# The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 106: VOL VII.—NEW SERIES | NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1845. | VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4806



TERMS OF THE BEE.

*SUBSCRIPTION.*

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

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

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisement 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 $1,00 square for each language and for each insertion.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do, 80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 80
To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices.

Payment 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 miscellaneous, 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 (unless admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.



**L. Duperron,**
*DOCTOR DENTIST,*
No. 200 Bourbon street,
Between St. Philip and Dumaine streets.

☞ His office is open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

☞ PEET & MORTON have removed to 28 Magazine street.

☞ L. BINGRE, being about removing, informs the ladies of New Orleans, that he will sell his stock of goods at Prime Low Prices. m8—6t

NOTICE.—During my absence Mr. J. F. PEPIN, Attorney at Law, will attend to my business.
L. S. DUVIGNEAUD.
m5 6t

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.,
*Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,*
No. 85 Chartres street, New Orleans.
☞ Particular attention given to sales and package sales of dry goods.
☞ Liberal advances will be made upon all goods deposited for sale.
m12 6m

☞ W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co., No 9, Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses, &c. consigned to Benjamin H. Field, Esq. New York, or to M. Frost Pomeroy, Esq. Boston.
m3

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
*Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,*
No. 61 Canal street, New Orleans.
m6

☞ MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our regularly authorized agent and attorney in fact, during our absence from this city.
NORCROSS & PODDICK.
m12—tf

☞ ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and coffee, to our friends in Cincinnati.
REYNAUD & FALLON, 16 Bienville st
ds tf

PODDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 66 Campetre ☞ New Orleans.
m26

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

Third Municipality,
TREASURER'S OFFICE
OWNERS of property within this limits of the Corporation are hereby notified that the collection of Tax assessed on said property will commence during the month of May
J. F. DUGANNY, Treasurer. m12—1m

LOUISIANA LEGION,
HEAD QUARTERS,
New Orleans, January 30, 1845.
GENERAL ORDER, No 11.
An election will be held on the first Saturday in May next, (the 3d of January, M. U. F. Sunday,) for one 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 such places as designated in each Brigade, viz.
4th Regiment ..... Mandeville.
11th do ..... Alexandria.
5th do ..... Natchitoches.
6th do ..... Mine.
18th do ..... Vidalia.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
J. A. SCHOWALTER, Maj and Insp General.
m10—1t (c) May.

☞ REMOVAL.—J. B. DE PALOS, Professor of Modern Languages, has removed his residence to Lafayette, where he continues his classes in the instruction of the French and Spanish Languages.

He respectfully announces to those who wish to study successfully the Modern Languages, that his method possesses all the advantages required to be a popular one; it has simplified of the language, and qualifies them to speak and write fluently and elegantly, with ease and speed. It has been much improved that the labor of years is reduced to a few days, or a few months duration.

Young gentlemen wishing to join evening classes are requested to enter their names at the office of the Professor, at No 11 Exchange Place, or at his residence, office No 5, opened from 9 to 11 in the morning and 3 P. M. and from 7 to 10 in the evening.
m2 tf

LOSS OF CERTIFICATES.

WHEREAS the following Certificates of Shares in the Bank of Louisiana have been lost or mislaid, to wit:

No 146, dated 31 January, 1842, for two shares, upon which there is a balance of two dollars paid;

No 280 dated 31 March, 1842, for five shares, upon which there is a balance of five dollars paid;

Have been lost or mislaid, I hereby give notice that persons—indebtedness to the said Bank are hereby notified not to receive the same, or any certificate issued according to the by-laws of the Company.

D P GUEZ, Secretary.

