The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 844. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 2934.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1849

LAGNIAPPE & WEEKLY, Proprietors. No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER—one year in advance.....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly; one year in advance.....$ 5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.
ADVERTISE—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements not specified as to time will be Published one month, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, March 23, 1849.

The Dinner to the Ex-President.

Agreeably to the hospitable arrangements made by the General Committee of reception, Mr. POLK in company with a large number of distinguished citizens sat down to a sumptuous repast last evening, at the St. Louis Hotel. Three rows of tables extended throughout the entire length of the dining room of that magnificent establishment, and the *coup d'œil* on entering the spacious saloon was such as Epicurus himself might have chosen to indoctrinate the disciples of his peculiar philosophy. The festive board groaned beneath the mass of luxuries that had been prepared for the occasion, and the tasteful display of Temples of Liberty, American Eagle, Goddesses of Wisdom and other artistical designs projected by the cunning hand of some inventive Confectioner, reflected infinite credit on the artistic talents of the St. Louis Hotel, to whom had been confided the entire preparations for the dinner.

Half past 5 o'clock had been appointed as the time for assembling at the board; it was not until half past six before the distinguished guest was ushered into the dining saloon. Upwards of two hundred gentlemen were present, and amongst them we noticed the Governor of the State, the Mayor, the Recorders, Gen. BADGER, Gen. GAINES, Gen. BANKS, Major General LEWIS, Gen. ATOCHA, Major FREEMAN, the Aldermen of the City Councils, the Members of the General Council, and a host of other eminent citizens whom we have no space to enumerate. His Honor the Mayor presided and on his right was seated the distinguished guest of the City, JAMES K. POLK, and on the left His Excellency Governor JOHNSON. Mr. J. GENOIS, the Recorder of the First Municipality, and Mr. J. BACHOFER, Recorder of the Second Municipality, presided at the side tables. After the company had got over the edge of a sharp appetite, that had been strengthened by active conversation and the bracing weather, the Mayor rose and proposed the first regular toast:

"The President of the United States"

Which was drank with all the honors.

The next regular toast was

"The army and navy of the United States."

To which Gen. GAINES responded, returning his grateful acknowledgments for the kindness and consideration that had prompted the mention of a service in which it was his delight to belong.

After a short pause the President then read the third regular toast:

"Gen. GRANT—Having filled the highest office in the gift of freemen he carries to his retirement the love and confidence and best wishes of his countrymen for his health and happiness."

This was received with the most rapturous and long continued applause, every person rising from his seat, and giving three hearty cheers, which were repeated over again. It was some time before order could be restored, but when the ex President arose a stillness pervaded the large assembly, and Mr. POLK, in a clear and sonorous voice, responded in the following handsome manner:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:—It would be objectionable for me to attempt to express my grateful acknowledgments for the honor that is conferred upon me by this entertainment, which is also to be regarded as a manifestation of sentiments of confidence in my public services. I will not allude to the circumstances in which I was called to the Executive chair of the United States, nor to the manner in which I have discharged my public duties. I can safely say my last act in my term, and assert that I have never inflicted a wound upon the feelings of any one by the appointments or executive appointments. In returning for my grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments for this distinguished manner in which this flattering homage has been conveyed, it is not my intention to allude to the great events of the past administration, so deeply affecting the national character, both foreign and domestic. The policy which I have thought proper to pursue is matter of public history. How far that policy may have contributed to the advancement and prosperity of the country, I leave to my fellow citizens to judge. I return to you, Mr. Mayor, and to the many gentlemen present, all I have to give—the ardent and sincere thanks of an humble citizen, for the distinguished honor conferred upon me. And permit me, in conclusion, to propose the following toast: "The city of New-Orleans—The great emporium of half a continent—not more distinguished for her commercial eminence than she is for her courtesy and her hospitalities."

This sound of sentiments elicited another round of cheers, which were given the way to the announcement of the President that the fourth toast was in order next.

"The accomplished lady of our respected Guest."

Which was drank in the most complimentary manner, and the band then struck up "Hail to the Chief!" &c.

The fifth regular toast proposed was

"The Governor of the State of Louisiana."

