The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON. JOHN PARKINSON

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 81 Canal street,

ms6 New Orleans.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.—The preparation strongly recommends itself to the favor of the public from its positive medicinal virtues, and from its great success in the cure of Bilious affections and Febrile Diseases, to which the variable climate in a cur country is so subject. Prescribed in such cases it has been found universally to afford relief, and has gained much approbation among medical men, who most generally sanction its use among their patients. In a torpid stage of the liver its use, persevered in for a few days, has been found to aid in restoring the functions of that important organ. In dyspepsia it has given great satisfaction, by having in a short period allayed all the inflamatory symptoms—it has in numerous cases succeeded in effectually curing those afflicted. Of its success in cases of Gravel, Indigestion, Heartburn, Costiveness, and Headache, it has invariably proved in every instance a medicine of great utility.

Being one of the most delightful, as well as mildest purgatives, now before the public, it possesses all the medicinal virtues of the most approved Saline Aperient, with the advantage of being much more agreeable to the taste; it acts gently upon the system, it restores the digestive powers when lassitive, and creates a healthy and vigorous tone to the stomach, giving to the patient renewed health and strength. It strongly recommends itself to planters or persons going to sea, as its virtues being equally efficacious on sea or shore or in any climate, it may be used with greater facility than any other preparation.

Testimonials from gentlemen of high standing in their profession, hereto annexed, strongly guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commands it to the favorable notice of an intelligent Public.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM THOMAS BOYD, M. D.

"It affords me sincere pleasure to add my favorable commendation to your list of valuable testimonials of the character of Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. It is a very pleasant, delightful and cooling effervescing draught, and possesses medicinal properties highly valuable in their influence on the human system, so variable and irritable at its same moment agreeable, and its mode of use far easier and more convenient than any similar preparation I have ever known; whilst its action is, in truth, mild and effectual. Its happy combination renders it peculiarly fit to meet the wishes of the public."

(Signed) THOMAS BOYD, M. D.,
To Mr James Tarrant. No 201 Fourth street.
New York, Nov. 17, 1844.

FROM JOHN W. SCHMIDT, Jr., M. D.

"I have frequently used and prescribed Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, and know of no remedy so pleasant and efficacious where a mild laxative is required. It is equally applicable in cases of Sedentary Persons, and other mild laxatives. It also possesses anti-bowel properties which do not belong to the Seidlitz. It is also particularly adapted to pregnant women, and in Sea Sickness, when combined with a stimulant."

(Signed) J. W. SCHMIDT, Jr., M. D.
To Mr James Tarrant. No. 6 Warren street,
New York, Nov. 12, 1844.

FROM JAMES H ROGERS, M. D.

"Having made use of Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, I cheerfully give my testimonial in its favor. It has proved a most excellent family medicine. It is convenient and portable, mild and efficient in its action on the system, extremely pleasant and invigorating to the stomach, and is a delightful effervescent drink, resembling Soda Water to the taste, and imparting to the constitution all the benefits of the famed Seltzer of Germany. It is a valuable remedy in Dyspepsia, and in the derangements of the ordinary purgatives. To persons visiting or residing in warm climates, it will unquestionably prove a medicine of great utility."

(Signed) J. H. ROGERS, M. D.
New York, Nov. 14 1844. 76 Clinton Place, New York.

FROM EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D.,

Trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the City of New York, and Censor of State Medical Society of New York, and Member of Connecticut Medical Society

"I have used Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient as a mild and agreeable laxative, and as a superior to Seidlitz Powders. To persons living in warm climates, where a cooling purgative are so frequently required, it is invaluable."

(Signed) EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D.
To Mr James Tarrant. No. 638 Broadway
New York, Nov. 12, 1844.

FROM GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

Surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

"I have given your Effervescent Seltzer Aperient extensive and universal commendation, and am much pleased with its effects. From its mild and gentle operation on the bowels, it is admirably adapted to the treatment of dysentery, requiring its use with perfect safety. To residents of warm climates, persons visiting such countries, I would freely recommend it as a safe and efficacious purgative. As a family Medicine it meets my unhesitating approbation.

(Signed) GEO. WILKES, M. D.
To Mr James Tarrant. No. 26 Leight street
Dec. 9, 1844.

FROM M. PRICE MOORE, M. D.

