The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 73. VOL VII.—NEW SERIES | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1845 | VOL XVIII.—WHOLE NO 4[illegible]13

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 weeks notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each insertion of the first, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisement will be charged as a new one. TEN lines (nonpareil) will be charged as a square, and FIVE lines as 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 insertion.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat agents, do. 50
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, do. 30

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 of the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and private 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.

Candidates for Aldermen.

☞ MR. EDITOR.—Will you please recommend the following gentlemen as candidates at the Municipal Election to be held on Monday, 7 of April:

FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL,
First Municipality.

M. CRAZAT,
J. W. ZACHARIE,
J. PILCHER,
LE. EYMA,
ALDERMEN,
1st. District—First Municipality.
A. DECRUISSMAN,
A. GRAILHE,
EUGENE MUSSON,
J. J. ISNARD.
2d Ward.
NICHOLAS GURLIE,
EDOUARD FORSTALL.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY—First Ward.

FOR ALDERMEN:
A. D. CROSSMAN,
JACKSON CLARK,
EUGENE MESSIER,
JOSEPH CURTIS,
R. SHIELDS.

Messrs. Editors.—Please announce in your paper that a large number of voters of the Fourth District of the First Municipality will sustain Mr FRANCOIS CORREJOLLES, as candidate for Alderman to represent that district.

MANY VOTERS.

Messrs Editors,—Please announce on the part of a large number of voters of the Fifth Ward, First Municipality, that Mr. A. L. MICHEL will be supported at the ensuing election for Alderman, to represent that district.

A large number of Citizens of both parties.

☞ ME EDITOR.—Please announce Mr. JULES LENIU, as candidate for Alderman of the Fifth Ward, First Municipality, who will be supported by

MANY VOTERS OF THE WARD.

☞ Messr Editors of the Bee.—Please announce to your readers, that Mr. JOSEPH MATHIEU MAURIEAU will be supported as a candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Ward of the First Municipality, at the ensuing election.

MANY VOTERS OF THE WARD.

☞ PEET & MORTON have removed to 38 Magazine street.

☞ DR. KAUFMANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
No. 110 St. Charles street. m15—1[illegible]

Great Fall in Prices!

WIOTTE & SAILE,
DRY GOODS AT LOW PRICE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At their Two Stores, St. Charles street, No. 29 and [illegible]

NOTICE.—We have associated with us, from this date, Messrs. J. G. STOUPE & BENJAMIN OSER, of this city.

CHARLES OSER & Co.

September, 1844.

☞ W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co., No. 2, Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on cotton, tobacco, &c. consigned to Benjamin H. Field, Esq. New York, or Field Foster, Esq. Boston.

☞ TO MERCHANTS.—A young man, now in the city, who has had five years as a clerk in a Dry Goods and Clothing store, will leave his situation on the first April next, and is desirous of obtaining another one, either in the above capacity or as a salesman.

☞ The best references can be given.

Address addressed to S. D., Post Office, will meet with due attention.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 61 Canal street, New Orleans.

☞ THE undersigned will make liberal cash advances on consignments to their friends in Richmond, Va., Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Liverpool and London.

A. L. ADDISON & Co. 38 Natchez st.

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

NORCROSS & FOSTER.

☞ REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed to 38 Natchez street, between Camp and Magazine.

A. L. ADDISON & Co.

☞ ADVANCES made on consignments to our house in Philadelphia.

J. & S. TOBY & ROGERS.

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

REYNAUD & FALLON, 6 Bienville st.

☞ ADVANCES—Liberal advances will be made on consignments of southern and western produce to our friends in New Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore.

CHAPMAN, BURTOCK & CO.
Commission Merchants and General Agents.

J. R. SHAW & Co
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
24 Poydras street—New Orleans.

☞ WHOLESALE DRY-GOOD MERCHANTS
No. 37 Chartres street, New Orleans.

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 23 Tchoupitoulas street.

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
19 Grover street, Tchoupitoulas.

HARTWELL, KIDDER & LARRAN,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 42 Poydras street.

CLYMER, THOMPSON & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
No. 48, Tchoupitoulas Street,
New Orleans.

LINDLEY AND RUSSELL,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
38 Tchoupitoulas street.

FOSDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 68 Camp street, New Orleans.

HEAD QUARTERS
New Orleans, April 19, 1845.

GENERAL ORDER, No 11.