To which Governor JOHNSON replied in a brief and excellent vein. "I tender," said the Governor, "my thanks for the honor thus extended to me. I do not profess not to merit in some degree the compliment conveyed in the toast. I consider it as bad to pass or undervalue services honorably rendered. I have striven to merit the confidence of my constituency, and trust that I have partially succeeded. I do not intend to make a speech, being somewhat averse to speaking, but I will give a toast in accordance with the feelings of every man present, to one whose dignified and charming demeanor has endeared her to every one who has had the pleasure of meeting her. I mean, "The excellent Lady of Mr. POLK—May the evening of her days be as serene and cloudless, as the morning and meridian have been bright and happy." This was hailed with great enthusiasm.

The sixth regular toast proposed was

"The Union—Esto perpetua."—The only foundation of the prosperity of the commonwealth."

And the seventh and last

"The Union—*true and inseparable*—now and forever—its ties, and without reproach."

The band then struck up "Yankee Doodle" and "Home Sweet Home."

Volunteer toasts now followed in rapid succession:

Col. P. K. WAGNER gave

"The memory of General Jackson."

Music—Beethoven's March.

Mr. M. M. REYNOLDS proposed the following toast:

"JAMES K. POLK, the friend of ANDREW JACKSON, and the faithful representative of the American people, whose administration has added bright stars to our country's crown."

Mr. R. J. TOWNSEND responded in an extract from the Ex President's message on the Oregon question.

The Chairman of the Mayor, to which the title of the United States is our and indisputable.

The Venerable Mr. BARNARD MARTONY then gave utterance to a patriotic toast, complimentary of the honored guest, whose worse so far removed as to be unable to catch the precise words of the sentiment. It was received, however, with much enthusiasm, and Mr. DUNCAN then rose and proposed the health of

"Colonel DUNCAN, of the American Artillery."

Which brought the gallant soldier immediately to his feet. "I am not," said COL. D. "in the habit of intruding upon my friends to not intend to adopt the practice at the present day. I will not make a speech on the occasion when there are so many others whose claims to be heard are more paramount, but I cannot allow the toast to pass unnoticed without rising to render my thanks for the cordial manner in which it was given.

The veteran General GAINES then gave the following sentiment:

"Our friends and present friends. God bless them."

The Hon. JOSHUA BALMAIN, who never omits the opportunity of rendering justice to the First Estate on this sunny occasion!

"The Public Press. The palladium of our civil and religious rights."

Mr. FERNANDEZ gave:

"JAMES K. POLK. His administration has been a glorious one to the country, and the country cordially welcomes him."

Judge DERBES presented the following

"To Southern men, Southern rights, and Southern principles."

Mr. A. J. GUIROT gave;

"The extension of the area of freedom—an idea of Old Hickory, realized by JAMES K. POLK."

The Hon. JOSEPH GENOIS gave the last and very fitting toast.

"To the memory of the heroes of the last war."

Mr. POLK then rose and intimated that the time had arrived when he must part from such good and hospitable friends.

At this moment, the veteran General PEACOCK stepped forward, and was introduced to the ex President. He said that he had been unavoidably prevented from calling upon him, and intimated his sincere desire to be presented to Mr. POLK's family. The latter expressed himself highly delighted at making the acquaintance of the old soldier, and insisted on marching off with him at once to see Mrs. POLK. The company broke up about 8 o'clock, and it is to be regretted that the urgent departure of the ex-President made it impossible to set about the festivities, and the number of excellent toasts that we should have heard if the distinguished gentleman could have prolonged his stay for an hour or two longer.

In a few minutes afterwards Mr. POLK, with his family, descended and entered their carriages. He was accompanied by a spontaneous procession comprised of the committees of reception, Gen. GAINES, Major General LEWIS, the Mayor, the Recorders, and several hundred citizens, who, with a fine band of music, proceeded to the [illegible] *Lafayette Watkins*, on board of which the Ex-President and his family embarked for their home in Tennessee, under a salute of thirty guns fired from the *Place d'Armes*. The Ex-President shook hands cordially with every person present, and on the wharf an immense concourse of people were assembled, who would not rest satisfied until Mr. POLK stepped on the forward deck and addressed them a few parting words. The boat took her departure shortly afterwards, and thus ended the festivities of the day.