"I have used your Effervescent Seltzer Aperient in certain cases, with very happy results. As a mild Aperient it has advantages over all other Aperients, particularly it is unattended by nausea or griping, and it acts in proportion to the strength of the patient. It can be made a pleasant drink and given in such doses as to obtain the object in view. As a Family medicine, I think very highly of it, and as such can be freely and daringly recommended."

(Signed) M. PRICE MOORE, M. D.
To Mr. James Tarrant. No. 69 Hudson street.
New York, Nov. 16, 1844.

FROM JAMES TRUDEAU, M. D.

"I have often prescribed your Effervescent Seltzer Aperient in this city, and have always been pleased with its operation. It is, in my opinion, a pleasant, safe, and mild laxative, calculated to please the most fastidious. To persons residing in warm climates, where a congested state of the Liver is a frequent cause of disease, it is a most valuable medicine."

(Signed) JAMES TRUDEAU, M. D.
To Mr James Tarrant. No. 209 Broadway.
New York, Nov. 19, 1844.

FROM THE HON. JOHN M'KEON.

Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the United States; late Member of the Legislatures of New York, and Member of Congress.

"I take great pleasure in recommending the Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, prepared by Mr. James Tarrant, of this city, to be exceedingly useful and valuable medicine."

(Signed) JOHN M'KEON.
New York, Nov. 16th, 1844.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by SICKLES & Co., Wholesale Druggists and Apothecaries, No. 40 Canal street, and 34 Magazine street, Agents for the Proprietor. 116

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Division L. L.
New Orleans, March 1st 1845.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.

1. An election will be held on Saturday, the 29th day of March, inst., for a Brigadier General to the Second Brigade First Division L. M. vice Brigadier Genera H. B. Trist, whose commission has expired.

2. The polls will be opened at Lo—ndesville, from 10 o'clock A. M to 4 o'clock P. M. under the superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel W W Pugh, of the 7th Regiment, and Lieut. and Colonel V Armant, commanding the 9th Battalion of Riflemen.

3. Should it happen that any regiment, battalion or separate corps within the brigade be not organized, the commanding officer will make the necessary orders for the election of company officers, who, when elected, shall be mustered by him for the election of field officers.

By order of Major Gen. Lewis, Major General commanding 1st military division of the State of La.

STE. COLOMBE DAVIS,
Aid-de-Camp

HEAD QUARTERS
New Orleans, January 28, 1845

GENERAL ORDER, No 11.

An election will be held on the first Saturday in May next, to fill a Division Inspector for the purpose of electing a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General E Boemer.

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

4th Brigade ..... at ..... Vermillionville
24th do ..... at ..... Alexandria.
5th do ..... at ..... Opelousas Attackapas.
6th do ..... at ..... Monroe.
7th do ..... at ..... Vidalia.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

ms 26 m J A ARMANT, Adj and Insp General

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE.

IN the establishment of this Institution, an attempt has been made to form a Northern College adapted to a Southern population. We will briefly state what means we have at our disposal, and in what manner we intend to employ them.

Situated within a short distance of the South Western Metropolis, on a spot entirely exempt from all epidemic diseases, and offering the convenience of a steamboat daily to and from the city of New Orleans, we believe the location of the College to be unsurpassed within the limits of the State.

In accordance with our plan, the instruction of the students is confided to northern professors. Gentlemen selected in the northern Colleges—the professors of the French and Spanish only excepted

LEWIS THILKIN, President

The following gentlemen, having the reins in the Institutions, will give all desired information:—

Hon. Wm. Fraser
Hon. Robert Emmet, of the Supreme Court.
Hon. Emanuel White.
Hon. Judge James, Covington.
Hon. E Kent
Thomas Toby, Esq
Richard Schmidt, Esq.
Richard Mitchell, Esq.
Theophile Pariset, Esq.
Alexander Philips, Esq.
J A Bandell.
Thomas Whate, Esq.
A F Lesieur, Esq.
Philip Gaudon, Esq., in the Agent of the College.

J J Palfrey, Esq.
Richard M. Carter, Esq.
Louis Lecesseur, Esq.
John Martin, Esq
J F Whitney, Esq.
Joachim Acosta, Esq.
J B Loule, Esq.
Daniel Frederick, Esq.
Thomas Hallow, Esq.