An election will be held on the first Saturday in May, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing a Major, in each Division, (L. M.) for the purpose of electing a Major General, to fill the place vacated by the death of Major General E. Ross.

The polls will be opened from 10 to 3 o'clock, A. M. at such places as designated when appointed, viz:

1st	Brigade	Vermilion-lile.
1st	do	Alexandria.
6th	do	Opelousas.
8th	do	Washington.
10th	do	Monroe.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

m10—1t (c) MAX ARANT, Adjutant Brigadier General.

☞ REMOVAL.—J. B. PALON, Professor of Modern Languages, has removed his office, No 15 Exchange Place, where he continues his classes in the French and Spanish Languages.

He respectfully informs the public that he has met success with the Modern Language [illegible] in his classes all the advantages required to the pupils in the philosophy of the language, and [illegible] read and write fluently and elegantly, in a [illegible] time, and at a very small expense. The time [illegible] reduced to as many pupils as desire to [illegible]

Young gentlemen wishing to join evening classes are requested to enter their names before hand, in order to prepare a sufficient number of books, &c. [illegible] No 3 opened from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 P. M. [illegible]

DAVID & CO.
98 CHARTRES STREET.

HAVE just received by late arrivals from Europe and the North, the following goods, which they will sell at very reduced prices for cash—to wit:

Ladies' straw hats, stitched, covers, quakers, jaconets new patterns, bandanas, high colored prints, pins and tape, plain, striped, striped and checked Nankeens, threads, cotton sheetings, linen and cotton for sheets and pillow cases and bottings, linen and cotton for mosquito bars, linen and cambric handkerchiefs, cotton do. with white and colored borders, cotton gloves, mitts, with fingers, British cotton flannels, unwarranted pure linen, by the piece, red and white, white nankeen, white cambric, white cotton, black satinets, black muslin, assorted colors, [illegible] silk, [illegible] merino, [illegible] stockings, [illegible] stitching, [illegible] Marseilles thread, snap [illegible] knobs, [illegible]

ARTICLES FOR TAILORS.

Summer cloth, French [illegible]
Blue and dark colored Satins, Lopin and other manufacture
Black woollen—a new article—and small checks (all linen).
Pure linen drilling—entirely new style.
Marseilles for defence—black, white and colored.
Large checks.

Gentlemen's new style.
Brown Hollands, peeling not canvas.
Canvas for lining silk coats for ladies.
Linen for coats, black, small and large, [illegible]
New cottonades for pantaloons.
Grey linen.
Superior silk of the marks Ferrique, Richard [illegible]
Black moire for overcoats and [illegible]
Black silk and velvet vests—first quality.

☞ VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—We have to day landing from barque Avenor, an assortment of Virginia manufactured tobacco, of the following well known and highly approved brands:

J. T. Daniel's 16 to the pound; Osborne & Bragg's 8 do do; Bragg's 8 do do; Osborne & Bragg's 12 do do and half pounds, direct from the manufactory of Osborne & Bragg, Petersburg, Virginia, which we warrant equal in quality to any in the city.

A. T. BURNLEY & Co. 40 Camp

☞ SEGARS—75,000, landing from ship Mobile, Alabama, from $5 Havana, different brands and qualities, for sale by

RAYMOND CARUZAUD, 34 Old Levee.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1845.

THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Chinn, who had voted in the majority, would agree to move a re-consideration of the vote of yesterday on the section relative to Senatorial apportionment, if the Convention would agree to adopt a compromise, by which an additional Senator would be allowed to Plaquemine, St. Bernard and Algiers; one to New Orleans; one to Jefferson; and one to Iberville and West Baton Rouge, with a clause providing that the Legislature should apportion Senatorial representation at fixed periods, providing that the number of Senators should not be less than 39 or more than 36, and that no parish should have more than one seventh of the Senate.

Mr. Wadsworth moved to refer the subject of apportionment to a committee with instructions to allow a Senator to the Plaquemine district; two to Jefferson; one more to the Lafourche Parishes; four to New Orleans, to be chosen by general ticket; and two to Iberville and West Baton Rouge.

Mr. Ratliff, in behalf of the Contingent Expenses made a report showing that $5674 had been paid for printing by the Convention.

Mr. Miles Taylor moved a recess of half an hour, to enable members to deliberate upon the subject.

On re-assembling, Mr. Voorhies moved to re-consider the vote on the section.