New Orleans, April 4th 1845.
ap10

ATTENTION

THE Collector of Taxes, imposed according to law by the Police Jury of the Parish of Jefferson, hereby notifies all persons, whether residents or non-residents, who have not paid their Taxes, that such Taxes are now due, that they have twenty-fourth of the last month, and that the office is kept at the Parish Court House, City of Lafayette and is open from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 P. M.
V. LIVAUDAIS, Collector.
Parish of Jefferson, May 5th, 1845.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and ready-made CLOTHING, to make a settlement 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' fine calf sewed Brogans;
Children's kid and morocco Brogans and Ankle Ties;
Ladies fine kid and morocco Slippers and Ties;
Men's and boy's calf and kip pegged Boots;
Men's fine calf, kip and cowhide sewed Boots;
Women's and misses' calf and kip Brogans;
Women's and children's kid and seal Brogans;
Men's and boys heavy russet Brogans.

HATS.

Men's fine castor, cassimere, silk and Russia Hats;
Do drab and russet cassimere and plain Hats;
Boys fine drab and common sporting Hats;
Men's black, drab, blue and white Caps;
Company's Hats, double brim, fine and common;
Palm leaf Mats, fine and common, for sale cheap for cash by
m28—tf FROST & CO., 14 Magazine.

NOTICE

The undersigned has for sale at the Nurseries, Fairmount Rolwood grounds, in St. Charles st., a large and valuable collection of moss roses, Florists pinkies, China roses, camelias of one year, orange trees, and a great variety of other ornamental shrubs and exotics. He has nearly one hundred more beautiful new roses. Orders promptly executed and sent gratis to the steamboats.
JOHN M BACH.

REMOVAL.
PEET & MORTON,
No. 25 Magazine Street.
Are receiving per ship Hargrave, Antwerp and Oswego, an extensive and beautiful assortment of fancy and staple goods, black cambrics, pink and blue do; black and fancy silk handkerchiefs; printed linens; brown linen shirting and sheeting; a rather extensive and large assortment of fresh spring goods, which will be sold low for cash.
m24

CHAMPAGNE WINE—100 baskets of the finest sparkling quality and for sale by
AUGT MOLIER, 93 St Louis

PIG IRON—100 tons Gartsherrie Scotch Pig Iron, on ship board and for sale by
J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

CHAMPAGNE—40 baskets Napoleon brand, at reduced prices, in close consignment and for sale by
EUG ROCHEREAU, 93 St Louis

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

OLIVE OIL—80 boxes and 30 baskets superior quality, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.,
19 St Louis

SCOTCH ALE—40 casks of a choice quality, just received and for sale by
SMITH BRYAN,
m8 No 6 Customhouse

EXCHANGE ON PARIS—A bill of Exchange, 60 days, for sale by
MERLE, 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 Sheetings, 8 cases 9/4 brown Sheetings, for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

PRINTS—12 cases fine merrimack prints, 4 to light, for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

BRANDY—4th proof, Castillon brand, in half and quarter pipes, omitted to the trade, for sale by
EDOUARD LARRONDE, 85 St Louis

FINE WINES—In cases, half casks and casks, assorted kinds in brandy, for sale by
EDOUARD LARRONDE, 85 St Louis

BAGGING ROPE—30 pieces bagging, 3 feet wide, Rip Kentucky, will be sold low to close consignment by
SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse st.

COFFEE—300 bags choice green Havana coffee, 300 do do do coffee, for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

BLEACHED SHEETINGS—20 cases 4 bleached Sheetings, 10 cases Sheetings, landing from ship Fairmen, for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

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

TOW CANDLES &c.—100 boxes Tow Candles, well assorted, landing from the Steamboat Oil Cup, for sale by
W F VREDENBURGH & Co 9 Old Levee

WINE—Now landing from the barque Chimangon, from the port of Bordeaux, red and white Wine, in casks, for sale by
F SALMON, 78 and 80 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKEY—100 barrels rectified, for sale low by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
91 Tchoupitoulas

SHEETINGS—4 cases 4 Domestic Sheetings, for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

SOAP—40 boxes Boston No 1 soap, landing from ship Texas, and for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

WHISKEY—10 barrels rectified, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.

