# The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 106: VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1845. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4846



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 insertion 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 insertion, 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 the 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, one assist, and three changes per week.
ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, 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. DUPERON,
*DOCTOR DENTIST,*
No. 286 Bourbon street,
between St. Philip 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 18 Magazine street.

L. BINOCHE, being about removing, informs the Ladies of New Orleans, that he will sell his stock of goods at Very Low Prices.

WALPOLE—During my absence Mr. J. N. PEPIN, Attorney at Law, will attend to my business.
LB. DUVIGNEAUD.

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.,
*Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,*
No. 93 Chartres street, New Orleans.
Particular attention given to shell and package sales.
Liberal advances will be made upon all goods deposited for sale.

TWEEDS, BOGUE & CO., No. 30 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses, &c. consigned to Benjamin H Field, Esq. New York, or to M Field Fowler, Esq. Boston. 3d

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
*Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,*
No. 81 Canal street, New Orleans.

MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our legally authorized Agent and Attorney in fact, during our temporary absence.
NORCROSS & FURDICK.

ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on all descriptions of sugar, molasses, &c. consigned to our friends in Cincinnati.
REYNAUD & FALLON, 18 Bienville st.

FOSDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 66 Campstre St.

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.,
*Commission and Forwarding Merchants,*
No. 92 Tchoupit. ulas street.

OWNERS of property within the limits of the Corporation are informed that the collection of Taxes on said property will commence early in the month of May next.
J. PIJOU, Jr. City Treasurer. m12—1m

LOUISIANA LEGION.
HEAD QUARTERS.
New Orleans, January 29, 1845.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.
An election will be held on the first Saturday in May next, at the usual places of the purpose of electing a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General E Rosser.
The polls will be opened from 10 to 12 o'clock, A M, at the places as designated in each Brigade, viz.
6th Brigade .....at.....Vermilionville.
11th do .....at.....Donaldsonville.
8th do .....at.....Natchitoches.
9th do .....at.....Mer-ou.
10th do .....at.....Vidalia.
By order of the Commander in Chief.
J. A ARKANT, Adj and Insp General.
m10—1d (c) May.

REMOVAL—J S DE PALOU, Professor of Modern Languages, has removed from 44 Exchange place, where he continues his classes in the instruction of the French and Spanish Language.
He especially recommends to those who wish to study methodically the Modern Languages, that his method possess all the advantages requisite to bring a pupil up to the philosophy of the language, and enable him to speak, read and write fluently and elegantly, with ease and speed. The pupil must be much improved in a few months, and years is reduced to an easy pastime of a few months or hours.
Young gentlemen wishing to join evening classes are requested to enter their names in the Subscription at the present month, at No 44 Exchange Place, up stairs, office No 5, opened from Fulton's in the morning until 3 P M and from 6 o'clock in the evening until 9 P M. m8 1t

LOSS OF CERTIFICATES.
WHEREAS the following Certificates of Shares in the Lecompte Cotton Press Company, in the name of J. C. de St. Romes, viz.
No 101, dated 22 Feb ary, 1832 for 5 shares, upon which 2 dividends have had delivered out;
No 208, dated 16 March, 1833, for five shares, upon which two dividends and fifty dollars have been paid;
Have been lost or mislaid, I hereby admonish all persons interested therein to show cause within six weeks from this date why my certificate 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 St Tammany, hereby acts, that all persons, whether residents or non-residents, who have such taxes to pay, that said Taxes will become due on the first day of May next, and that he will be at the office to keep at the Parish Court House, City of Lafayette, and in open from 8 o'clock, A M, to 4 o'clock, P M.
J. LIVAUDAIS, Collector.
Parish of Jefferson, March 19th, 1845. m19—3w.3w

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.—Just received per ship Ashland, a prime assortment 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' and misses' do do do do;
Children's kid and morocco Brogans and Ankle Ties;
Ladies fine kid and morocco Slippers and ties;
Misses and children's do do do do;
Men's fine calf, kip and cowhide legged Boots;
Women's seal and calf pegged Brogans;
Misses and children's do do do do;
Men's and boys' coarse russet Brogans.

Men's fine satin, cassimere, silk and Russia Hats;
Do drab and real case mere and plain Hats;
Do and boys' fine and common Leghorn Hats;
Wool Hats—black, drab, brown and white;
Commonhey Hats, double brim, fine and common.
Fine Ink Stands, Ink and Ink powders, constantly for sale by
FROST & Co, 13 Magazine.