The Committees of Reception.

We cannot dismiss the occurrences connected with the arrival and stay of the Ex-President in our City, without paying a passing tribute to the zeal and efficiency displayed on the occasion by the Committee of the Municipal Councils. Their's was a responsible and arduous task, and they fulfilled it well. It would be invidious to single out any names, where all acted up to the best of their endeavors, but we have more than one or two in our minds who kindly rendered us services which a reporter alone can appreciate and for which they have our thanks. We shall not forget it.

MR. POLK AND THE LEVEE.—Yesterday afternoon after Mr. POLK had received the visits of his fellow citizens, he took a drive on the Levee in company with the Mayor and Recorder GENOIS. We understand that he expressed unqualified surprise at the gigantic evidences there exhibited of the immense commerce of New Orleans.

MAYOR CROSSMAN.—We must not omit to mention that our worthy chief magistrate has handsomely done the honors of the great Southern Metropolis to Mr. POLK during his stay. The accomplished lady of the ex President most cordially thanked him yesterday evening, for his unremitting and polite attentions.

The Guillotine.

Since Gen. TAYLOR's inauguration, a few removals have been made—in almost every instance for good and sufficient cause. Nevertheless to hear the howl of lamentation set up by the Washington *Union* and its affiliated presses, one would imagine that the entire army of one hundred thousand Locofoco office holders had been decapitated at a single blow. If there be any utterly contemptible it is this whinning and snivelling of the ex-official over the removal of half a dozen brawling political hacks who, during the recent Presidential canvass, devoted their energies to the dissemination of the foulest calumnies against Gen. TAYLOR, and toiled like pack-horses to defeat his election.

The clamor concerning "proscription," usually raised by the discomfitted party, is at all times ridiculous, since it has never been a subject of doubt that let who might be President, the leading appointments would be made from among the incumbent's political friends. In the present case, however, the doleful jeremiade of the *Union* exhibit either gross duplicity or strange forgetfulness. Of all administrations which have acted upon the principle of assigning the spoils to the victors, that of Mr. POLK has been most inexorable in carrying it into effect. It began the labor of head-cutting almost immediately after installation, and it persevered so faithfully and earnestly in its vocation, that in a few brief months, the spectacle of a Whig office holder, left untouched by the avenging arm of power, was a phenomenon so rare, that people gazed at it as they would at the reappearance of ENCKE's comet. No amount of ability, no length of service, no adversity of fortune saved the Whig office holder from the Executioner's axe. It descended remorselessly upon all who had opposed the election of Mr. POLK. It spared those alone who were attached to the successful party.

Lest the reader imagine that we are dealing in generalities, we will furnish evidence of our assertion. The *Washington Union*—the very paper which now holds proscription in horror, and whines so abjectly at the removal of one or two of its friends—held the following language three days after the inauguration of JAMES K. POLK:

"He is organizing the machinery of the Administration, and getting through that important and honorable business, and most difficult office, of reviewing the qualifications of the officers who are to co-operate with him in the public service. This task, so painful to every man of sensibility, yet so important in itself, in substituting those who are in office by those whom he may deem better qualified or better entitled to serve the country, is now going on with all the circumspection which his own reflection and the advice of his Cabinet can enable him to exert. Much of the work is accomplished," &c.—*Union of Wednesday evening, March 7th, '45.*

At that time, proscription in the eyes of the then Government organ was symbonized under the mild expressions, "organizing the machinery of the administration;" and the operation of the guillotine was merely transfigured into a "review of the qualifications" of those who were to co-operate with the President in the public service. But this tenderness of language could not blind the public to the butchery that followed. The subjoined list of removals among the clerks of the bureaux at Washington, made by Mr. POLK, which has been furnished the Richmond *Whig*, will demonstrate the extreme mercifulness of the administration, and prove that the *Union* has an indubitable right to be, still the cruelty of Gen. TAYLOR:

LIST OF HEADS.