COGNAC BRANDY—Ten pipes 4th, roof, J J Dupuy, omitted to debenture for sale by
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NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

**Official Journal of the State.**

*NEW-ORLEANS,*
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1845.


☞ The proceedings of the Convention, as that body approaches the term of its labors, are occasionally fraught with much interest. A most important question was decided on Saturday last, after an able debate, viz: that the new Constitution should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and that not only should voters under the present Constitution, but those who will become voters in the event of the adoption of the new organic law, be permitted to record their suffrages for or against its ratification. This proposition, which contains something exceedingly startling, was adopted, after a keen encounter of intellect on both sides, by a majority of ONE.

The question was handled so ingeniously and fully by the several speakers that we can add nothing which would not appear a mere *rifacimento* of the arguments already employed. One consideration, however, was omitted in the course of the debate, viz: that to give the right of pronouncing upon the new Constitution to a class of persons who would become voters, only in the presumption of its ratification, looks very much like an overt bid for their votes. It is equivalent to telling them: "Vote for the Constitution and you will ever afterwards become voters under it; therefore take it with all its imperfections on its head; for if you do not, you will indubitably be thrown back to your original condition, and will have exercised the right of suffrage for the first and last time."

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival on Saturday of the steamship *New-York*, Capt. Wright, we received our files of Texas papers to the 7th inst., inclusive. Major Donaldson, the U. S. Chargé, and Gov. YELL of Arkansas, came passengers in the *New-York*.

Mr. Wickliffe late U. S. Post-Master General, arrived at Galveston on the 5th. Commodore Moore was likewise at Galveston. Ex President Houston has reached that city from the Trinity, accompanied by his family. He proposes shortly to visit the United States for the purpose of having an interview with General Jackson. It is understood that he has abandoned his opposition to annexation, being convinced that all the hostility to the measure is frustrate.

The Galveston papers contain a spicy letter from Com. Moore to General Houston, in which he accuses the Ex-President of having vilified and misrepresented him, and declares that he would have inflicted personal chastisement upon Houston, were it not well-known that the latter had submitted to be thus disgraced by Col. Jordan, in the town of Austin, while a member of Congress.

Notices of public meetings in the various counties of Texas, approving annexation, occupy almost exclusively the public journals. The leading subject of discussion appears to be whether the people shall meet in Conventions and form a Constitution for the "Sovereignty of Texas" prior, or subsequently to the meeting of Congress. It is now stated with confidence that President Jones has and will cordially co-operate with the citizens of Texas in their efforts to consummate annexation at the earliest practicable period. From the tone of the press we should infer that nothing can prevent Texas from being a part and parcel of the confederacy.

CATTLE THIEVES.—We mentioned some weeks since that several hundred head of cattle had been driven from the vicinity of Columbia, in Brazoria county. We learn from the Columbia Planter, that "the owners of the cattle have returned from a second fruitless pursuit of the thieves. They proceeded as far as the Guadalupe, but could obtain no intelligence whatever of the direction the rogues had taken."—*Houston Star.*

There is no local news in the papers of the slightest interest.

☞ We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of a new Hotel, recently opened in the city of New York, and which, we doubt not, will be found a desirable residence for those of our citizens who may have occasion to visit that city during the present season.

STEAMBOAT BOB LETCHER SUNK.—We learn from the Louisville *Journal*, that on the night of the 1st inst., about 15 miles from that city, the steamboat *Hard Times*, going up, came into collision with the *Bob Letcher*, coming down, and sunk her in about twelve feet water. The *Hard Times* was under a full headway, and the *Letcher* was floating. Her machinery and furniture will be saved, but the boat will not probably be raised.

CONTRADICTED.—The Washington *Daily Union*—now the acknowledged organ of Mr. Polk's administration—referring to the rumor that Mr. VAN BUREN would be sent on a special mission to England, says: "We have a broad answer to all this. We know from that the mission to London has been offered to Mr. PICKENS of South Carolina; and this is the first time we have ever heard the high name of Mr. VAN BUREN associated with such an appointment.

