The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 103 VOL. VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1845. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4843

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 notice be given 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 advertisements will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN lines, charged as a square.

ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each 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, do. 80
Translations in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, leases or lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged for separately and at the ordinary rates.

All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices or articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

L. Duperron,
DOCTOR DENTIST,
No. 204 Royal-street,
Between St. Philip and Dumaine streets, [n7
Will be found open to Operations from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 4 till 6 in the evening.

PEET & MORTON have removed to 36 Magazine street. [n7

C. ENOCHS, being about removing, informs the Ladies of New Orleans that he will sell his stock of goods at VERY LOW PRICES. n.9—9t

NOTICE.—During my absence Mr. J. F. PEPIN, Attorney at Law, will attend to my business.
L.S. DUVIGNEAUD.
old 4t.

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 81 Chartres street, New Orleans.
Particular attention given to sheriff and package sales of dry goods.
Liberal advances will be made upon all goods consigned for sale. n.9 6m

W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co, No. 30 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses &c. consigned to Benj. H. Field, Esq. New York, or to M. Field Brother, esq. Boston. n8

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

MR. JOSEPH A. MALL is our legally authorized Agent and Attorney in fact, during our temporary absence. [n7 3m

NICHOLSON & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 93 Camp-street, New Orleans.
Third Municipality.

OWNERS of property within the limits of the Corporation of the Third Municipality, that have not yet paid on said property will commence during the month of May. JAMES P. SHEA, Treasurer. n17—1m.

LOUISIANA LEGION.
HEAD QUARTERS,
New Orleans, January 28, 1845.

GENERAL ORDER, No 14.

An election will be held on the first Saturday in May next, at Division, Brigade and Regimental Head Quarters, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Major General E. Bonner.

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

4th Brigade	commanded	Vermilionville.
5th	do	Alexandria.
6th	do	Natchitoches.
6th	do	Opelousas.
7th	do	Vidalia.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
J. A ARMANT, Adj'nt Insp General.
m10—1st (c) May.

REMOVAL.—JS DE FALUS, Professor of Modern Languages, has removed his office to No. 15 Exchange Place, where he continues his course to the study of the French and Spanish Languages.

He respectfully invites those who wish to study the Modern Languages, that his method now possesses all the advantages requisite to bring his pupils up to the attainment of the object they desire in a few years, read and write fluently and elegantly, with ease in speech. The success upon so much improved that the subscriber pays no fee until the pupil is able to read the Spanish or French.

Every gentleman wishing to join several in classes are requested to call at the office, where terms will be made known. [n7 1m

Opened this month, at No 14 Exchange Place, up stairs, office No 5, opened from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 P M, and from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 P M. m11 1m

LOSS OF CERTIFICATES.

WHEREAS the following Certificates of Shares in the St. Louis Steam Ferry Company, to the name of J. C. St. Romes, viz:

No 564, dated 31st January, 1832 for two shares, upon which this is the signature of said Romes;

No 208, dated 1st March, 1833, for five shares, upon which three hundred and fifty dollars had been paid;

Notice is hereby given to all persons, that all persons interested therein to show cause within six weeks from this date, why one of certificates should not be issued according to the by-laws of the Company.

D F GUEX, Secretary.
New Orleans, April 4th, 1845. m10

ATTENTION

THE Collector of Taxes, imposed according to law by the Police Jury of the 4th district, hereby sets on the following articles, whether resident or not, and hereby warns them to pay, that said Taxes will become due on Saturday the 1st day of May next, and that the office is kept at the Parish Court House, City of Lafayette and is open from 9 o'clock, A M, to 3 o'clock, P M, every day.

LANDAIS CARLIN, Collector.
Parish of Jefferson, March 19th, 1845. m14—3t—2m

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.—Now landing and in store a large and general assortment of Boots, Shoes and Hats, 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 and infants' fine calf sewed Ankle Ties;
Ladies fine kid and morocco Slippers and Ties;
Boys' and ouths calf and kip sewed Brogans;
Men's heavy kip, pegged and sewed Brogans;
Women's coal and calf pegged Brogans;
Men's and boys' heavy russet Brogans.

HATS.

Fine fine nutria, castor, silk and Russia Hats;
Do drab and cast case more and plain Hats;
Do white Chantilla, large and fashionable
Cassimere Hats and other goods on sale at
No. 61 Chartres street, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1845.

☞ It seems from late advices, that that pure patriot and distinguished philanthropist, DANIEL OC'ONNELL, has come out in opposition to the Annexation of Texas; and singularly enough, he bases his hostility to the measure precisely on the same grounds as the northern abolition prints in this country. The great *repealer* having been handed £30 received from Staten Island, N. York, pocketed the cash with characteristic coolness, and then broke out into a most violent philippic against POLK and TEXAS. In the first place, in order that we Americans may at once learn his views, and tremble at the consequences, he tells us that "he regards with horror the annexation of Texas,—another slave state, to the American Union," and he charges President POLK with "arrant cowardice in glossing over the detestable traffic of slavery by referring to it under the delicate expression of a 'domestic institution'." He then goes on in an argument peculiarly O'Connell-ish, to show that slavery is not a domestic institution, and that Mr. POLK was exceedingly naughty and absolutely wicked in giving it such an appellation. For this rebuke we presume that the President will exhibit a proper sense of contrition, and be very careful how hereafter he offends the supersensitive susceptibility of DANIEL O'CONNELL, by using in reference to slavery the term which has been employed ever since we can remember, all over the Union.