Mr. Wadsworth declared it would be better to remain here a month longer than make an unjust apportionment. He renewed the motion to refer the subject to a committee of five.

Mr. Humble sustained the motion to reconsider, and thought that with some amendments the sections would be rendered satisfactory to all.

Mr. Claiborne moved to postpone the vote on the motion to reconsider, until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, as by that time, the Convention could come to an understanding as to the mode of proceeding for the purpose of obtaining a satisfactory apportionment. He declared that the two first districts had been sacrificed to the two others, and was of opinion that what was taken from the city should be divided among the parishes of the first and second Congressional districts.

Mr. Winchester asked if the motion to reconsider should prevail, whether the section would be open to amendment, without a separate vote of reconsideration in every paragraph. Many members opposed the section, from various and conflicting motives, so that ample room for amendments must be allowed. It would be better perhaps to fix a basis of apportionment, and refer the subject of apportionment to a committee.

Mr. Voorhies observed that experience had shown that the reference of similar subjects to the Convention had produced no good result.

Mr. Conrad wished to know positively if a reconsideration in precisely the state in which it stood before the final vote—that is whether subsequently it would be necessary to have as many partial votes of reconsideration, as there were senatorial districts, or whether a vote of reconsideration would bring up the whole subject again, susceptible of any modification or amendment. This was an important point which should be clearly understood before the vote, as the decision would greatly influence that vote.

Mr. Saunders proposed a resolution providing that all the paragraphs of the section should be reconsidered at one and the same vote.

Mr. Ratliff maintained that the reconsideration should at first be taken on the entire sections and subsequently upon the details.

The President decided that if the motion to reconsider prevailed, the section would *upso facto* come up for amendment or modification, without the necessity of further action.

Mr. Claiborne said that the section had been framed without any fixed basis or principle. It was evident, therefore, that if we recommenced in the same manner, we would arrive at a similar result.

The President declared that he had misunderstood the matter, and decided that the motion to reconsider would place the section in the same position in which it stood before the final vote on the adoption.

Mr. Brent moved to reconsider the vote taken the day preceding on Mr. Taylor's proposition to give to the Legislature the right to apportion Senatorial Representation hereafter. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Benjamin hoped it would be adopted, as it would greatly tend to facilitate the apportionment now, if it does saw any chance of correcting inequalities or injustice hereafter.

Mr. Preston hoped the proposition would be unanimously adopted. If it had not been rejected yesterday, he would not have voted against the section. But in the present form, the section contemplated perpetual injustice, and he was forced to oppose it. Another objection to the section had been that it was founded upon no one principle—no fixed criterion. If the resolution of Mr. Taylor were adopted, it would provide a certain basis for the future.

Mr. Benjamin moved an amendment making the duty of the Legislature imperative in apportioning the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. Saunders moved as an amendment to add the word "slaves", to the words "total population."

Mr. Penn opposed the basis of total population and offered a substitute; empowering the Legislature to select the basis of apportionment.

A motion being made to lay on the table, Mr. Lewis impressed hasty and inconsiderate action. In the original resolution he objected particularly to the basis of total population, and thought no Senatorial apportionment could be fair, in which territory did not enter as an element of the basis. He was willing to combine the white population, taxation and territory into one basis. He maintained the necessity of a different basis for the Senate, from that selected for the House—in order that the two branches being differently constituted might operate as a check on each other. If he had a favorite basis for the Senators, it was territory; whether the land were rich or poor, and thus he would select, if the Convention preferred an exclusive basis.

Mr. Kenner opposed the substitute because it had nothing definite about it; leaving the basis of apportionment to the whim and caprice of the Legislature.

Mr. Wadsworth said that if the territory were taken Plaquemine would be entitled to one third of the entire Senate.

Mr. Benjamin said that these substitutes frequently brew the Convention into confusion. Why not amend the resolution to suit the views of the Convention?

Mr. Humble moved to lay both resolutions on the table subject to call, and take up representation.

Mr. Penn withdrew his substitute, and Mr. Humble then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Wadsworth suggested several amendments. One was to do away with the proviso requiring that a parish should not be divided—another, was to abolish the limit of 34 members. Small bodies were always dangerous—log-rolling was very easy with them. He proposed that the limit should be fixed at 38, in order to give various parishes their first appointment, without taking it away from others.

The city had been arbitrarily deprived of her right to a full appointment, and what had been taken from her, should be given to the surrounding country.