SIGNOR MUZIO MUZZI, an Italian gentleman of scientific attainments, has imagined a balloon which he conceives to be capable of direction through the air, at the will of the persons in the car which will also—but not in a direct line, but by a series of diagonal movements, somewhat similar to those of a vessel in beating. He has exhibited a small working model of his contrivance to several gentlemen in the city of New York, who have declared the experiment beautiful and satisfactory.

☞ A writer in the *National Intelligencer* over the signature of "Madison," challenges the Editors of the new Government organ—the "*Union*," to discuss the Tariff question. He offers to show:

1st. That the Tariff is eminently beneficial to commerce and trade generally.

2d. That it is also beneficial to commerce and trade generally.

3d. That it does not, upon the whole, raise prices.

4th. That the Tariff of 1842 revived the drooping business of the country, reanimated the broken energies of the people, and last, but not least, *provided itself a good regulator of the currency.*

☞ The Philadelphia papers are having a good deal of fun over the proceedings of a *soi-disant* "war meeting" called in that city, on the 1st inst., at which the Polk party and Buchanan party made sundry violent and uproarious demonstrations, and which instead of hallooing war with England, terminated in the somewhat musquitoal abscission of a regular row.

☞ The New York *Herald* notices the arrival in New York of Mr. Kirkman's noble stud of race horses, viz:—Peytona, Lia-an-tu-nah, Cracou and Jannuettenu, and observes that they all appeared in first rate order, though somewhat thin, with coats equal to silk, and active as kittens.

☞ The *Spirit of the Times* will persist in calling us denizens of the Crescent City, of the *Orleanois*." This is not French, if it be any language. We are called the "*Orleanais*."

NEW YORK has contributed $30,000 towards the relief of the Pittsburgh sufferers—Philadelphia about as much. How much has New Orleans given?

ALABAMA.—The Locofoco Convention at Tuscaloosa have nominated the Hon. Nathaniel Terry, as their candidate for Governor. He will of course be elected.

FROM HAVANA.—By the ship *Empresario* we have received our files of Havana papers to a late date.—They contain nothing new.

☞ There will be four members of the corps editorial in the next Legislature of Virginia. They are all whigs.

The Parisian ladies wear at present, a white marabout feather along the curve of each edge of the opera boxes seen regarded by cats with white whiskers.

The last *bon mot* is the reply of a too gay fashionable of sixty, when was reproached by a friend for not growing discreet in his old age. "Good Heavens!" said the venerable lecat, "can mortal man endure to be both old and virtuous."

Perhaps Locofocoism never better illustrated itself than in a recent case in Connecticut. It occurred in this wise: Mr. Giles Ellsworth, of Windsor, was the Locofoco candidate for State Senator in the Third District, and the Hon. Richard Bacon, of Simsbury, was the Whig candidate who opposed him. The latter gentleman was urged to parade at the election meeting in this town, but declined, on the ground that he was himself a candidate; but in Windsor, Mr. Ellsworth was chosen presiding officer and accepted the place.—In that town Mr. Bacon received 205 votes and is legally elected in the district by a plurality of one hundred and forty; but Ellsworth, the presiding officer at Windsor, thought he carefully counted the votes for himself, *omitted altogether the votes of the 205 votes for Mr. Bacon, and he (Ellsworth) is declared officially elected.*

This is precisely the case as stated in the Hartford Courant, and unless there are some very strong exculpatory circumstances to mitigate the enormity, it is one of the most flagrant frauds ever committed, and at the same time the transaction was as foolish as it was fraudulent; for it is not possible that Ellsworth will be permitted to take his seat. We know of nothing parallel to this proceeding, unless it be the conduct of the moderator of a meeting in Colchester a year or two since—a certain Mr Bolles—who twice voted in the same election: once in his "primary capacity" and once more as presiding officer, entitled to the casting vote.

THE CONVENTION.

The President laid before the Convention the account of Jerome Bayon, for printing done for that body. The subject was referred to the Committee on contingent expenses.