NOTICE.
The undersigned has for sale at the lowest reduced prices, in his Grocery Store, No 8 Chartres street, a very rich and choice collection of moss roses, Flemish pinks, camelias, azaleas, Chinese primroses, and a great variety of other greenhouse plants and exotics. He has nearly one hundred more beautiful new roses. Orders promptly executed and sent gratis to the rose house.
JOHN M BACH.

REMOVAL.
PEET & MORTON,
*No. 25 Magazine Street.*
Are receiving per ships Hargrave, Auburn and Oswego, a large assortment of British fancy prints, entirely new styles, black cambrics, a full and complete assortment of cotton diaphanes, printed lawns, fresh linen shirtings and sheetings, with a very large assortment of fresh spring goods, which will be sold low for cash.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—300 baskets of the Shell brand, vintage of 1840, for sale by
AUGT MOLIER, 90 St Louis

BIG TAGN—100 tons earthenware Scotch Pig Iron, on ship board and for sale by
J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp.

CHAMPAGNE—50 baskets Nanonin's brand, at reduced prices, to close a consignment, for sale by
EUG ROCHREAU, 17 and 19 St Louis

COLOGNE—6 cases cologne of Jean Marie's Farina, manufacture, a direct importation, for sale by
J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

OLIVE OIL—80 barrels and 90 baskets superior quality, for sale by
EUG. ROCHREAU & Co.
17 and 19 St Louis

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

EXCHANGE—On Boston, in a sum of $500, $1,000, for
MEREL, BEYLLE & Co,
Tchoupitoulas street.

NAILS—Assorted cut nails for sale by
J W STANTON & Co,
corner of Magazine and Lafayette

SHEETINGS—8 cases 4-4 bleached Cincopee sheetings; 3 cases 4-4 brown Pepperemulls do, for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 29 Old Levee.

PRINTS—12 cases blue indian calicoes, prints, 4 to light do. for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 29 Old Levee.

BRANDY—80 proof Castillon brandy in hall and quarter pipes, suitable for retail trade, for sale by
EDOUARD LARRONDE, 58 St Louis

FINE WINES—10 cases, fresh casks and cases, assorted white in bottles, for sale by
EDOUARD LARRONDE, 58 St Louis

BAGGING ROPE—30 pieces bagging and 20 coils Rope, Kentucky, will be sold low to close consignment by
SMITH BRYAN, 29 Commercial

COFFEE—500 bags choice green Havana coffee, 100 do fine coffee, for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 29 Old Levee

BLEACHED SHEETINGS—20 cases 4-4 bleached Cotton Twilight sheetings, landing from ship Francis, for sale
WM FROST & Co, 29 Old Levee

JAVA COFFEE—On Government Java coffee in store, for sale by
J W STANTON & Co,
corner Magazine Lafayette

SPERM CANDLES, No. 1 and 2, Superior Candles, well assorted, 19,000 cannon Shot, Sperm Oil, for sale by
W F VREDENBURGH & Co. 30 Old Levee

BAGGING, HOPE AND TWINE, of Kentucky brands and superior quality, 16 cases and for sale by
MEREL, BEYLLE & BUCHANAN & Co.

WINE—Now landing from the Louisiana, Bordeaux, red and white Wine, in cases, for sale low
S TALMON, 78 and 80 St. Louis street.

WHISKEY—100 barrels certified, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
92 Tchoupitoulas

SEGARS, KEG—6 bales Indian Segar keg, for sale by
S TALMON, for sale by
S TALMON, 78 and 80 St. Louis street.

SHEETINGS—11 cases 7-8 Cross Falls shirtings, landing from ship Victor, for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 29 Old Levee.

MATTING—100 rolls 6-4 Venetian Matting, 12 cases 4-4 do, landing from ship Victor, for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 29 Old Levee

SOAP—200 boxes Boston No 1 soap, landing from ship Victor, and for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 29 Old Levee

WHISKEY—100 bbls recti fied, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,



# NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

## Official Journal of the State.

*NEW-ORLEANS,*
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1845.


WAR.—Passing through a deep wild wood, we once encountered a man in quest of a bear's den, for the purpose of robbing old brisp of her cubs. We asked him what he had done with his weapons. Poh! said the unarmed Nimrod, let me once fasten my eyes on the old beast, and she'll not be able to stir. So on he went, but before he had reached the den he met the old bear and her cubs. He tried the potency of his eye, and the most defying look he could put on, it was "no go!"—and then tried the strength of his arms—in climbing with desperate haste a sapling. Brum-then took her turn in looking, and held him in the tree top all through that day and night, till at last he was relieved by a company of wood choppers. He descended from his uneasy roost fully resolved, the next time he went cub-hunting, to take some weapon with him that would have more power over the rage of a wild beast than he could exert with his eye.