Mr. Garrett submitted a substitute, in which the basis is composed of territory and white population—the former limited to 34 members—an enumeration of the population to be made in 1855 and every tenth year thereafter, no parish to have more than one-eighth the whole number of Senators.

Mr. Claiborne moved to lay all these propositions on the table subject to call.

Mr. Kenner objected. It was yielding all the advantages gained by having brought the subject before the House. If postponed no basis would ever be established.

Mr. Ratliff made one of his usual endless circumlocutory harangues in which he argued every possible question save the one before the Convention.

Mr. Downs suggested to Mr. Garrett to withdraw his proposition, and offer its principles in detail. Mr. Garret did so.

Mr. Mayo moved to strike out "total population" from Mr. Taylor's project. Lost—yeas, 28; nays, 34.

Mr. Saunders modified the amendment proposed by him, so as to read the "total population, Indians excepted."

Mr. Wadsworth defended the competency of Indians to vote, and their rights as original owners of the soil.

Mr. Saunders explained that his object was to prevent quibbling, but he withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Lewis moved to add the words "and territory" to "total population."

Mr. Downs moved to amend by striking out banks [illegible] and the [illegible] taken on Mr. Lewis' amendment, and it was lost—yeas, 30; nays, 32.

Other amendments were offered when Mr. Beatty moved the previous question.

Mr. Penn moved to adjourn. Lost 30 to 31. But before the previous question was put the Convention adjourned.

☞ We perceive that an operatic favorite of the *Orleannais*, Mad. CASTELLAN is giving concerts in London. She had previously performed at St. Petersburgh with signal success.

POEMS BY AMELIA.—There are few persons accustomed to con and chronicle the fugitive stanzas which from time to time appear in the columns of the newspapers in this country, but must have remarked originally in the Louisville *Journal* and thence widely disseminated by almost every print within our broad domain, poems over the signature of "*Amelia*" incessantly superior to the credit and common place conceptions of which the daily press is the usual vehicle. These poems have at length been collected and elegantly bound in an elegant volume which exhibits all the luxury of beautiful paper, clear and ample type and splendid binding. We tender our acknowledgements to HENRY G. HEARTT, Esq. for a copy, and take pleasure in stating that an agent will shortly visit our city with a view to dispose of copies of the publication.

It is scarcely necessary to peruse more than a passing stanza of these poems, to be forcibly impressed with a sense of their uncommon merit. Mrs. WELBY (Amelia is a pseudonym) has an imagination thoroughly imbued with ideality; in its exquisite sensibility to all that is graceful and lovely in nature it is scarcely surpassed by that of any living poet. In the command of language, she exhibits an aptitude almost Byronic; her imagery is generally bold, startling and original; Her versification rich and harmonious though the rhythm is occasionally abrupt. In some of her pieces, that for instance entitled "Fine," there is a vigor and reach of thought, a grandeur of expression and intensity of feeling almost reaching the sublime, and far beyond the usual grasp of the female intellect. We commend these poems to the lovers of genuine and stirring talent, with the conviction that they will not be thrown idly by, after a casual glance.

SOMETHING NEW.—Some days ago at the solicitation of Mr. CHARLES WEIS, a resident of our city, we visited his room for the purpose of examining several specimens of a composition invented by him, in imitation of curiously colored marble. A more beautiful and perfect counterfeit of nature we have never beheld. Mr. Weis's invention is of course a secret—its results, however, are extremely surprising. He exhibited to us a column twelve feet high and more than a foot in diameter intended for a natural monument which he has constructed. To all outward appearance, it seemed like the finest and purest marble, streaked with colored veins of the rarest hue, hard, smooth and polished to a high lustre, presenting the finest specimens dug from the quarries of Italy. The action of the air upon its surface, we are assured, is only to deepen the traits and heighten the resemblance.

Mr. WEIS contemplates making a public exhibition of this extraordinary invention, and at the same time displaying several pieces of most ingenious and elegant handiwork—among them the monument to Washington to which we have alluded. Every one, and every one fond of the tasteful, the beautiful and the novel, will doubtless avail himself of the opportunity of inspecting this astonishing discovery.