Mr. Reid submitted a resolution requiring the Committee on Contingent Expenses to pay B. M. Norman $260 15. Adopted.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Revision on the Legislative Department, adopting it section by section with one or two merely verbal alterations.

Mr. Mayo stated that when the article on the Judiciary was read for a third time, he would move to require of the Judges of the Supreme Court the same qualifications as those of the District Court.

On motion of Judge Saunders, the Convention then took up the schedule, but at the suggestion of some members, it was laid over for the present.

Mr. Saunders asked of the Chairman of the Judiciary whether any parts of the old Constitution which had not been adopted, and which nevertheless were not in conflict with the new Constitution, would be still in force, or whether the old Constitution would be altogether thus superseded by the new one.

Mr. Eustis replied that he imagined we could not have two Constitutions, and that the new Constitution would necessarily supercede the old one.

The Convention then took up the report of the Committee of Revision or Impeachment and adopted it by sections.

On motion of Judge Saunders the Convention then took up the schedule which declares that all laws in force at the time of the amendments of the Constitution and which are not inconsistent with the same, and that all rights, actions, claims, contracts, &c., shall continue in force.

Mr. Saunders offered a substitute which declares that the new Constitution shall, supercede the old one, that all laws, &c., not inconsistent with the new Constitution shall remain in force, and that the Governor and other officers shall continue the exercise of their duties until suspended according to the provisions of the new Constitution.

Mr. Saunders moved an additional section providing for the election of the State Treasurer biennially by the two Houses of the General Assembly. Adopted. The Committee of Revisal was instructed to transfer the section to the General Provisions.

The Convention then took up the report of the Committee of Revision on the General Provisions, and ordered it to be printed.

Mr. Kenner moved to take up the two reports on the manner of submitting the Constitution to the people—Carried 43 to 12.

Mr. Kenner then moved the adoption of the majority report and called for the previous question.

Mr. Guion moved to strike out the words "first Monday in November" and substitute "second Monday in July." He likewise moved to strike out the provision which allows the voters under the new Constitution to vote for or against its ratification.

The previous question was lost.

Mr. Voorhies said that July was too early to allow the people to be informed as to all the changes in the Constitution. Let them have a fair opportunity of examining the matter thoroughly.

Mr. Guion's first motion to strike out "first Monday in November" was lost—Yeas, 15; nays, 41.

The second amendment of Mr. Guion to strike out the words "and under this amended Constitution" coming up.

Mr. Brent opposed it. He conceived that the Convention had the power to allow all who would be voters under the new Constitution, to vote upon its ratification. It had the power to put the Constitution into force without submitting it all to the people. The possession of the greater power necessarily involved that of the less power. The question whether we ought to exercise the power was to him equally clear. The unanimous sentiment of the people of the State was in favor of universal suffrage and of the inherent right of the people to exercise it.

Precedent was in favor of the proposed plan. Mr Brent referred to the Constitutions of Alabama, Tennessee, &c. in support of his position. He denied that this would be a fraud upon the Constitution.

Mr. Eustis said the subject was a difficult one. The question was whether the Constitution should be submitted to the constituency which sent us here, or to the constituency which is to live under it. He agreed with Mr. Brent in his views. He was strengthened in his opinion, by the acknowledgment of the immense number of fraudulent votes regularly made at every election, and which under the amendment of Mr. Guion would exclude those whom the new Constitution proposed to make legal voters. He would not give an additional advantage to spurious voters, over those who refrained from voting, because they were not *bona fide* tax payers. He further conceived that we were justifiable in being guided by precedent, which sustained this view is the strongest manner. The Convention had undoubtedly the power, and was competent to extend suffrage, with out submitting its acts to the people. He cited the precedent of Virginia and maintained that the authority of Chief Justice Marshall was sufficient for him.