Adams Lemuel	Lewis Sam'l
Aiken James	Lewis J C
Axe John	Lathrop J
Addison Walter	Lloyd Wm
Anderson W J	Lindsley H
Brinley Francis	Ludlow ——
Boyer R M	Middleton Lemuel J
Blake Thos H	Mudd Ignatius
Benson O H (D. retn'd)	McLeod John
Browne William	Mountz Joseph
Benthall W C	Morton Wm
Beard L	Montague J
Ball J W	Moraw P
Black ——	Marchell Brooke
Brenaugh J W	Morehead Jas W
Berryman Levy	McGill Chs
Bow W	McGill R T
Bancroft Jno	Meehin H
Browne O A	Miller M M
Burgess Rich'd	Moore Jno M
Clarke Math St C Clair	McBlair Jno H
Cooke Randolph	Noland Wm
Coyle Pittsburgh	Noyes Jno
Cheever B H	O'Brien Capt
Cox Geo G	Penrose Chs B
Cranch W G	Paine O S
Clements Bennet	Phillips Geo M
Daws Jos	Page Wm H
Dashiel T B	Prentiss W H
Dorsett T R	Philips ——
Davis Geo	Pister Dr
Dyer H	Queen Rich'd
Denoho Thos	Quienby T R
Dade Baldwin	Rose J
Dodds Jas	Rooker Jabez
Douglass Wm	Robinson Wm
Davidge F W	Rose M
Dade J B	Randolph Jas T
Davidson Dan'l	Rust ——
Evans Edmund F	Simpson Presley
Evans John	Smith Thos L
Eakin Sam'l	Scrivener Jno
Eakin Jas	Smith Ed
Ellis Jno	Smith Jno H
Fletcher Chs	Sepford Jno
Ford Wm	Sepford Jno, Jr
Ford Jno M	Shackleford J
Fitzhugh Mead	Smith Fleet W
Fendall P R	Suter Jno
Gowing Francis C	Smith Rev Mr
Gilchrist Geo	Skinner Jno S
Gillis Geo	Sweeney Geo
Gaston Thos	Smith David
Goldsborough H A	Stewart Wm
Howard Douglass	Tuel J E
Haswell D	Taylor Geo
Hausen J K	Turner V
Heaton David F	Titcomb Jno R
Harper A H	Vinoras Chs
Henry Wm (D. retn'd)	West Jno
Harry John	Whitney R M
Hyde Anthony	Watson James
Handy J	Wilson Noah L
Hutton Wm	Wilkinson R H
Hebt Wm	Watson W H
Irving Saunders	Whitting S S
Ingle Wm	Wood George
Ingle Jos	Williams Jerry
James Wm	Waugh Town
Jones Wm	Werne Danl
Jones Horatio	Weightman J
King W W	Winder Chs
Koontz David	Wales J H
Krebs N H	Wilson Dav
Lewis Wm B	and some
Lawrence A H	whose nam
Lawrence Robt	are down

☞ The following, says the *Tribune*, are the statistics of the number of bales of cotton exported from Mobile to New Orleans in the last 10 years from the 1st September to the 31st August in each year, from De Bow's Review:

1847—8	10,867	1843—4	10,687
1846—7	16,379	1841—2	4,565
1845—6	6,265	1840—1	5,881
1844—5	14,123	1839—40	15,849
1763—4	47,596	1838—9	16,768

☞ The President has a friendly recognized Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico, and a Consul for the port of Philadelphia.

GUN COTTON was used by the Bombay on [illegible] in connection with the siege of Mooltan. It is said to have been very effective.

☞ It is [illegible] that the new French Assembly, if [illegible] it has a majority of Bonapartists will proclaim Louis Napoleon President of the Republic. The Republicans, in prospect of such a result, are looking to Cavaignac as their leader.

☞ Mr. COSTIS, of Arlington, paid his respects to President TAYLOR, a few days since. He is, perhaps, the only citizen who has taken by the hand the twelve Presidents of the United States.

TRAGICAL.—A young lady, respectably connected in the town of Georgetown, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., took cedar oil, at the advice of her seducer, and died in a few minutes in great agony.

HORRIBLE.—The county almshouse of Ghent near Chatham, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on Friday. In one portion of the building six lunatics were confined, three of whom perished in the flames.