MARINO FALIERO is to be repeated this evening for the fourth time. The third representation went off with considerable *éclat*. It was better by some and better pleased than we had reason to anticipate, judging from the comparative failure of the first representation. By the way, why do the company persist in murdering so with Donizetti's music. He is doubtless a skillful and beautiful composer, but is not entitled to usurp the entire realm of melody. There is one BELLINI, who, in pathos and passion is absolutely unapproachable. We have had but one of his operas, and should really like to listen to Norma or Beatrice de Tenda. Rossini, the master of them all, has been due for a period by with unaccountable neglect. When are we to have that gorgeous composition—*La Semiramide!*

WRECK OF THE STEAMER VIOLA.—The Albany (Geo.) *Courier* of the 22d ult. mentions that the beautiful steamboat *Viola*, Capt. Wm Vaghan, bound for Apalachicola, having on board a number of passengers, and 1043 bales of cotton, was snagged and sunk on Tuesday, one mile and a half below that place. The cotton will be probably saved in a damaged state, much of it almost worthless. About 700 bales were insured in New York. The boat was insured and is a total loss.

☞ A letter from the New York *Herald* says:—"President Polk says he shan't remove the son-in-law of Henry Clay, who is navy agent at New Orleans." We presume, the allusion is to MARTIN DURALDE, Esq. naval officer of the port of Orleans. It will be an act of commendable delicacy in the President to spare no near a relative of his late competitor.

THE RESULT OF the ward elections in the city of Philadelphia is as follows:—Whig 4,687; Native 3,852; Locofoco 2,360. The whigs carry nine wards, the native two, the locos one, and one or two wards are divided. In the county, the native carry Southwark; have the best of it in Spring Garden, but are beaten in the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing.

THE TRIAL of Polly Hodge is going on at New York. Great difficulty occurred in empanelling a jury. The extraordinary number of 168 jurors were challenged in the course of one day—and set aside for cause. A very large number of witnesses are to be examined, and the trial will probably last several days.

INCENDIARISM appears to be rife in the city of Philadelphia. On Saturday night last, a large store No 71 South wharves, occupied by Messrs. Lea, Bunker & Co., was set on fire, and destroyed with its contents consisting of 200 barrels corn meal, 3 or 400 barrels of flour; 1500 bushels of wheat, &c. Messrs. Lea & Bunker were fully insured.

The next morning some scoundrel set fire to a frame building in Sergeant street. The dwelling which was of wood, was consumed with such a rapidity that the inmates had barely time to escape from the flames.—They were poor people and lost every thing.

FRENCH AND CHINA.—According to the *Revue de Paris* the following are the heads of the treaty concluded by M. De Lagrenee with the Chinese Commissioners at Macao, on the 24th October last:—1. France is to be placed on a footing of equality with the most favored nations as respects customs duties. 2. Shanghai, Canton, and Fou-tchou-fou, are to be opened to French commerce. 3. The payment of any pecuniary tribute to the Sovereign of the Celestial Empire. 3. She may establish a factory at Canton, on the model of those possessed by the English, Dutch, Danes, Swedes and Spaniards. 4. She will be permitted to trade at Tchang Pehoue, reserving the right of the Crown of Spain, which enjoys a privilege in that city. 5. She may establish factories at Hiamen, Chouhing and Ningpo. 6. Finally, she will have the right of trading in every place that may hereafter be opened to the most favored nations.

DARING ADVENTURE.—Yesterday morning, while the bar, ship *Neptune*, Capt. McKay, was lying off the Quarantine, opposite the City, a boy belonging to the ship fell from the forward part of the vessel into the water. Capt. McKERIE who was at the time in the cabin, rushed on deck, and leaping over the side, swam a distance of twelve feet to save him. Finding that no one was willing to make the effort, he sprang at once into the river, and at the peril of his life, succeeded in delivering boy. Fortunately, a boat from the wharf, arrived in time to save both "from a watery grave." Such daring intrepidity deserves honorable mention, and should commend Capt. M. to the honorable consideration of the public.—*Savannah Republican, 27th ult.*

ON DITS AT WASHINGTON.—The following scraps of news are furnished by the intelligent correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*:

"Senator Haywood gave information, on oath, the other day, to our Grand Jury, for which two bills were filed for libel against Ex-Governor THOMAS, of Maryland. The alleged matter of libel is contained in the pamphlet circulated here by Governor Thomas and his wife, the daughter of Governor McDowell, of Virginia, and niece of Mrs. Benton. Governor Thomas accuses Mr. and Mrs. Benton, among other things, of having made the match which resulted so unhappily.