Mr. Guion conceded the power of adopting the Constitution without being submitted, but looked upon it as a moral obligation to submit the whole of it to those who sent the Convention here. If we did not do so, we were acting as the agents of our constituents. If the work be rejected by the new constituency, what becomes of the boasted power of the Convention? He believed that the people did expect the Constitution to be submitted to them, and to whom should it be submitted if not to those who elected us. As well submit it to the people of Mississippi.

Mr. Garrett moved the previous question. Lost—yeas 30; nays 30.

Mr. Conrad said the question involved an important principle. The very fact that we had adopted a constitution limiting the right of suffrage, supposes a right to prescribe who shall and who shall not vote. Some women possess a right to vote before the Constitution be adopted. That instrument cannot go into force until ratified. He doubted much whether we could have put in force the new Constitution without submitting it to the people; because the Convention had not confined itself to the specifications of the act calling the Convention, but had absolutely revolutionized the State.—Changes had been made never dreamed of by those who voted for the Convention. Under such circumstances, the refusal to submit the amendments to the people would have been a monstrous usurpation of power.—Having exceeded the limits of the specification, we were bound to submit them to the people.

As to the question who should vote on the ratification, he maintained that the Constitution was not the law of the land until ratified by the people—until then the old Constitution was in force. The Convention was the agent of the constituency which sent them—the qualified voters under the present Constitution, and we had no right to submit our work to any other than those.

With respect to the precedents mention-d Mr. Conrad alluded to that of Tennessee, and concluded that it was intended to restrict instead of extending suffrage.—With such precedents as the one proposed some future convention might allow free colored persons to vote, and submit their constitution to this very class of persons.

The previous question was called for and sustained, and Mr. Guion's motion was lost, 31 yeas to 32 nays. So that the new constitution will be submitted to a class of voters who do not possess suffrage under the present constitution.

Mr. Downs as a test question moved to lay the section indifinitely on the table—and sustained his proposition by a curious argument, maintaining that the constitution might be rejected and therefore should not be submitted—that the people would be absolute masters for thus taking the sense of the people, and that the Convention had a perfect right to put the new constitution in force at once.

Mr. Kenner lashed Mr. Downs pretty severely in reply, for his anti-democratic views, and the question being taken the great leader of Locofocoism was left in a glorious minority of FOUR votes.

Mr. Preston moved that the vote of the people should be taken *viva voce*. After some little discussion, this proposition was rejected. The section was then adopted and ordered to be printed.

The Convention adjourned.

AN ENGLISH FLEET.—The ship *Wabash*, Captain Hathaway, which arrived yesterday from New York, reports on the 4th instant, that she came round the Hole in the Wall in company with an English fleet, consisting of one line of battle ship, one frigate, one sloop of war and one ten gun brig. Passed company with them off the Double Headed Shot Keys. Supposed they were bound to Havana.

HOYLES' GAMES.—We are indebted to N. P. Ames, Publisher, through the politeness of J. B. SEELE, No. 14 Camp st., for a very neat revised edition of Hoyle's Manual of Games, containing treaties on every variety of Games at Cards, Chess, Billiards, &c. &c.

NAPOLEON IN TRANE.—Napoleon was riding late one day over a battle field, gazing stern and unmoved on the dying and dead that strewed the ground by thousands about him, when suddenly those evening bells struck up a merry peal.' The emperor paused to listen, his heart softened, memory was busy with the past; he was no longer the conqueror of Austerlitz, but the innocent, happy school boy at Brienne, and dismounting from his steed he seated himself on the stump of an old tree, and to the astonishment of Rapp, who relieve the circumstance, burst into tears.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ECLIPSE COURSE, CARROLLTON.