The bravado of this unarmed Nimrod was not more ridiculous than our menace of hostilities with England in our present condition. She can command a hundred armed steamers with which to sweep our coast, while we have but three, and only one of these in service.—What the fate of this one would be in such an event is easily imagined: unless the tempest of her own storm blew her ashigh on land as a storm cast one of our gun boats in the last war:

"In a corn-field, high and dry,
There lay gun-boat number one,
Wiggle, wiggle, went her tail,
And pop—pop went her gun."

Before we talk of fighting, we had better get some weapons; before we talk of sweeping the seas, let us get more than one little steamer afloat. It is easy to conjure oceans and continents with the pop-guns of our dreams, but to do it with forty-four pounders is a far different matter. So long as Congress maintains a disposition only to cut down the Navy, their talk of a war with England is about as sensible as the man's despondence on the power of his eye over the bear. We may be, it is true, be too into a tree-top, but we shall be put into a situation little less humiliating.

There is an infinite deal of good sense in the above article from the Philadelphia *North American*. We are a little disposed as the most pugnacious of our countrymen, to tolerate the bullying of Great Britain or to suffer her to engulph Oregon in her capacious and insatiate maw, even as she has swallowed up three-fourths of Hindostan, part of China and portions of the earth's surface in every continent; but we do think that the fire-eaters of the Locofoco press, who are so hot for war, and manifest so decided a proclivity to abusing as British whigs, every journal which appears inclined if consistent with honor, to counsel peace, should at least intimate to their partisans in Congress the necessity of paying some little attention to the Navy—that right arm of our national defence. If war must come let us at all events be prepared to meet it. There is no possibility, even though Locofocoism is capable of wonderful achievements, of blowing up British armed steamers with belligerent articles from the *Globe* and *Enquirer*, of silencing the thunder of Paixhan guns by the "windy aspiration of forced breath" expelled from the brazen lungs of such Locofoco roarers as Andrew Kennedy and Dr. Duncan.

We are perfectly aware that it is highly unpopular to venture the smallest hint of our being unable at the present juncture, to "wallop all creation;" but at the risk of being taunted as an advocate of England—a "British whig," we will hazard the opinion that it would not be inconsistent with the sternest heroism and the most consumate chivalry, to make some adequate preparation for an encounter with the great English mastiff. His fangs are numerous and sharp, and though we are his equal, if not superior in pluck, he has confessedly the advantage in those means of annoyance and molestation which he is careful constantly to carry about him.

SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Our thanks are due the editors of this able periodical for the April number. It is one of more than usual interest, and exhibits ability of a high order. The leading article on the Auto-Roman Races of Italy, by G. F. Holmes, Esqr. is a scholar-like and critical production, and contains a subject dear to the archeologist and Historian.—Besides this, we have a beautiful criticism from the pen of Mrs. Ellet on the poems of Elizabeth B. Barrett; a review of Horne's Spirit of the Age, by Wm. G. Simms; an article on Religion in America, written by the Rev. Dr. Lipscomb, in a style of uniform dignity, purity and beauty; a very long and very profound disquisition on the unity of the races, by Dr. Curtis of N. C., a most elaborate and closely reasoned article; an examination, by Mr Magrath, of the question of the Judicial tenure; a review of Mr. Hoar's mission and its consequences, by the Editor; and an interesting retrospect of the political annals of South Carolina.

☞ We publish to day a communication from a highly respectable correspondent, on the subject of the powers of the Convention. While we agree with the writer, in reprobating the action of that body in regard to the location of the seat of Government, we need scarcely inform the habitual readers of the *Bee*, that we differ from him *to to cale* in his opinions of the limited powers of the Convention. So much, however, has been already said by the press on this mooted point, that we have no disposition to renew the controversy.

☞ We are requested to call attention to an advertisement in our columns concerning the Committee appointed at a meeting of the Congregation of St. Patrick's Church, to solicit subscriptions, this evening at the Church.