Most of the members of Congress have left the city, and as to the few who remain here, they are still so convinced that it will be inconsistent for them to insist upon the bestowal of patronage on their friends. The advice of the Richmond Enquirer in regard to them has, no doubt, been of great service to the cause of those appointed to office. Mr. Weller, Mr. W. J. Brown of Illinois, and others, expect office, but they are not now in this city.

The office seekers from New York are still here, but in diminished numbers; they have as yet found out but one thing to their satisfaction, viz: that Mr. Polk is from Tennessee, and that the appointments have been made from that quarter.

It was said, and believed here, that if Mr. Calhoun declined the mission to England, it would be offered to some one of his near friends. Some have lately surmised that it would be offered to Mr. Woodbury; but it is now suggested that it will probably be tendered to Mr. Elmore, of South Carolina.

VIOLENCE.—An attempt was made in New York to assassinate a man named David Fulton, who was posting notices of a meeting against bills. Mr. Fulton testified before the Mayor that on the evening of the 15th instant, as he was posting bills near the corner of 10th street and 3d Avenue, two Irishmen advanced behind him, and one of them struck him with a club of about two and a half feet in length, in the face, just under the right eye, which knocked him down; and the club was then used upon him with a long dagger, and [illegible] while plunge at his heart; but [illegible] by observing the weapon in time to elude the Shine-Up, and the weapon passed through his coat and two shirt sleeves, passing out on the other side, making an incision of about an inch in width; then supposing he had finished him, they ran away with precipitation.

LYNCHING IN MISSOURI.—We find the following in a late number of the St. Louis *Republic*:

We hear of great outrages of the law in Mathews' prairie, Scott county, in this State. A respectable farmer in that township had suffered for more than a year in the destruction of his property by fire and other means. The perpetrators of these acts remained undiscovered, until two or three weeks since, when six or eight of them were apprehended and tried by the lynch code. They were condemned to receive so many stripes, and were whipped for several days in succession.—One of them made his escape, after receiving, report says, a thousand stripes. The others were still in custody, and there was great excitement in the neighborhood.

☞ Do not WEAR TO MANY BEAUTIFUL SLACK HAIRS.—Use the East India Hair Dye, from Fordyce's rooms, for sale by all druggists and perfumers, for surpassing all others in use. The trouble attendant upon the application of many articles for dying hair, has in a degree deterred numbers from obtaining the article. This, however, is entirely remedied in the East India Hair Dye. Also, Lucine Cordial, a genuine article to be found at the same place.

☞ NOTICE—The packet barque JANE E. WILLIAMS, Parker master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Steamboat Hotel. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

MULLIN & WOODRUFF, 88 Camp.

LYNCHING IN MISSOURI.—We find the following in a late number of the St. Louis *Republic*:

We hear of great outrages of the law in Mathews' prairie, Scott county, in this State. A respectable farmer in that township had suffered for more than a year in the destruction of his property by fire and other means. The perpetrators of these acts remained undiscovered, until two or three weeks since, when six or eight of them were apprehended and tried by the lynch code. They were condemned to receive so many stripes, and were whipped for several days in succession.—One of them made his escape, after receiving, report says, a thousand stripes. The others were still in custody, and there was great excitement in the neighborhood.

☞ Neither the Captain, nor the consignee of the Austrian ship ELIS WETJE, Capt. Engelsohn, will be responsible for the debts contracted by the crew of the vessel.

REYNAUD & FALLON, 6 Bienville st.

☞ NOTICE—Messrs Allen & Johnson, W O Moody and A H Smith consignees per ship LYONS, from Boston, are requested to make their respective entries, and pay charges, clerk on the Levee this morning. Also consignees of the following goods ex barque Corsican, from Havre: J W McGlynn, 1 package; W J Berry, 93 dozen scythes. J F WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

☞ The packet ship JOHN MINTURN, Hark master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J W STANTON & Co.
Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts

☞ The ship LYONS, Captain Ryan, from Boston.—This ship is now discharging opposite post 16 Second Municipality. Consignees are requested to send orders for their goods and attend to their receipt on the Levee.

J. F. WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp.

☞ NOTICE.—The ship JAB H SHEPHERD, Capt Rodenbed, from Liverpool, is now discharging opposite Benjamin street. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, otherwise their goods will be sent to the Customhouse.