SUPERFINE CORDIALS, trust juice preserves, fruits for the table, and for confectionary, from Messrs Lucas, of Paris. The undersigned have received and offer for sale: 20 cases cherries in brandy, 10 do preserves, 20 do currants and fruits, 10 do Maraschino in jars, 5 do Dantzick, 10 dozen of tea, 10 do Hyson, 5 do Souchong, 10 do quinces, 5 do gooseberry syrup, 5 do gooseberry and currant jams.

LORFILHE & Co,
corner Royal and Conti streets.

CIDER, or new lake per Nevada delivered—1000 barrels of superior Pittsburgh cider, all screened and in large order, for sale by the car load and delivered free of cartage, before five days per the.

WEARMERTH,
ms 26 m 139 God Street.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1845.

THE INAUGURAL.

We do not know that any of our readers will experience violent sensations either of gratification or disappointment at the perusal of Mr. POLK's inaugural address. A document of the sort can hardly do more than announce certain leading principles, which based as they are upon abstract generalities, may consistently command the approbation of all political parties. This remark is in a great measure applicable to the Inaugural. It is a plain and perspicuous manifesto of many trite sentiments familiar to every body, and continually reiterated by every Chief Magistrate. Grave common places are uttered with little pretension of phrase, but apparently some seriousness and honesty. It does not deal much in positive assurances or unconditional pledges, and is for the most part worded with studied caution and prudence.

The self-diffidence expressed in the opening sentences and the invocation to the ALMIGHTY for aid and protection, are proper and in good taste. Next follows a declaration of Mr. POLK's intention to be guided in the administration of the Government by the chart of the Constitution—a promise freely made by every President from WASHINGTON to TYLER—how fulfilled by some let the past show.

The elaborate tissue of conventional phrase respecting the powers of the General Government and the States, the value and importance of the Union, and the necessity of rigidly adhering to all the compromises of the Constitution, though well enough in their way, and perad-venture appropriately introduced in an Inaugural address, are mere abstract sentiments which throw no light whatever on the probable future policy of the Government.

At length, however, and immediately succeeding these brave words, we have a touch of locolocoism in a sudden and startling kick at the defunct corse of a National Bank, and a menace of steady opposition to institutions of associated wealth—a harmless threat, for most assuredly during Mr. POLK's administration at least, nobody expects to hear of Bank projects, or schemes for the creation of monetary corporations. We are surprised, however, that the affinity of the topic did not lead the President to give the people a hint of his mode of proviling for the reception and disbursement of the public moneys. Neither Sub Treasury nor Exchequer finds a place in the inaugural.

Concerning the Tariff, Mr. POLK really appears desirous of steering a safe and middle course. He repeats the vague and misty phraseology of his Pennsylvania letter, declaring it to be the duty of the Government to extend fair and just protection to all the great interests of the Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation. This is followed by a direct admission of the power of the Government, in imposing taxes for revenue, to discriminate for protection; and though this postulate be carefully diluted by a subsequent homily upon the injustice of taxing one branch of industry to the benefit of another, taxing one branch of industry to the benefit of another, its announcement settles the question of Mr. Polk's tariff notions, and proves that whatever he may have been, he has discovered the inexpedience of sustaining the ultraism of South Carolina Free Trade. Let him stick to these premissions and his path in regard to the Tariff question, will neither be devious nor thorny.

Texas and Oregon from the concluding portions of the Inaugural. In respect to the former, Mr. POLK briefly and forcibly alludes to the leading arguments in favor of annexation, and expresses his determination to consummate the will of the people and Government by the re annexation of Texas as soon as practicable.—With regard to Oregon, he is equally explicit, considering our title "clear and unquestionable" and deeming it his duty to assert and maintain the rights of the United States.

The peroration of the Inaugural, like the exordium, consists in a supplication to the Supreme Being to watch over and protect our country.

This document is not ambitious in style, nor over liberal in pledges. Mr. POLK seems willing and anxious to act with discretion, moderation and honesty; but there is a tone of embarrassment prevailing throughout the Inaugural, which demonstrates that he is already surrounded by the meshes of political intrigue and faction. If he can break through them, and steading solely upon principle, govern the country for the country's good, he will agreeably disappoint the opinions of most of his political adversaries, and not particularly delight those who profess to be his political friends.