Report of Ellworth's performance during the last 24 hours, viz: from 20 minutes of 6 o'clock; P. M., the 10th, until 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, P. M. the 11th of May, 1845:

| TIME OF STARTING | | TIME MADE | | REMARKS: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 10. | Min. | Ft. | Min | Sec. | |
| 20 | 0 | 16 | 50 | |
| | 1 | 14 | 10 | |
| 20 | 5 | 14 | 10 | |
| | 10 | 14 | 20 | |
| 20 | 10 | 16 | 5 | Twilight—Clod and Clear. |
| | 15 | 16 | 10 | |
| 20 | 15 | 16 | 20 | |
| | 15 | 17 | 00 | |
| 20 | 15 | 16 | 50 | |
| | 15 | 15 | 55 | |
| 20 | 4 | 16 | 00 | |
| | 4 | 16 | 45 | |
| 20 | 4 | 16 | 30 | |
| | 6 | 16 | 15 | |
| 20 | 8 | 16 | 40 | |
| | 8 | 16 | 10 | |
| 20 | 10 | 16 | 10 | Very warm in the sun. |
| | 10 | 16 | 20 | do. do. |
| 20 | 12 | 15 | 00 | do. do. |
| | 12 | 15 | 30 | do. do. |
| 20 | 2 | 15 | 40 | do. do. |
| | 2 | 15 | 50 | do. do. |
| 20 | 4 | 11 | 11 | do. do. |
| | 4 | 9 | 10 | do. do. |

Time of writing 24 miles, 5 hours, 50 min. 20 seconds. Completed 336 miles at 9 min. 10 seconds, past 4 P. M.

CRIMINAL COURT.—On Saturday, John Powers, who had pleaded guilty, to a charge of larceny, was sentenced by Judge Canonge to two months imprisonment in the Parish Jail. Allin Jones and J. J. Bryant, found guilty of a violation of the laws against gambling, were sentenced—the former to pay a fine of $1,000 and to remain in prison until said fine is paid, and the latter (this being, we believe, his second offence) to pay a fine of $2,000 and costs and to remain in prison until the same be paid—all the gambling paraphernalia was adjudged to be confiscated. The new Grand Jury were sworn in, and after an address from Judge Canonge, entered on the discharge of their duties.

☞ Thornton Jones, was arrested as a dangerous and suspicious character and yesterday consigned by Recorder Genois for one month, to the place appointed for such persons when caught by the police.

☞ On Saturday, Jane Tye was arrested by the Second Municipality police, charged with stealing $100 from Bernard Tye. She has not yet been examined.

☞ Reasana Smith, alias Fee, arrested on Saturday by the First Municipality police, was brought before Recorder Genois yesterday, and remanded for further examination.

☞ Edward Foye, arrested yesterday, by the Second Municipality police, on the charge of striking a Mrs. Kelly, with a smoothing iron, with intent to kill her.—The offense is said to be in a very dangerous state.—Foye is in prison awaiting his examination.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The coroner held two inquests on Friday last—one on the body of a sailor found drowned in the river, opposite the lower part of the Second Municipality, and the other on the body of a stillborn child found in Melpomene Canal, between Apollo and Hecbius streets, and which had apparently been in the water two or three weeks. Verdict in each case in accordance with facts.

☞ The alarm of fire last evening was caused by the flames rising out of the second story of a store corner Notre Dame and Tchoupitoulas streets. Prompt assistance soon subdued the flames, without causing much damage.

A HEAVY DAY.—It is estimated that at least a million of dollars were paid on Saturday, in the Exchange, during the hour of recession to visit several of the banks, we learned that there would be few or no protests, and there confined almost entirely to some small collections notes. Our correspondent writes us that never was better condition.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

☞ We have not had on the market for many years, a lot of more valuable Brick Estate for commercial purposes than will be sold by J. A. Beard & Co., this day, at Beard's Arcade. The locality of the Grevier and St. Charles street lots is in the centre of business and in the most thriving portion of the Municipality No. Two, and rendered more desirable by the many great improvements about to be made on St. Charles street.