TORNADO IN CADDO.—On the 21st ult. says the Caddo *Gazette*, the parishes of Caddo and De Soto were visited by the most destructive tornado, accompanied with hail and rain, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant." On many plantations the crops of corn and cotton were destroyed, the fences blown down, and the timber prostrated in every direction. In some cases the entire crop will be replanted, and much time necessary to clear the fields. The hail fell as large as partridge eggs, and according to the representation of one of our citizens who was in the parish of De Soto at the time, was six inches deep. The following extract of a letter which we received by the South Western will give some idea of its dreadful effects on the river below this place:

70 miles below Shreveport, }
23d April, 1845. }

DEAR BATTLE:—We have been near four and twenty hours in the rail,—Western, Mold and Bore d'Arc. We possibly may get through this evening. A tornado passed through this place on Sunday, about twelve and twenty minutes after one, and has left a wide track behind it. Nothing seemed to withstand its fury. Houses, trees, fences, and its destructiveness can only be equalled by the Natchez Tornado. The hail has cut left a vestige of cotton or corn, the timber is levelled with the ground, and the river is filled with fallen timber. Indeed a fair description of the devastation could hardly be given.

INCENDIARY.—On Saturday night last between 12 and 1 o'clock, some villain attempted to fire the Hotel of Mr. Van Bibber. One of our citizens, who has a store near the Hotel, and on the same side of the street, came out at the hour before mentioned, and was surprised at a brilliant light thrown upon the awning in front of the Hotel. He hastened to investigate the cause, and found that the lower part of the house was on fire. He gave the alarm, and by the most active exertions of Mr. Van Bibber and others who were aroused by the cry of fire, the flames were extinguished. The wind was blowing a perfect hurricane, and five minutes more would have seen the town of Shreveport enveloped in flames. On examination the place at which the attempt was made to set fire to the building, a torch of very rich pine, some shavings and several matches were discovered. The scoundrel had entered the garden at the north east end of the Hotel, and applied his torch to the pickets in front of the building. This attempt has caused a vast deal of excitement and apprehension among our citizens; and it is quite reasonable that it should—for never was an equal amount of destructible property, thrown together in so unprotected a condition. It is impossible to conjecture the motive which prompted this cold-blooded villain, for if he reflected a moment, he must inevitably perceive that the destruction of one building in the business portion of the town of Shreveport by fire, would reduce the whole to ashes. The discovery of this fire was purely accidental, and would seem to be providential; for, five minutes before that time a citizen passed the spot, and there was no appearance to him of neither fire or incendiary. The fact is, something is needed to be done for the better security of our lives and property against the ravages of the fearful and devouring element.

INDIANA.—Roger Martin, of Washington county, is the whig candidate for Congress in the second district, (Jefferson, Clarke, &c.) now represented by Thomas J. Henly, loco. It gave Polk 556 majority last fall, but the whigs can carry it if they will.

THE GREAT GAS WELL.—The workmen at the famous gas well, at Kenhawa, have succeeded in stopping off about three-fourths of the gas, and they will in a few days have it tubed and ready for making salt. It is said that this well can furnish gas sufficient to run 20 furnaces.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A bed and other room furniture, in a Boardinghouse, kept by Dennis Lynch, in Water street, Philadelphia, took fire on the 29th ult., by which accident two small children, one three and the other four years old, were burnt to death. The building sustained no serious injury.

☞ An American, by the extraordinary name of *Smith*, a close imitator of Russell, the vocalist, is singing in London in the same imitative style. Punch gives him and Russell a sharp hit. He says—

"Mr. Henry Russell comes from America with a few songs about a ship on fire, and a storm, when a Mr. Something Smith sets up—also from America—and brings into the market an opposition Ship on Fire, and an opposition Mariner. It is hard to tell which is the legitimate ship on fire—either, by-the-by, will ignite the Thames—and, as to saying which of the two gentlemen is the old original maniac, we must decline giving an opinion, though we admit the pretensions of both gentlemen."

(COMMUNICATED.)
THE CONVENTION.

The seventy-seven delegates to the Convention have been long at work to frame a novel Constitution for the good people of Louisiana, their sovereign. Their reporters have been during the same long period of time, busily engaged in laying faithfully before the public the *able, masterly and sovereign speeches* almost daily delivered on the floor of the Convention; every one is thereby thoroughly conversant with the reasons and motives which it has pleased the delegates to assign in support of a well determined plan, to make radical changes in a Constitution framed by the best men taken from among the people, adopted and approved of by Congress and under the influence of which the people have prospered since 1812.