What had nearly forgotten one important fact. The President announces with the solemn gravity with which a new principle in Government might be elucidated, his intention not to suffer any more locofoco office-holders to steal with impunity, and he tells them roundly that if he catches them crabbing the public funds, he will dismiss them from office. When we remember the practices which grew up under General JACKSON, and was followed by his humble imitator MARTIN VAN BUREN, of heaping thievocratic office till they were gorged and bloated, and cared to steal no more, we are not surprised that a locofoco President should deem so startling a reformation as the one contemplated a fitting subject for emphatic announcement.

The *Courier* favors this joint journal with a double sheeted tirade on the subject of the Contingent Fund Bill. In regard to the justness of the claim allowed the *Bee*, it is only necessary to state one or two facts. First, the resolution instructing the Contingent Fund Committee to allow extra compensation for 2000 copies of the Reports and Evidence in the Plaquemine and East Baton Rouge investigations, emanated from a democratic member of the House—Mr. MARZA, of West Feliciana. Secondly, the appropriation of $1,500 to the Official Journal for that purpose, was adopted unanimously both in Committee of the Whole, and by the House. Thirdly, when the Senate rejected this and the other items referred to, the House insisted by an unanimous vote, Messrs DAUBOT and WADSWORTH—both prominent democrats—arguing strenuously in favor of insisting. Lastly, throughout the controversy between the Senate and House, locofocos or democrats, if the *Courier* prefer the expression, were the warm supporters of the claim of the Official Journal, and the determined advocates of the necessity of the House maintaining its independence and dignity. Now, we humbly submit without further argument, that the locofoco members of the House are not such ardent friends of the *Bee*, as to have unanimously supported its claim and then sustained it actively in spite of its rejection by the Senate, unless it had been wholly proper and equitable.

As for the imputations upon the whig House of Representatives, we beg our neighbors to remember, that among the items allowed by that "whig House," and rejected by the Senate, was an appropriation of $500 to the locofoco Clerk of the House.

FINAL PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The final proceedings of the two Houses of Congress on the 3rd are not of a particularly interesting character. All the annual appropriation bills finely passed and have become laws. The bill making appropriations for the improvements of harbors and rivers, and for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, passed both Houses, was sent to Mr. TYLER, and by him *pocketed*. The Post Office bill has become a law.

One incident of the night, says the *National Intelligencer*, which we delight to record, was a decisive victory over the Executive Veto, being the first such victory ever achieved in this Government. A bill had passed both Houses and been sent to the President, to forbid the construction of Revenue Cutters at the Executive pleasure, without the previous authority of Congress. This bill was returned by the President to the Senate, in which body it originated, with his objections to it; and the question being again on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the President's objections—the vote, was yeas 40; nays *one*. On reaching the House of Representatives, it was again passed by that body—yeas 125; nays 31. So, passing both bodies by more than a two-thirds vote, it has become a law in defiance of the veto.

MEXICAN MINISTER.—The New York *Herald* of the 4th inst., states that Mr. Almonte, has taken passage in the barque *Eugenia*, now at this port, for Vera Cruz, and had written to the agents of the vessel, to detain her until the 15th, as he is obliged to delay his departure in consequence of the illness of some member of his family. The diplomatic intercourse of the two countries is thus terminated for the present.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A ball will be given by the members of the Hebrew Benevolent Association on Monday, the 24th inst., at the Washington Armory Hall, in aid of the funds of this charitable institution. The formation of this city have never before made a public appeal to the benevolent feelings of their brethren of other persuasions, and we hope therefore that on this occasion the call will be promptly and cheerfully responded to. We have reason to believe from the number and character of the subscribers, that the ball will be a very brilliant affair, and be graced by the beauty and fashion of our city.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society, although only a short time in existence, has accomplished much good, diffusing charity, not in mere accordance with sectional preferences, but in that Catholic spirit of genuine benevolence which freely dispenses its benefits alike upon Christian and Jew.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention assembled yesterday in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Dewes complimented the reports of the Convention which appeared in the Bulletin, alluded to the difficulty of obtaining reports of the proceedings of the Convention in regular order, and finally moved that the Convention should take a copy of the Bulletin for each member during the balance of the session.

