that two years residence was an oppressive exaction! Was two years too long a period to enable the elector to learn how they are divided, which are the objects of legislation. It was true that the old constitution required but a year's residence, but on the other hand, it required a qualification of a freehold tax payer. This qualification not, without danger, imprudence, be abolished, unless the time of probation were extended, and an extension even would prove but insufficient compensation for the most rational proposition in the world, that he who paid taxes should be privileged to impose them on others.

With regard to the equality of intelligence and instruction which, God, it was said, had given to all men, it was a piece of foolishness to suppose the very authors were not the dupes.

Mr. Grymes' speech which lasted two hours, and of which the above is a very imperfect summary, was a master piece of logic and well deserved the attention received with marked attention and respect.

Mr. Marigny followed in a speech in which he sustained the position assumed by Mr. Grymes and avowed his determination to vote against the right of suffrage as a compensation for the exercise of it.

Mr. Reed combatted the arguments of Messrs. Grymes and Marigny, and declared that he was in accordance with the will of his constituents.

Mr. Conrad did not understand such pledges with respect to an assembly like the present one. They bound a member down to vote according to certain promises, and not in conformity to the dictates of his conscience. Mr. C. then continued the argument in favor of a prolonged residence, and sustained this view with his wonted ability.

The Convention adjourned, without taking the question.

THE CREATION.—Haydn's oratorio of "*The Creation*," will be performed at Clapp's Church, by an association of amateurs. Subscribers are notified that they can obtain their tickets at the door.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—John Sheady, William Clymer and Joseph Lewis, charged with larceny, and J. R. Flint, indicted for affray, were arraigned, and severally pleaded not guilty.

Robert Arnold, charged with larceny, and William Cougdon, charged with assault and battery, were arraigned and pleaded guilty.

On motion of the Attorney General, the indictment in the cases of Michael Greenly and Edward Fitzgerald, for robbery, were quashed.

The prisoners were tried for assault and battery, and were both found guilty.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Michael Flinn, arrested for breaking into the house of Dr. Purcell, in Magazine street, with intent to rob, was yesterday examined before the Recorder, and sent before the Criminal Court for trial.

John Edwards, found in possession, was remanded to jail, with a demijohn of whiskey, for further examination.

Laurence Kelly, arrested for stealing a keg of pigs' feet, from on board the steamer James Madison, was sent before the Criminal Court for trial.

Henry Little, Alfee Williams, arrested for stealing a cheese from on board the steamer James Madison, was committed to the workhouse.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Booth is announced to appear this evening in his favorite character of Richard III.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The pieces selected for this evening are Don Caesar de Bazan, and P. P., or the Man and his Tiger.

Mr. Sutton, the great pantomimist and ventriloquist will also appear, and go through with some of his astonishing performances.

☞ We had the pleasure yesterday of taking by the hand our old acquaintance, David Martin, Esq., one of the editors of the *Red River Republican*.

☞ The mail yesterday, was singularly barren of news, and the reports only contained a paragraph that would interest our readers. To-day's mail may bring us European news by the Boston steamer which is anxiously expected.

☞ We hope the Mobile will with another mingle which she gave at the evening, although it was not with delight by a fair and on the piano fortes of a very high order, although some were greatly disappointed.

New Bonds—Wall Exchange Place, th

Blackwood's Mag number of this standard and each article w The workings of the marably developed gazine is published York, and is a compl *Photos O' Tools's* The author's description the tale before us is quisite. We have en perusal.

Gibby's Magazin This number is suff sugs, got up in a st publishers. The lit

THE ROTHERHI advertisement that meadows are blow mowation, and m a sentence of con who should purchase in the subscription pose of encouraging Asia, and establish those same Jesuits adopted children trained up in the branches of the R hundred thousand taking.

N. Y. SENATOR York Legislature, h 18th inst., and nom John A. Dix and I present a member ment of Ex Governor belongs to the pe while Mr Dickinse

☞ The New Y

Herald of the 19th says

Murder.—Michael Br who was arrested on Thursday, charge murder of Paul Rose, who attempted to cut his throat on the 5th inst. the effects of the wounds he inflicted upon himself, at, from what he says, he was in an ungovernable death—and a desire to see a lawyer, leaving the greater portion of his real estate of considerable value in Bal Cincinnati, to his brother, The accused has been character.

☞ Several a kidnap children a ed by the Sun, b cessful.

☞ After a lo of Texas or Mexi and melancholy. soon.

☞ The Re interesting exce the election of S act of such

We are inde late St. Louis pa

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 28th, 1845.

The House assembled pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called, the members answered to their names. A few days was granted to Mr. Garrie.

The Speaker laid before the House an invitation from the Trustees of the Public Schools of the Second Municipality, to attend the exercises of the Public Schools, which was accepted for Thursday next.

The bill to revive the charter of the city of Lafayette, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Gayarré stated, that since the bill had been printed, a great many corrections in the phraseology had been suggested. He had, in consequence, drawn up a new bill again, and begged leave to offer it in a corrected shape as a substitute for the one before the House. The substitute was read.

Mr. Wilson, for explanation, the object of the first section, it would be recollected, and course had prepared a bill providing for the appointment of a Sheriff in Lafayette, which was passed by the State, and which was vetoed by the Governor, on the ground that it was a violation of the rights of the State, in the appointment of officers by the State of a certain number of directors on the part of the State in certain banks, in which the State had been contemplated to be a stockholder. The Louisiana Bank, the stock of the concern, and to exhibit such a debt due by the State, in liquidation of debts to the $300,000 in all. The banks were then in a very different condition from what they are now. Another condition of the proposed arrangement was, that the banks should be authorized to pay the State, in certain specified sums, at certain periods, for the privileges of the State, in consideration of certain years to effect payment. Through some strange error, a provision had been inserted in the bill, which was not in the bill as drafted by him, and was not in the bill before the House now, which he had not seen before. The error, which, if adopted, would have frustrated the proposed arrangement. The House now had before it two bills, one with the error, and the other without it. The bill passed last year to take up the amount of bonds at once. There was no error in the bill as drafted by him. The amount of bonds issued by the State, and the transfer of the stock over the State to its creditors, was to be made at the rate of twenty per cent, and the balance was to be paid in installments, exhibited by the banks to the State, and the State, in regard to the bonds, was to receive the balance in specie, in the proportion of twenty per cent, and the balance in specie, in the proportion of twenty per cent, and the balance in specie, in the proportion of twenty per cent, and