These seventy-seven delegates should have known are this, that they are not the only honest, the only learned, the only wise and the only independent men to be found among the people, to attend to public affairs, and that there are many hundred of seventy-seven others, who, besides themselves, are equally honest, equally learned, equally wise and equally independent as the delegates can boast themselves of being, who are ready and willing at all times, when called upon, to represent the people in the General Assembly of the State. It is therefore with a degree of no little indignation that the people have heard their delegates express the opinion, that unless the seat of government should be removed to a distance of no less than sixty miles from the capital of the State, the Representatives and Senators to be chosen by the people could not discharge their duties as faithfully to their constituents as they, the delegates, now do it. Hence it must be concluded that the people are considered incapable of making a good choice; that the only good men from among them are to be found among the delegates and no where else. Is it not indeed revolting to decency and modesty to hear such an opinion expressed by public servants taken fresh from the people, after having been chosen in the same manner and proportion, at the same time and places that Representatives and Senators are. Who has given to these seventy-seven men the right of pronouncing themselves so much the superior of their fellow citizens that their equals are no where to be found? Who has given them the right to say that the best choice the people will ever make of seventy-seven public servants has been made in the delegates, and that for the present and coming centuries the same thing cannot be done over. Do they forget that the election of the delegates was held at a time when the people were blinded by party spirit, and that many sound citizens and demagogues have availed themselves of the peculiar moment for their promotion to power in order to grasp at the paramount law of the land and reduce it to atoms? Want of modesty is certainly a great fault; but, this is the least. I find in the majority of the members of the Convention, there is in their language and acts a sovereign-like assertiveness and self-conceit which is in the more unbecoming as it is in the more obnoxious to a people capable of self-government. The delegates in the convention claim that they can, under the provisions of the seventh article of the Constitution, make such a change as they please, and that their will on this subject is to be viewed and obeyed by the people as the paramount law of the land! The above recited article fortunately recognizes sovereignty no where except in the people; and were it not for the means of self-government, I know not for the delegates would see in the said article what every one does see, that the members of the Legislature and Convention are alike in number, and differing from the same moral they must also be alike in point of moral, intellectual and physical qualifications; that the existence of the Convention is dependent on the will of the General Assembly, which alone can specify the alterations to be made to the Constitution; that the co-operation of the people is necessary to effect the change specified after a mature consideration of the matter during a series of years; and it is only when the General Assembly and the people are of a common accord on these topics, that the Convention can take action to revise, discuss and adopt the present the principles and provisions of the alterations specified to be made. The words "amending" and "alterations" used in the said article convey evidently the same idea, and the terms of the said article are synonimous; the word "changing" therein also used refer unquestionably to the same words "amend, and alter." Is it therefore credulity to suppose that the letter and spirit of the said seventh article of the Constitution of 1812, that the only act of sovereignty that the Convention may exercise is to change the Constitution by altering it or with the amendments specified, or to leave it unimpaired.

Had the framers of the Constitution of 1812 intended what is now contended by the delegates to the Convention, viz: That a Constitution can be forced upon the people, when the articles that compose it have undergone the formalities of a Legislative enactment before it is submitted to a popular vote, chosen by the people in the same manner, at the same time and places as are to be chosen the Representatives and the Senators of the people, would they not have conferred these powers on the General Assembly, composed of such all ready selected men and given them the authority to amend and alter the Constitution at their annual sessions, when laws can be amended and changed whenever experience points out the necessity of so doing.—The proceedings had before the Legislature and the people were published in 1841, in pursuance of the 3rd article of the Constitution of 1812, show conclusively that the course now pursued by the delegates was not the course which the framers of the Constitution intended should be pursued—they wanted the Constitution of 1812 to stand as a paramount law beyond the reach of the delegates as long as the Legislature, consulting with the people, should not, after a mature consideration of the matter, have arrived at the conclusion that the Constitution should be amended in certain principles and provisions which they specified in the act—the call into action of the Convention is to take these principles and provisions into special consideration, with a view to adopt or reject them. The framers of the Constitution evidently did not wish changes made to their Constitution, until many years after the proposition to amend should have passed the Legislature and the people had had time to consider of it, it was not to give several elections for Representatives; would it not indeed be strange were the delegates to give as the pretext for the call of the Convention, that such and such would have adopted without any other formality than that which preceded the adoption of a resolution to allow them to meet and reduce it to atoms! Would the delegates to the Convention are possessed of a sovereign power to annihilate the old and give a new Constitution to the people who are bound in submission to accept and obey it, if the delegates are possessed of no sovereignty other authority than to adopt in whole or in part the amendment proposed by the General Assembly, which the people have approved, or to reject them.