Mr. Kenner moved to amend by taking the Bulletin and discontinuing the Jeffersonian and Courier, but at the suggestion of Mr. Benjamin who stated that there was no cause of complaint against the Courier, he modified his motion, so as to apply solely to the *Jeffersonian*.

After some discussion the whole subject was laid on the table subject to call, until it could be ascertained whether the delay in the publication of the reports arose from the Reporter or *Jeffersonian*.

Mr. Beatty then offered a resolution appointing a Committee to enquire into the matter, with instructions to report the facts, and to recommend the removal of the delinquent. The resolution was adopted.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of Mr. Benjamin's project of representation, the question pending being a motion to lay it on the table.

Mr. Ratliff moved to lay it on the table subject to call. Adopted. He then moved that the Convention take up that portion of the Constitution which provides for the mode in which that instrument shall be revised or amended. The motion prevailed. The section provides that amendments proposed shall receive the sanction of a majority of two successive Legislatures, and shall then be submitted to the people for ratification subject to their approval or rejection by a majority of the votes of all the electors.

Mr. Mayo offered an amendment specifying that the vote should be taken at the election for representatives of the Legislature. Lost.

Mr. Boudousquié proposed an amendment requiring the proposed amendments to be published both in English and French. This was adopted.

Mr Claiborne thought that the Constitution should not be lightly touched. He was not in favor of a bare majority of the Legislature proposing amendments to the people. He feared that the Constitution would, in such an event, become a mere plaything. More than a bare majority should be required the first time, to propose changes in the organic law—at least two-thirds. Mr Claiborne proposed an amendment in accordance with these views.

Mr Porter objected. The amendment would be tantamount to preventing any revising of the Constitution. The second action of the Legislature would be surely sufficient to repair any errors in the first.

Mr. Claiborne said the second action of the Legislature would be a mere form, intended to register the de the decrees of the people. He did not wish the Constitution agitated and bandied about by reckless demagogues.

Mr Porter persisted in saying that the second Legislature would be a check on the first.

Mr Ratliff opposed the amendment. Rather than increase, he would remove the restrictions proposed by the section. It would under all circumstances, require four or six years, to engraft any amendment on the Constitution. The plan proposed by Mr. Claiborne would utterly prevent the people from ever amending the Constitution. He had only succeeded after four successive trials, in getting a bare majority of the Legislature to consent to take the sense of the people.

Mr Ratliff examined the section in detail and contended that it was already abundantly hedged round with restrictions. He further argued that if we threw too many obstacles in the way of revising the Constitution, we might jeopard the adoption of the present instrument, because the people would be unwilling to adopt it, unless the remedy for imperfections or injustice were clearly in their hands.

Mr Benjamin sustained the amendment. One of the curses of the country was the constant desire for change. It had grown an alarming evil in legislation. True, the majority of the people should govern, but in forming the organic law of the land, one of the objects was to protect minorities against majorities. Else why have Constitutions at all? This sentiment was laid down by President Polk in his inaugural, which had been received this day. What becomes of the protection of the minority from the sway of the majority, if you leave the Constitution at the mercy of a bare majority? No. The minority should be protected, and the amendment of his colleague proposed a simple and efficacious means of protection. To require the first time two-thirds of the Legislature, and a majority the second time, was necessary to prevent the rights of the minority from being capriciously or tyrannically trampled upon.

Again, the agitation of questions of change ought not to be encouraged. That a simple majority of the Legislature were in favor of amending the Constitution would not prove that the mass of the people were in favor.—The original section would produce constant agitation, with all its baneful effects; and the Constitution would become a piece of patchwork for political timbering.—Palpably expedient amendments would readily receive a majority of two-thirds. But with a bare majority, the Constitution would be swayed by political parties, and the minority would be hopelessly subjected to the fatal but stern oppression of the majority.

In Mississippi this facility of change, had produced an incessant struggle on the subject, and the Constitution of that State had become a piece of patchwork. The present Convention, it was said, had not been called without infinite trouble. Well, then, let us guard its work against the caprice of a bare majority—let not the minority be subjected to the unstable, fluctuating and insecure will of the dominant party for the time being. Mr. Benjamin spoke with his wonted earnestness, force and feeling.

Mr. Marigny spoke in opposition to the amendment. He had perfect confidence in the Legislature, and was entirely confident that they would act justly and equitably, not abusing their power, nor suffering trivial amendments to be submitted to the people.