REVERDY JOHNSON.—A Washington correspondent of the Norfolk *Beacon* says:

"Mr. Reverdy Johnson, I learn, upon entering on the duties of his office, remarked to the Clerk and Messenger, both Democrats, "please retain your offices." "Now," added he, "I am delighted that I have disposed of all my patronage."

☞ POWERS, the sculptor, is at present engaged upon a great national statue, which he calls "AMERICA," and upon which, he says in a letter to a friend in Cincinnati, he is willing his fame and fortune shall rest.—The block of marble for the work cost $1,200.

THE SCALPEL, OR JOURNAL OF HEALTH.—We have received from Dr. Dixon, the editor, the first number of a new medical journal, bearing the above title. The object of the publication is to expose and put down quackery, and to enhance the character of the medical profession. The work contains intrinsic evidence of ability and research.

MR. WARREN, OF IOWA.—The *National Whig* avers a flat contradiction to a report, noticed by the Washington *Union*, that Mr. Warren was "the employee of the Boston capitalists" in bringing in the Mormon vote at the last elections in Iowa." The *Whig* pronounces the report "a falsehood of the deepest dye."

A NEW COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, says that John S. Skinner, now editor of The Plow, the Loom and the Anvil, is to succeed Edmund Burke, as Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Skinner has filled the office of Assistant Postmaster General.

A DELICATE ANNOUNCEMENT.—An English paper has the following delicate announcement:

"It is stated that her *Majesty is in a condition* which holds out a prospect of her present bringing the country before long with an additional prince or princess."

☞ The Mobile *Register* notices the demise of JOHN W. TOWNSEND, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Mobile. He was universally beloved for the kindness of his disposition, the urbanity of his manners, and the integrity of his character. In the year 1821, Mr. Townsend, in company with the late Jonathan Battelle, established the Mobile *Register*, and conducted it with judgment and ability for seven years. He was appointed Postmaster of Mobile in 1839, and held the office for many years.

TURNING A HANDSOME PENNY.—Gen. Cass, the *facile princeps* of Locofocism, a poor gentleman worth only half a million, made from the public, entered the Senate hall at nine o'clock on Saturday evening, three hours before the session expired, and retired at twelve o'clock. This secured him nearly one thousand dollars from the public treasury. There are men weak enough to have shrunk from this magnanimous exhibition of disinterested patriotism; but Gen. Cass thought very justly that this trifling extra might well be afforded by the government that has just escaped from the doom of having such a President.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.—The following are the aggregate sums appropriated by the recent act of Congress making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government, for the year ending June 30, 1850:

Legislative compensation, mileage &c.,	$1,165,506 50
Library of Congress,	13,300 00
Salaries of President and Vice President,	30,000 00
State Department,	64,600 00
Treasury Department,	476,128 25
War Department,	190,646 39
Navy Department,	91,970 00
Post Office Department,	181,470 00
Surveyor General and Clerks,	62,710 00
Mint and Branches,	124,746 00
Government in Oregon,	26,600 00
Judiciary,	586,300 00
Miscellaneous,	1,293,404 95
Light House Establishments,	356,301 70
Hospitals,	131,001 00
Surveys of Public Lands,	232,050 00
Intercourse with Foreign Nations,	504,495 92
Purchasing Washington's and Monroe's papers,	40,000 00
Total,	$5,670,330 71

*Including $29,802 61 for completing the light house on Brandywine Shoal, Delaware Bay.

The Ohio Senator.

"OUR NATURAL ALLIES."

Neither the *Union* nor any of our Southern Democratic organs have a word of condemnation for the Abolitionist Chase, just elected by the Democratic party of Ohio to the U. S. Senate. They can rail by the hour when a Whig is elected from the non-slave holding States, who is opposed to Southern institutions, but where sleep their thunders when a Democrat is in the like predicament? How silent are these faithful sentinels; how dumb these vigilant watch-dogs of Southern rights!

The Union indeed, so far from denouncing the election of this Chase by his party in Ohio, copies an article from an Ohio Democratic paper, rejoicing over the election of this fanatic. That our readers may see that we do not apply this word without reason, and judge for themselves how far the Democracy in the non-slave holding States are entitled to the appellation of natural allies of the South, we give the following resolution, which we see from the Cincinnati Gazette was offered by the Senator Chase at an Abolition Convention called together in Columbus in 1842, by Messrs. Chase and Lewis.