If the delegates are desirous that their constituents, and consequently the people their sovereign, should forgive them for the $80,000 which they have already squandered away, they should renounce that title of sovereign which they have assumed for themselves, in putting thereby a force upon the people, fully capable of self-government. They should confine their labors to the amendments specified in the law approved of by the people to adopt or reject—if they transcend these limits they will not reach them a lesson of life that it is good will to submit their labors to their approval, or the Supreme Court of the United States will not hesitate to let them know that the Constitution of 1812 is a *component part of an act of Congress*, and that it cannot be altered, amended or changed without the previous consent of the respective will of the Legislative body and the people.
J. B.

☞ Biscevalli's anti-Acrid Mixture is sold at Ivy Foyde's, and at Hyde's, two universal reliefs, and the fortunes by restoring them to health and society. And at the same place is the celebrated Bernard's Cakes, Beneath the same place is the celebrated Bernard's Cakes, Beneath the fashion of the bowels, having a pleasant and opposite effect to quiet pain and flatulency. A so, Green's Tonic Ale and Porter, which is warranted to cure or the money refunded, this is also recommended as a sure preventative of Yellow Fever: in all unaccomated persons.
m10

☞ NOTICE—The committee appointed at the meeting of the Congregation of St. Patrick's Church, held on the 7th inst, to solicit subscriptions, will please meet this evening, at the Church, at 6 o'clock
m10

☞ List of letters lying at the office of the British Consulate, Wilkinson street, for the month of April, viz: Jacob Jones, Thomas Mulvey, Jr., Saverio Cassar, Ben Jose Benson, Madam Celina Dessenaz. m9 3t

☞ The Captain nor the Consignees of the French ship PARIS, Gaitano, will not be responsible for the debts contracted by the crew of said ship.
RICHARD, EIMER & Co. 24 Bienville st

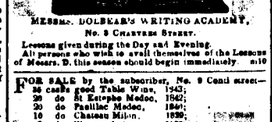
☞ NOTICE—During my absence from this city, Messrs H. Galy and P. M. Nies have my procuration, passed before Louis T. Caire, notary public, dated this 6th ult.
PIERRE FOUTZ
New Orleans, May 24, 1845.

WANTED to buy, a first rate washer woman, apply at the office of the Bee.

WANTED—An Usher, in school in this city. Apply at A MOREL, Bookseller, Royal street
m10 3t

WAS left on Friday, 9 h May, about 4 o'clock P M, on the Public Levee, between the Custom House and St Anne streets, a green morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a silver pencil, two passports and some letters, one addressed to Mr Bonny, captain of ship Vesta.
This pocket book belongs to Jules Leblond, a young man just arrived from France on the ship Queen Victoria.
The person who may have found it is requested to return the same at No 106 St Anne street, where he will be suitably rewarded. m10—3t


PENMANSHIP!



MESSRS. DOLBEAR'S WRITING ACADEMY,
No. 8 CHARTRES STREET.
Lessons given during the Day and Evening.
All persons who wish to avail themselves of the Lessons of Messrs. D. this season should begin immediately. m10


## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ECLIPSE COURSE CARROLLTON.
Report of Elworth's performance during the last twenty four hours, viz: from 20 minutes past 6 o'clock P. M. the 8th, until 20 minutes past 6 o'clock P. M., the 9th May, 1845.

| TIME OF STARTING. | TIME MADE. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|
| Min. H. | Min. Sec. | |
| 27 20 | 1 50 | |
| 28 9 | 1 49 | |
| 29 8 | 1 50 | |
| 30 8 | 1 50 | Check cost and very Pleasant. |
| 31 8 | 1 50 | |
| 32 10 | 1 50 | |
| 33 12 | 1 50 | |
| 34 12 | 1 47 | |
| 35 12 | 1 51 | Very hard to make it night. |
| 36 4 | 1 50 | |
| 37 4 | 1 50 | |
| 38 6 | 1 50 | |
| 39 6 | 1 50 | |
| 40 10 | 1 50 | Pains in the limbs continue. |
| 41 10 | 1 50 | |
| 42 10 | 1 50 | |
| 43 10 | 1 50 | |
| 44 12 | 1 50 | |
| 45 12 | 1 50 | |
| 46 12 | 1 50 | |
| 47 12 | 1 50 | |
| 48 4 | 1 50 | |
| 49 4 | 1 50 | |
| 50 4 | 1 50 | |

Time of walking 50 miles ..... 8:00:43.
Computed 250 miles at 10 min. 24s. point 4 o'clock. P. M.