Mr. Sould proposed to substitute three-fifths for two thirds. This would be a middle ground upon which both parties might meet. Two-thirds created a restriction too powerful to be overcome and a bare majority left the Constitution too readily open to change. Mr. Claiborne accepted the substitute.

Mr. Downs opposed the amendment and substitute. He denied the application of the remark of Mr. Benjamin's to the present case. Minorities should be protected, but should not form Constitutions, nor prevent their being amended. When was it ever required that to make a Constitution two-thirds or three-fifths was necessary. The amendment would be an abandonment of the great principle that the majority should govern. It would prevent the Constitution from ever being amended, unless by resolution. Why tie the hands of the people?

It was at one time believed that the Constitution of Louisiana would never be amended, and though this opinion was erroneous, we all know the time and trouble which were required to accomplish the object. We believed the restrictions thrown around it already ample; we were progressing in politics as well as in every thing else. Twenty years hence, the principles of to-day might be proved fallacious and a change would be required.

Mr. Conrad approved of the principle of the original report, which he thought, had hit upon a happy expedient for obtaining isolated amendments to the Constitution, but the discussion had induced him to consider the proposition of Mr. Claiborne just and proper. The majority should certainly govern; but they should be sometimes protected against themselves. Innovations were evils in regard to the fundamental law and rash or hasty action should be deprecated. Better to submit to temporary evils, than touch the organic law.

In the first Legislature a majority of two-thirds would be wisely required, because that Legislature will not have been chosen with reference to the question; but the second Legislature will be a ratification of the people, and a majority will then be sufficient. He sustained Mr. Soulé's substitute, as a medium between two extremes.

Mr. Wadsworth briefly sustained Mr. Soulé's proposition, on the ground that the Constitution was intended for the protection of the minority—their only protection, and should not be lightly changed. Those gentlemen who were so anxious that the majority should rule, had not hesitated to incorporate a provision in the Constitution preventing the Legislature from changing the seat of Government, save by a vote of four-fifths.

Mr. Soulé supported the substitute. It was not conflicting with the proposition that a majority should rule to place the minority beyond the invasion of their rights. Nor did it conflict with or restrain the sovereignty of the people. When once three-fifths of the Legislature agreed to propose amendments, he was willing that a majority of *one* in the popular vote should decide them. But he was hostile to hasty and inconsiderate action.

Mr. Preston opposed the amendment and substitute on the ground that as the Senate would be organized on a more unequal and restrictive basis than the House it was anti-republican to place it in the power of two-fifths of that body to prevent the Constitution from being amended. He then went on in an elaborate and specious argument, characterized by his usual strong radical opinions.

The substitute was lost by the casting vote of the President.

The Convention adjourned.

THE INAUGURATION.—An immense concourse of persons was present at the Inauguration, though the weather was exceedingly unpropitious, and it poured incessantly all day. The usual demonstrations of courtesy took place, such as a procession, the firing of cannon, the chorus of the musicians, &c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES.—This evening's entertainments are set apart for the benefit of Mr Fraser, who will personate the character of "Fra Diavolo," in the beautiful Opera of that name. The boxsitting deserves and we hope he may be greeted by a crowded house.

☞ Francis, a slave, was yesterday brought before Recorder Genois, charged with insulting and attempting to strike Mr. David. He was sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes.

☞ John B. Dougherty arrested on a charge of passing a $50 counterfeit bill upon the Louisiana State Bank to Joseph Huzee, on the 12th July, 1844, was yesterday examined before Recorder Baldwin. It appearing from the testimony that the accused was not aware that the bill was spurious, he was discharged from custody, on condition of paying Mr. Huzee, the sum of $50 in good and lawful money.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Colas Arrieo, charged with inflicting a wound with a knife, upon the face of Mrs. Mary Perdi, on the 5th of February, at a restaurat corner of Gallatin and Ursuline streets, where the prisoner was employed as cook, was yesterday put upon trial, and found guilty.

John Stroube, charged with larceny, was arraigned and pleaded guilty.

Alexander Dehblé, charged with cutting a hatchet, was arraigned, pleaded guilty to the charge, and sentenced to one week imprisonment in the parish prison.