Resolution proposed by Mr. Chase and adopted by the Convention:

"Resolved, That we hereby give it to be distinctly understood by this nation and the world, that, as Abolitionists, considering that the strength of our cause lies in its righteousness, and our best hope for it in our conformity to the laws of God, and our support for the rights of man, we owe to the sovereign Ruler of the Universe, as a proof of our allegiance to Him, in all our civil relations and offices, whether as friends, citizens or public functionaries, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, to regard and treat the third clause of the instrument, whenever applied in the case of a *fugitive slave*, AS AN UTTERLY NULL AND VOID, and consequently as *forfeiting no part in the Constitution of the United States, whenever we are called upon as soon as to support it.*"

This man was elected to the Senate by the Democratic party of Ohio. He has now sworn to support the Constitution; and we should like to know, as the Gazette enquires, whether he took that oath with exceptions, or with "mental reservations."—*Richmond Republican.*

☞ A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*, writes as follows:

"I understand that Secretary Ewing, of the Home Department, has interpreted the law creating his Department, to mean that the offices transferred from the other Departments to the Home Department, do not embrace or include the *personnel* of those offices or bureaux—that is, that the Bureaux are transferred, but that the clerks are not. The latter are mere items in some until the Head of the Department shall reappoint them, or other men to their places.

"These Bureaux include the Land Office, the Pension Office, the Patent Office, the First Auditor's Office, the Fifth Auditor's Office, the Indian Office, the Office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the Office of Superintendent of the Penitentiary. The clerks in all of the offices number over two or three hundred. I believe. The slaries of some of them is great.

"The law creating the Home Department, with a Secretary, at a salary of $6,000, and a Chief Clerk, at a salary of $2,000, also creates a Commissioner of Customs, at a salary of $3,000, with a Chief Clerk, at a salary of $2,000, and an Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, at a salary of $3,000, with a Chief Clerk, at a salary of $1,700.

"To all persons who may be candidates for the office of United States Marshal in any one State of the Union, it may be proper to say that, as heretofore, the appointments are made by the Department of State, and not by the Executive, as some persons have supposed, in the Home Department."

The Women Moving.

We learn through the Philadelphia *News*, that a memorial was presented in the Legislature of Massachusetts a few days since, from a large number of females, praying for certain modifications of the existing law of divorce. The tone and temper of the petition are rather extraordinary; and the style is more remarkable for masculine force than for feminine elegance and grace. If a woman penned it, she must be "a Tartar." We subjoin a few extracts:

"With all due deference, we would ask, where, from what source, in what enlightened age and nation, did the men originally obtain the exclusive right to monopolize the privilege of legislating for females, and of compelling them to submit to their laws, however unequal and objectionable they might be? Echo answers where? The Bible, it is said, gives them the right, because it says, 'Wives submit yourselves unto your own husbands in the Lord.' How a wife can 'submit herself in the Lord' to a man who is 'dead drunk' one half of the time, and a fool the other half in consequence, from whom she receives only a scanty subsistence of the meanest description, is more than woman's wit can devise."

"We have ever been viewed, in a political sense, as an inferior order of beings, totally incapable of self government; as the vassals, rather than the companions of men, solely dependent upon them for protection, who have thus far condescended to rule over us, without ever consulting our pleasure, or our judgment. Thus have we been led, misled and blindfolded, from age to age, from the cradle to the grave."

"Award to us our proper station in society; abolish all laws unjust in regard to us; and with the light of the Bible, and with the sense of justice, we will protect and defend ourselves and each other, with the aid of an enlightened community, which, to their immortal honor be it said, is far in advance of the mass of the men that have long disgraced our statute books."

"Should we, by legislative enactment, receive no redress, upon our own strength, then and then only, shall we be justified in the use of the native left. Better that this birth be despotulated; than that the iniquities of the present and the past be visited upon future generations as they are, and ever have been upon us and our predecessors, from time immemorial. Let the elements re-unite, and form a better and a nobler race, to whom war, famine, slavery and inequality shall be unknown."