L. S. GALE, 96 Customhouse

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Mar 26	London	Mar 1
New York	Mar 26	Liverpool	Mar 4
Philadelphia	Mar 24	Paris	Mar 8
Washington	Mar 29	Havre	Feb 1
Baltimore	Mar 26	Mexico	Mar 1
Charleston	Mar 27	Tampico	Mar 8
Cincinnati	Mar 29	Vera Cruz	Feb 21
Louisville	Mar 26	Honduras	Mar 29
Havana	Mar 19	Galveston	Mar 22

MONEY MARKET

Consolidated	1[illegible]/217	⅞ cent discount.
Illinois	94/[illegible]	do
Improvements	76/[illegible]	do
Michigan	76/71	do
Exchange	50/[illegible]	do
Arkansas	50/[illegible]	do
United States Treasury Notes		
$1,000 bills		
$500 bills	}	none in market.
$50 and $100 bills		
Kentucky	101/[illegible]	do discount.
Tennessee	1[illegible]/[illegible]	do do.
First Municipality	par.	
Second Municipality	par.	
Third Municipality	6/[illegible]	do do.
Alabama	6/71	do do.
Ohio	5/[illegible]	do do.
Illinois	1/[illegible]	do do.
Indiana	1/[illegible]	could not be a dollar.
Texas, Treasury Note	17/[illegible]	do do do.
Do. Bonds	[illegible]	

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT.
April 1, 1845.

No change of any importance has taken place in the market during the past few days. The Cotton market has lost its previous buoyancy, but prices are still sustained. Particulars of the business will be found noted at foot.

The weather since our last has been clear and pleasant.

COTTON—Arrived since the 26th ultimo, of Louisiana and Mississippi 9,340 bales, Tennessee and North Alabama 2,197, Arkansas 218, Mobile 68, Texas 114, Ark. 97—total 12,034 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 17,487 bales, Glasgow 3,112, Havre 4,000, Trieste 1,870, Antwerp 1,197, Havana 600, New York 1,813, Boston 500, Philadelphia 2,[illegible]—total 32,739 bales. Deduction as seen at foot 20,[illegible] bales, and leaving on hand middling of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 147,918 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1844, Sept. 1, stock on hand	18,102
Received last three days	91,479
previously	768,[illegible]
	77[illegible],238
Cleared last three days	13,736
previously	609,[illegible]
	623,421
Stock	147,918

We stated in our report of Friday night last that the Cotton market had been in a very excited state on that and the day preceding, prices having advanced ¼ cent on the strength of the steamer's accounts. The demand was then very continuel active, and the sales reached 3 to 400 bales a full price. Since yesterday, however, the enquiry has fallen off and the market presents an exceedingly languid appearance, holders being greatly disposed to sell, whilst buyers are unwilling to operate unless at ¼ concession on previous rates. The transactions at the past two day do not amount to 4,000 bales, and the market closes with a languid feeling and a decided tendency to prices.

The accounts received over mail has announced to 12,500 bales, which we notice as follows: 201 bales Louisiana and Mississippi at 5c.—1000 at —;—50 at 8¾.—28 at 6c.—200 at 6¾.—100 at 6¾.—120 at 6¾.—91 at 6¾.—173 at 7c.—173 at 6¾.—141 at 6¾.—41 at 6¾.—243 at 6¾.—159 at 6¾.—66 at 6¾.—143 at 6¾.—206 at 6¾.—94 at 6¾.—100 at 6¾.—42 at 6¾.—312 at 7¼.—41 at 7c.—298 at 6¾.—50 at 6¾.—200 at 6¾.—6 at 6¾.—and 30 at 6¾ cents ⅌ lb.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.		TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA.	
Fair	4½ d	Fine and Inferior.	
G. d. to Good Ord.	5½ d	Fair	
Good	6 d	Middling Fine	
Good Middling	6½ d	Good Middling	
Middling Fair	7 d	Middling Fair	
Good Fair	7½ d	Fair	
Fine to Fine Fair	8 d	Good Fair and Fine	

TOBACCO—The Tobacco market has not displayed much activity during the past few days, but the demand is of a regular character and prices are well sustained, although the leaf purchasers are somewhat reluctant to operate at present rates. The sales of the week have not amounted to a hogshead. We quote tobacco thus:—Common 1[illegible] Fair 3[illegible]c, fine 4[illegible]c; Choice and Selection 4[illegible]; Segar leaf [illegible] cents ⅌ lb.