Rebecca Hosme, f. w. c., Alexander Adams and Thomas Connolly were arraigned on charges of larceny, and severally pleaded not guilty.

☞ The weather for the past three days has been of that peculiar and miscellaneous character, vulgarly yet very expressively denominated "cat and dog." We are now in the midst of a cold, drizzly, sleety rain, accompanied by a chill easterly gale freighted with countless catarrhs and coughs, and which from present appearances bids fair to continue some days longer. It is decidedly the most dreary and suicidal weather that we have experienced this season.

The autograph of Washington recently sold in London for £2 3s; that of Byron for £1 12s.; and Dr. Franklins for £1 13s.

We have received from Messrs Curtis & Buddendorff 7 New Loves, a round of Marshall's spiced beef, put up in Cincinnati expressly for family use. We refer to the advertisement, which contains whom this luxury can be obtained.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The new Senators who commenced their term of service on the 4th instant, are:

From Massachusetts, Daniel Webster.
From Connecticut, Jabez, N. Huntington.
From Vermont, Samuel C. Phelps.
From Rhode Island, Albert G. Greene.
From New York, D. S. Dickinson.
From New Jersey, Wm. L. Dayton.
From Delaware, John M. Clayton.
From Maryland, Ravenly Johnson
From Mississippi, Jesse Speight.
From Ohio, Thomas Corwin.
From Michigan, Lewis Cass.
From Missouri, Thomas H. Benton.

There are vacancies in Tennessee, Virginia and Indiana. There were twenty five Locofoco Senators and twenty-four Whigs—the vacancies giving the Locofocos a majority.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

PRONOUNCED BY

JAMES K. POLK, PRESIDENT.

To the Presence of the Senate and People of the United States.

AT THE CAPITOL, MARCH 4th, 1845.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Without solicitation on my part, I have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the most honorable and responsable office on earth. I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me.—Honored with this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the difficulties with which I am about to enter on the discharge of my official duties.

If the more aged and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the United States, even in the infancy of the Republic, distrusted their ability to discharge the duties of that exalted station, what ought not I, in the maturity of life, to feel, who am much younger and less endowed, now that our domain extends from ocean to ocean, that our people have so greatly increased in numbers, and at a time when so great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterize the administration of the Government? Will any the boldest fear, and the wisest tremble, when incurring responsibilities on which may depend our country's peace and prosperity, and, in some degree, the hopes and happiness of the whole human family.

Relying on the constitution as vast, I fervently invoke the aid of that Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in whose hands are the destinies of Nations and of men, to guard this heaven-favored land against the mischiefs which, without his guidance, might arise from an unwise policy, and to bless it with the continued favor of his protecting providence, so manifestly and signally vouchsafed to it in the past history of the country. Humbly confiding in the wisdom of Omnipotence to sustain and direct me in the path of duty which I am appointed to pursue, I stand in the presence of the assembled multitude of my countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn obligation, on the part of my station, to support the Constitution and defend the Constitution of the United States."

A concise enumeration of the principles which will guide me in the administrative policy of the Government, is not only in accordance with the examples set me by all my predecessors, but is eminently befitting the occasion.

The Constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the safe-guard of our federative compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and recovering Republic of free and independent States, will be the chart by which I shall be directed.

It will be my first care to administer the Government in the true spirit of that instrument, and to assume no powers not expressly granted or clearly implied in its terms. The Government of the United States is one of limited and specified powers, and it is by a strict adherence to the clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unauthorized implied power, that we have the only sure guaranty against the occurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the Federal and State authorities which have occasionally so much disturbed the harmony of our system, and even threatened the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

"To the States respectively, or the People," have been reserved "all powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States." Each State is a complete sovereignty within the sphere of its reserved powers. The Government of the Union, acting within the sphere of its delegated authority, is also a complete sovereignty. While the Constitution should be liberally construed to carry out the objects for which the powers granted were delegated to it, the States should be equally careful that, in the maintenance of their rights, they do not overstep the limits of power reserved to them. One of the most distinguished statesmen of the South has forcibly expressed his sense of the importance to the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies," and he adds the preservation of the General Government in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

To the Government of the United States has been entrusted the exclusive management of our foreign affairs; beyond that, it wields a few general enumerated powers. It does not force reform on the States. It leaves individuals over whom it exercises its protecting influence, entirely free to improve their own condition by the legitimate exercise of all their mental and physical powers. It is a common protection of each and all the States—of every man who lives upon our soil, whether of native or of foreign birth—of every religious sect, in the worship of the Almighty according to the dictates of their own conscience—of every shade of opinion, and the most free enquiry—of every art, trade and occupation, consistent with the laws of the States. And we rejoice in the general happiness, prosperity and advancement of our country, which has have been the offspring of freedom, and not of power.