Persons desirous of obtaining a permanent business location will find it to their advantage to purchase at this sale as the only vacant piece of Real Estate suitable for stores, that can be brought into market for many years.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | May 3 | London | April 5 |
| New-Orleans | May 3 | Liverpool | April 5 |
| Philadelphia | May 3 | Paris | April 24 |
| Washington | May 3 | Havre | May 1 |
| Baltimore | May 3 | Antwerp | April 19 |
| Charleston | May 3 | Teneriffe | May 3 |
| Cincinnati | May 3 | Cuba | April 29 |
| Mobile | May 3 | Hewston | April 30 |
| Havana | May 5 | Galveston | April 21 |

# COMMERCIAL.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1845.

Molasses—There has been very little doing this week—Small sales of New Orleans are making at 22c for barrels, and 20c for hhds and tierces. Sales of Sugar are 5 hhds Porto Rico were sold at 3c cash, and 15 barrels do at 3½c cash.

Flour and meal—Best and Fair—The demand for both Best and Fair has been only limited this week, and we are informed of very large transactions in the Western Flour. Following prices viz: Moss $5 00 @ 5 12½ Ohio, No. 1 $5 50@ 00; and Fair at $5 50. A sale of about 175 bbls Moss Pork at $10 50 cash. Prime Mess Pork is selling at $10 50 @ 11 00. Holders of Prime generally ask $11 00. The only transactions we hear of to a sale of 150 bbls at $10 50, cash.

Sugars—The market this week has been dull and prices inclined to decline. We hear of a sale of New Orleans at 4c. Sales of Havana, by private contract, Porto Rico has also been very dull. At auction on Tuesday 300 hhds Porto Rico were offered and 150 hhds sold at $4 @ 4½ Yesterday 100 hhds New Orleans prime quality were offered at auction, and 10 hhds sold at 4½ @ 4½c. To-day, however, there is more promise in the market, in consequence of the favorable advices from New York.

BALTIMORE, May 8, 1845.

Sugar—The market during the past week has been extremely quiet, the prices drooping. The late arrivals, mostly going into store, no transactions to any extent have been made public; we notice a small sale of Porto Rico at 7½c, and 100 hhds Cuba rather fine at 4c cash, and 100 hhds New Orleans at 4c cash. Cuba, at the same terms. Arrived 1488 hhds and 630 boxes.

NEW YORK, Saturday Night, May 3.

Cotton—The market has been dull since our last, but there is no change to notice in prices. The sales are 1930 bales, viz:

| | Upland & Florida. | | N. Orl'ns & Mobile | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior, | 4½ | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ |
| Ordinary to good ord. | 5 | 5½ | 5 | 5½ |
| Middling to good mid. | 5¾ | 6 | 5¾ | 6 |
| Middling fair to fair | 6 | 6½ | 6 | 6½ |
| Fully fair | 6¾ | 7 | 6¾ | 7 |
| Superfine | 7 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ |
| Fine, | nom. | | nom. | |

Making a total for the week of about 10,000 bales.

Molasses—The market continues very heavy, and with an accumulating stock of Cuba, prices have a downward tendency. Sales of 300 hhds Cuba, 200 hhds Porto Rico at 20 cents, 8 months.

SUGARS—There has been a continued good demand since our last for Havana, and no sales reported during the week have taken place in New Orleans the market closes very firm for the description of Sugar, of which there is but little left. The sales in all Crush and Porto Rico on the spot have reached, and now stand 3c below the highest price of the week, viz: Crush at 4½ @ 4¾; Porto Rico at 3¾ @ 3¾ cents; and 100 Sl. Croix at 3¾ cents, 4 months. There have been further receipts of new crop Brown Havana, of this description 106 boxes have changed hands at 5¼ @ 5¾ cents, 4 months.

Tobacco—There is some inquiry for Kentucky, more especially for the old sweet, which is scarce. We notice sales of 50 hhds Kentucky at 3¾ for Common; 5¼ for Seconds, and 5¼ @ 6 for prime.

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

☞ List of letters lying at the office of the British Consulate, No 18 St. Louis street—Owen Coyle, William Carroll, John J. Nicholson, Thomas Maloney, Jr., Beverly Cooper,