Arrived since the 26th ultimo, 512 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Bremen 208 hhds, New York 27, Boston 40, Philadelphia 5, Pensacola 10, Texas 1[illegible]—total 2[illegible] hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1844, Sept. 1, stock on hand	4,000
Received last three days	[illegible]
previously	[illegible]
	37,[illegible]
Cleared last three days	[illegible]
previously	17,942
	17,796
Stock	19,[illegible]

SUGAR.—We left the Sugar market at our report of Friday last in a dull, but not rather a more lenate business doing. A similar feeling prevailed on Saturday, but since yesterday the demand has improved and holders have to meet it somewhat. Stated prices are a shade higher. We quote Inferior 3c; Common and Ordinary 3¾@4c; fair 4c; good Fair 4¼c; Prime and strictly choice 4¾@5 cents ⅌ lb. We have no change of any importance to report.

HAVANA SUGARS.—There is a good demand for Box Sugars, but the market is getting rather bare and the stocks are now limited. We quote Brown at 6¾@6¾c. Yellow 7¼@7½c. White 8¼@8½ cents ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—There has been a steady demand for Molasses since our last, and prices have been firm at 2½@3 cents per gallon for cask and cypress barrels. There is nothing offering on Plantation.

FLOUR—The Flour market has remained in a very dull state during the past few days, with a nicely easy demand for super. Small sales of this quality have been made at $4 for good to fine brands, and we have heard of a few sales at $4 for inferior quality. Common brands of Illinois and Missouri are offered at $4 ⅌ barrel. St Louis $4 [illegible] for favorite brands.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—All descriptions of Provisions have been in good demand since our last, and prices are firm. Pork continues to come forward in large quantities, and we have to quote it now at $12 [illegible] ⅌ barrel. Mess Pork $[illegible] ⅌ barrel. The market for Pure remains nominally at $[illegible] ⅌ barrel. In Bacon there is a good demand for Shoulders, and we quote Mess Pork $[illegible] ⅌ barrel. The market for Lard is firm at 6¾@7 cents ⅌ lb.—the latter for prime. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders have been made at 4¾ cents; Bacon is tendency to improve, owing to the high arrivals. Sides are selling at 6¾ cents. Pork, the last sale we have to report was at 6¾ cents. Ham—Sales of Hams have been made at 7¾ cents. Hams 6¾. Canvassed do and entire cured do sold cents ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—The demand for Whiskey has been limited. We quote Rectified at 19 cents ⅌ gallon, and Common at [illegible] cents.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market since our last has been quiet without any change in prices. We quote Kentucky Bagging at [illegible] cents ⅌ yard, cash, and [illegible] months. Rope [illegible] cents ⅌ lb. [illegible]

SALT—We notice a cargo sale of 8,700 sacks Liverpool, 200 sacks and 170 coarse at 80c per sack, and another cargo, half and half fine and coarse, at 90 cents ⅌ sack. The market is dull. Small sales are made at 90@95 cents for coarse, and $1 [illegible] ⅌ sack for fine.

COFFEE—There is good demand for Rio Coffee, and prices are very firm. Most of the sales are a 5¾ cents. We hear of a few sales of Havana at 7¼@7½ cents. Java is dull at 8¼@8½ cents ⅌ lb.

RICE—We quote from $2 37½@2 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs, with moderate sales.

EXCHANGE—Since the recent heavy operations in Cotton, large quantities of Sterling Exchange have been offered on the open market, which has had the effect of materially lowering the rates, and we now quote sight drafts at par to ¼ per cent premium. A considerable amount was done yesterday as low as 6¾ per cent premium. Prime bankers' sight drafts are in limited supply at 8¼@8¾ cents ⅌ lb. Sterling bills are down to [illegible] per cent discount, and New York sight drafts at [illegible] per cent discount, and Checks ¾ per cent.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling—[illegible]	7½@8¾ ⅌ ct. prem.
New York, [illegible]	3 [illegible] ⅌ ct. dis.
do 10 days sight	80@90 ⅌ ct. "
do 10 days sight	100@[illegible] ⅌ ct. "
do sight Checks	3 ⅌ ct. dis.
Philadelphia, 60 days	9@9½ ⅌ ct. dis.
do sight	9@9½ ⅌ ct. dis.
Boston, 60 days	9@9½ ⅌ ct. dis.

FREIGHTS.—Several British ships have been taken off since our last at 3d for Liverpool, and we hear of other engagements in American vessels at the same rate