This most admirable and wisest system of well regulated self government among men ever devised by human minds, has been tested by its successful operation for more than half a century, and if preserved from the usurpations of the federal government on the one hand, and the exercise by the States of powers not reserved to them on the other, will, I fervently hope and believe, endure for ages to come, and dispense the blessings of civil and religious liberty to distant generations. To effect objects so dear to every patriot, I deem it my duty to recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress such constitutional amendments as may be found necessary to the harmonious action of our system, which consists in substituting the mere discretion and caprice of the Executive, or of majorities in the legislative department of the Government, for powers which have been withheld from the Federal Government by the constitution. By the theory of our government, majorities rule—but this right is not an arbitrary or unlimited one. It is a right to be exercised in subordination to the constitution, and in conformity to it. The great object of the constitution was to restrain majorities from oppressing minorities, or encroaching upon their just rights. Minorities have a right to appeal to the constitution as a shield against such oppression.

That the blessings of liberty which our Constitution secures may be enjoyed alike by minorities and majorities, the Executive has been wisely invested with a qualified veto upon the acts of the Legislature. It is a negative power, and is conservative in its character. It arrests for the time hasty, inconsiderate, or unconstitutional legislation, invites reconsideration, and transfers questions at issue between the legislative and executive departments to the tribunal of the people. Like all other powers, it is subject to be abused. When judiciously and properly exercised, the Constitution itself may be saved from infraction, and the rights of all preserved and protected.

The disastrous values of our federal Union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated States our people are permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way, and the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed the number of the States has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight; two of these have taken their position as members of the Confederacy within the last week. Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and States are seeking protection under its ægis, and multitudes from the Old World are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and commerce have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation and conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests in developing his faculties and power, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments. Genius is free to announce its inventions and discoveries, and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives not incompatible with the rights of a fellow-being. All distinctions of birth or of rank have been abolished. All citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon terms of precise equality. All are entitled to equal rights and equal protection. No union exists between Church and State, and perfect freedom of opinion is guaranteed to all sects and creeds.

These are some of the blessings secured to our happy land by our Federal Union. To perpetuate them it is our sacred duty to preserve it. We shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands under the protection of this glorious Union! No treason to mankind, since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty, which warms and animates the breasts of happy millions, and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example. If he say that error and wrong are inseparable from the administration of the Government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other system of government revealed by Heaven or devised by man has reason been allowed so free and broad a scope to combat error. Has the sword of tyrant been used to be a safer instrument of reform in Government than enlightened reason? Does he expect to find among the rulers of this Union a happier mode for our swarming millions than they now have under it? Every lover of his country must shudder at the thought of the possibility of dissolution, and will be ready to adopt the patriotic sentiment, "Our Federal Union, it must be preserved." To preserve it, the compromises which alone enabled our fathers to form a common Constitution for the government and protection of so many States and distinct communities, of such diversified interests, and domestic institutions, must be sacredly and religiously observed. Any attempt to disturb or destroy these compromises, being terms of the compact of Union, can lead to none other than the most ruinous and direst consequences.

It is a source of deep regret that, in some sections of our country, misguided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections—institutions which existed at the formation of the Constitution, and were recognised and protected by it. All must see that, if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of our happy form of Government, must speedily follow. Each portion would be left in a condition of insecurity and unhappiness to which the condition of colonial vassalage would be preferable. No patriot can hear the mention of disunion without shuddering at the idea of the possibility of its occurrence. Our forefathers would have prevented from forming our present Union. Perceiving no valid objections to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption vitally affecting the peace, the safety, and the prosperity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our Constitution, and not in any manner as a matter of concession or compromise, by all constitutional, honorable, and appropriate means, to consummate the expressed will of the People and Government of the United States, by the re-annexation of Texas to our Union at the earliest practicable period.

Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is "clear and unquest