☞ John Ferrand was sent before the Criminal Court by Recorder Genois yesterday, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at the corner of Marais and Customhouse streets.

☞ Mary Ann Allen, arrested on Thursday on a charge of stealing $8 from a man who was in her company, was yesterday committed by Recorder Genois for trial.

☞ Wm. Beckett, f. m. c., who was arrested by Capt. Youmes on Saturday last for having some goods in his possession which were stolen from Mr. Richard's store, corner of Customhouse and Chartres streets, has been fully committed by Recorder Genois for trial, on a charge of having in his possession stolen goods, knowing the same to be stolen, and also on the charge of harboring a runaway slave belonging to Mr Laneuville. Joe, the slave of Captain Hart, who was arrested on suspicion of having committed the burglary at Mr. Richard's store has been sent before the Criminal Court for trial on the charge of stealing.—We understand that there was evidence to implicate Jim Max alias Kelly, who was arrested at the same time, but being well known as a dangerous and suspicious character, will be taken care of for a while.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of capitalists and others wishing to make an investment in Real Estate to a valuable property, to be sold THIS DAY, by J. A Baird & Co. and R. E. Byles, by order of the Court of the Second Municipality. This property is most eligibly situated either for stores or private dwellings, and the terms very accommodating, being a credit of from 1 to 10 years. For further description of the property, see advertisement.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—We learn, says the Louisville *Journal*, of the 30th, that the *McIntyre* was capsized and sunk in agale, a few days since, at Marietta. The boat was owned by Mr Bishop of Zanesville. No lives lost.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Another unsuccessful trial for the election of a Representative in Congress for the Ninth District of Massachusetts was made on Monday, the 28th ult. There were four candidates, and the relative position of parties is about the same as at the last trial. The vote was a small one, the farmers not being willing to leave their labor in the busy season of the year.

ANTI-RENTISM in New York is still fruitful in outrage and violence. In Cattaraugus County the Sheriffs find it impossible to execute the regular process of law without the intervention of an armed force. That officer narrowly escaped tarring and feather rig while engaged in executing a writ of possession against one Jacob Learn, a ringleader of the Anti-Renters. The house of Learn was fortified and guarded by a body of one hundred insurgents.

FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—We learn from Capt. Doane, of brig Globe, which left Tahiti, Dec. 20th, that the islands still remained in possession of the French authorities. Mr. Pritchard, the British Consul General had arrived several weeks previously. The arrival of a French frigate from Valparai so, was daily expected with despatches from the French Government. Although the accounts of the arrangement between the British and French Governments had reached Tahiti, it was not the general belief that the French intended to restore Queen Pomare to her rightful authority.—*Boston Advertiser.*

☞ The trial of the Anti Renters at Delhi too place last week. The grand jury, in consequence of there being some ten or twelve dozen-renters on it, found only one bill against Silas Tompkins, Ezekiel C. Kelly, Chas. Knapp, and Anson R. Burrill, who were taken in disguise at Roxbury. A separate trial was granted them, and on Friday a verdict of guilty found against Silas Tompkins, Constable and Collector of the town of Middleton, who was taken in Roxbury by the posse.

A correspondent of the Evening Journal says—

"Delhi presents to a stranger a very singular appearance at this time. A small village, in among the mountains, almost converted into a camp. At this time the square in front of the Court House is covered with well drilled soldiers, armed with muskets and bayonets, ready to deal out severe justice to the Indians, should they be presumptuous enough to attack our jail.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A HEROIC DRAYMAN.—The Pittsburgh American mentions the case of JOSEPH ROBINSON, a drayman whose noble-hearted conduct during the rage of the late fire is deserving of special note and remembrance.—He had been laboriously engaged in removing goods from different warehouses, when he recollected that his own house on Rose street must be in danger, and he ran off to save it. Before reaching it he found some light for and placed on his drey, which he stopped in the Fourth street road, and drove a-wide all speed for Looking behind him, he found the cartons on one of hogs on fire. He immediately sprung on the drey without stopping, put out the fire with his hand, and other kegs had caught, which he put out in like manner, and succeeded in placing the powder safely on the drey, when he turned and found his own house burned down with all its contents and the accumulate of many years of labor and economy. The presence of mind, and self-sacrifice of the brave fire paraphernalia—Aetna Hose Company, and Hydraulic Engine—Fire Company, Fire Department, and Fire Wardens, lying in front of the Mansion House, Market st. Philadelphia, for sale by
EMERSON, TOURNE & Co.



LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | April 30 | London | April 2 |
| New York | May 1 | Liverpool | April 12 |
| Philadelphia | May 1 | Paris | April 26 |
| Washington | May 2 | Havre | May 1 |
| Baltimore | May 2 | Mexico | April 19 |
| Charleston | May 4 | Tampico | May 6 |
| Cincinnati | May 1 | Vera Cruz | April 26 |
| Louisville | May 1 | Houston | April 30 |
| Havana | May 3 | Galveston | April 21 |

MONEY MARKET.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Consolidated | 86@87 | ¼ cent discount. |
| Different | 84@86 | do. |
| Improvement | 69@70 | do. |
| Stock | 70@71 | do. |
| Exchange | 9@10 | do. 12 |
| Cash | 8@10 | do. 12 |
| United States Treasury Notes— | | |
| $1,000 bills | 1@17 | ¼ to market |
| $500 and $100 bills | 1@1 | do discount. |
| Kentucky | 1@1 | do do. |
| Tennessee | 1@1 | do do. |
| First Municipality | 1@— | |
| Second Municipality | par | |
| Third Municipality | 69@70 | 4s do. |
| Alabama | 69@71 | 4s do. |
| Ohio | par@— | 4s do. |
| Mississippi | 1@— | do. |
| Indiana | 1@— | do. |
| Texas Treasury Note | 10@11 | cents on a dollar. |
| Do Bonds | 17@19 | do do do. |


## COMMERCIAL.

*NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY NIGHT,*
May 9, 1845.

COTTON—Arrived since the 8th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 1,930 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama 956—together 2,875 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 5,772 bales; Triests 1,118; Havana 706; Boston 61—together 7,704 bales; making a reduction in stock of 4,829 bales; and having on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 136,114 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1844. Sept. 1, stock on hand | 13,109 | |
| Received last three days | 2,875 | |
| previously | 896,351 | |
| | | 912,335 |
| Cleared last three days | 7,704 | |
| previously | 768,517 | |
| | | 776,221 |
| Stock | 136,114 | |

Our last report left the Cotton market with a fair demand for the staple, which has been maintained since with much firmness. The sales of Wednesday amounted to 6,200 bales—holders meeting the demand freely, a slight concession on their part on Thursday morning induced very heavy purchases, and 20,000 bales changed hands, towards the close of the day sellers fully recovered their previous position, and the market closed with great firmness. To-day the demand has been well maintained, fully 7,000 having been disposed of at full rates. These large operations have relieved the market from the very heavy stocks which were pressing for sale in the early part of the week, and it closes with a buoyant feeling. We make no change in our quotations, inasmuch, however, that the outside figures are very rarely obtained.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION

| LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI. | | TENNESSEE AND N. ALA. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fair | 5 3/4 d | Fair | 5 1/2 d |
| Middling Fine | 5 1/2 d | Middling Fine | 5 1/4 d |
| Good Middling | 5 1/4 d | Good Middling | 5 1/4 d |
| Middling Fair | 5 1/4 d | Middling Fair | 5 1/4 d |
| Fair | 5 1/4 d | Fair | 5 1/4 d |
| Good Fair | 5 3/4 d | Good Fair | 5 3/4 d |
| Good & Fine | 6 1/2 d | | |

TOBACCO—There has been but a moderate business in Tobacco since our last notice of the market. The sales do not comprise more than 300 hhds, owing chiefly to the small stocks offering for sale. Prices are steadily supported.

SUGAR—The same inactivity which characterized the market during the last part of the week, still continues and prices are rather leading downward. Extreme quotations may now be given at 5@6 cents ⅌ lb. There is a large stock on the Levee, but it is held chiefly by speculators.

MOLASSES—A very limited business has been done in the article during the past three days, but we have no alteration to point to notice.

EXPORTS PRODUCE—The business in Western Produce continues on a very moderate scale, little being done in barrel Provisions, except for Plantation supplies. Prices continue without any alteration. In Lard there has been a very active movement, the market having been favorably influenced by the late advices from Liverpool. The transaction is confined to the bulk of about 17,000 kegs since our last, which have nearly swept the market. Price range from 3¾@4 cents ⅌ lb and for a strictly prime parcel a higher figure could be obtained.

WHISKEY continues in limited demand at 24 cents ⅌ gallon for Rectified; Common 23 cents.

BAGGING A