There is a mysterious threat in this last paragraph, says the Savannah *Republican*, which ought to excite the attention and alarm of all the old bachelors in the land. What do the fair petitioners mean? What is that "one alternative," to which they allude? What would they be at? The legislature should look into the matter at once. There may be conspiracies and combinations a-foot, of which the "lords of creation" little dream.

Miss Mitchell, the lady Astronomer.

We have received, through the politeness of a friend, a pamphlet printed for private circulation, containing a most interesting account, prepared by the Hon. Edward Everett, late President of Harvard University, respecting the discovery of a comet by Miss Maria Mitchell, of Nantucket. From this pamphlet we learn that in the year 1831, a gold medal of the value of 20 ducats was founded by the King of Denmark, to be awarded to any person who should first discover a telescopic comet; and also that on the 1st of October, 1847, at half past ten o'clock, P. M., such a comet was discovered by Miss Mitchell, nearly the star above *Polaris*, about five degrees. With characteristic modesty Miss Mitchell declined to allow her father (Hon. William Mitchell) to publish her discovery immediately, remarking that it is a new comet, our friends, the Bonds, of Cambridge, have seen it." The failure to commemorate by the most following the discovery to the Minister of Denmark the fact of the discovery, wehatically debarred her from the award of the medal; although it was fully admitted by the judges, Professor Schumacher, at Altona, and Prof. Airy, of Greenwich, that the comet was first seen by Miss Mitchell. Mr. Everett has brought the subject before the judges, who were, however, not authorized to act aside the published conditions of the award. He then, by the advice of the Charge d'Affaires for Denmark, sent through the agency of our Minister at Copenhagen, and the Danish Minister of foreign Affairs, appealed to the King of Denmark, who ordered that the medal should be conferred upon our learned countrywoman, who is, we believe, the first lady in the world who ever won the honors of a gold medal.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

—Parish of Plaquemines.—Second Judicial District Court, in and for the parish of Plaquemines, aforesaid. In the matter of the settlement of the succession of the late Genevieve Yarbrough, deceased widow of the late Joseph Martin.

Whereas, Barthelemy Fontenelle and Maximilien Martin, of this parish, testamentary executors of the last will and testament of said widow Joseph Martin, have presented to this honorable Court a provisional account of their administration on said estate.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate, or to all persons therein interested, to show cause, (if any they have) within ten days from the publication, why said provisional account should not be approved and homologated, and funds distributed accordingly. By order of Court.

Parish of Plaquemines 19th March, 1849.

m23-18t[illegible] CHS. DUTILLET, Cr'k.

$50 Delinare Reward.

RANAWAY from the new mill of Chas. Bo. or, parish of Saint Charles, on the 21st inst. a negro man by the name of FLAME—belonging to Madame Evariste Perrin.—about 5 feet 10 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout built, and handy legged, and dark wool by hair, has received a blow near one of his eyes with a stick, and his eye is now swollen. Had on when he left a striped brown brim hat, blue coat, and black or grey pantaloons. He was at Chas. Auguste Bolgar and V. Journeau.

Parish of Plaquemines—Court House—Inspectors: A. Hopel; J. A. Bastre, Jr.; A. Pons; Clerks: Auguste Bolgar and V. Journeau.

Fourth Ward—at Fr. Attaux's Coffeehouse, corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets—Inspectors: G. W. Wood, J. P. Sauser, C. Lebreau; Clerks: F. B. O'Neil and Wm. Farmer.

Third Ward—at the Coffeehouse, corner of Chartres and St. Peter streets—Inspectors: Felix Magnet, Gustave Jagnet, Jos. Dubuc; Clerks: Ben. Van Ostern and L. Bonneuer.

Fourth Ward—at the Coffeehouse in Orleans street, and between Bourbon and Dauphine—Inspectors: A. Hopel; J. A. Bastre, Jr.; A. Pons; Clerks: Auguste Bolgar and V. Journeau.

Fifth Ward—at F. Attaux's Coffeehouse, corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets—Inspectors: G. W. Wood, J. P. Sauser, C. Lebreau; Clerks: F. B. O'Neil and Wm. Farmer.

Sixth