The gist of the great DANIEL'S speech, like the sting of the wasp, is lodged in its tail. After an infinite deal of frothy vehemence about slavery, which would answer cautiously for one of the bombastic leaders of the Boston *Chronicle* or *Emancipator*, he alludes to his darling hobby of justice to Ireland, and speaking of the British government, utters the subjoined sentiment:

"We tell them from this spot that they can have us—that the throne of Victoria can be made perfectly secure—the honor of the British empire maintained—and the American eagle, in its highest pride of flight, be brought down. [Cheers.] Let them but conciliate us and do us justice, and they will have us enlisted under the banner of Victoria; let them but give us the Parliament in College green, and Oregon shall be theirs and Texas shall be Iberia's!" [Cheers.]

Whence it follows as indubitably as the thunder succeeds the flash, that if Great Britain will only grant Mr O'CONNELL all he asks, he will guarantee to bring down the American eagle from its pride of place. Well, we suppose we shall have to stand even this coalition, powerful and portentous as such an union would be. There can be no doubt that if we should go to war about Oregon, our old enemy, the British, aided by the old war term of the "Hyperion," would possess signal advantages over us; but albeit we are menaced inconsiderately with annihilation, mindful of the adage that "threatened folks live long" we counsel our countrymen to sleep tranquilly o'nights, and to dismiss the dread of being "catawompously chawed up." It is our sincere conclusion derived from serious and long reflection, that the United States is destined to survive not only the hostility of Great Britain, but even the wrath of this second Daniel come to judgment.

ONE DAY LATER FROM MEXICO.—The schooner *Creole*, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz having left that city on the 22d ult., one day after the *Yucatecan*. We have received by her a *Diario de Vera Cruz* of the 22d, but it is absolutely destitute of news. When the *Creole* left, the mail from the capital had not arrived.

The Xicotecan paper mentions the explosion of a powder manufactory situated on the road to Guadaloupe, by which the building was completely destroyed, and the proprietor and several of the operatives were killed or wounded.

A passenger on board the *Creole* informs us that the shocks of the earthquake were still repeated, and that the explosion of the powder magazine noticed above, was occasioned by one of them convulsions. The inhabitants of the capital had taken refuge in tents established on the public promenades. It was, however, believed that the shocks had ceased, as the volcano of St Martin, which had been inactive for eighty years, had begun to emit flame and lava.

With respect to Texas, the Mexican Government appears disposed to recognize her independence, and is willing to select France and England as umpires. Such is the tenor of our information.

Not a word of Santa Anna.

FROM HAVANA.

By the arrival of the steamship *Alabama*, Captain Windle, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 3d inst, inclusive. We learn by passengers that there was no newsstirring, and that business was excessively dull. We have examined our papers pretty carefully, but cannot discover a single item of intelligence—no uncommon event, by the way, in the journals of Havana.

The railroad leading from Matanzas to Zabanilla has been opened.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

The schooner *Andrew Gray*, Capt. Dukehart, arrived at Charleston on the 30th ult., from Nassau, N. P., bringing files of the *Royal Gazette* and *Observer*, to the 24th ult.

There has been no recent shipwrecks on the Bahama coast.

Two persons lost their lives at Nassau on the 13th ult. by the upsetting of a boat, a Mr. Fleishman, a Dentist, of New York, and a Mr. Duvalier, of Nassau. Mr. F. had engaged his passage in a vessel which sailed a few days previous for the United States, but was accidentally left.

The French barque *Marie & Pauline*, J. Lizariturry, master, from Aux Cayes, with a cargo of logwood, put into Nassau in distress, and having been on shore on the East of Hoseneque, on the 11th ult. She was got off by throwing over a part of her cargo, and discharging a portion in lighters.

Advices had been received at Nassau from St. Domingo to the 8th ult., which state that the Island was in as disturbed a state as ever, if not more so, the native black population not being altogether satisfied with the present government of affairs there, their desire being, if possible to expel the colored and whites from the Island altogether.

Miss Margaret McDonald, aged 68 years, a native of Georgia, but for the greater part of her life a resident of Nassau, died in that town on the 14th ult.

LATEST FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

The Baltimore *American* has received by the arrival of the brig *Nautilus*, a file of the "British Packet" published at Buenos Ayres, together with the following memoranda:—

The Nautilus left Buenos Ayres on the 24th of March, at which time the decree of the Argentine Government, prohibiting the entry of any vessels into Buenos Ayres which had previously touched at Montevideo, was in operation, and there was not a single foreign vessel at the latter port. This decree was issued in consequence of the interference of the French Admiral with the blockade of Montevideo, and its effects will be severely felt.

It is understood that the Hon. William Brent, Jr., U. S. Charge d'Affaires, has protested against the interference of the French Admiral, on the ground that European nations should not control political parties among the American Republics. He alleges further, we learn, that the war in the River La Plata has already been continued seven years by reason of the course pursued by the English and French ministers.

The provinces of the Argentine Confederation were all in a state of tranquility, except Corrientes, where Gen. Paz had organized a force of 3000 men. The Argentine Government had dispatched 2000 troops under Gen. Gaxon, who was a favorite officer of Bolivar, and who will, it is thought, put an end to the civil war in that quarter.

In the Uruguay Republic there had been several skirmishes between the belligerents, and the department of Maldonado was in the hands of the Revera party. In other parts of the Republic quietness prevailed.

The new French Charge had presented his credentials, and had been received at Buenos Ayres. A new Brazilian Minister Plenipotentiary had been received at Montevideo.

There was a report in circulation, one or two days before the Nautilus sailed, that the Argentine Minister at Rio de Janeiro, Gen. Guido, had demanded his passports, which, if true, will no doubt be given to him. This was occasioned by his demanding satisfaction from the Brazilian Government for granting Gen. Paz leave to set out from Rio de Janeiro and pass through their province to Corrientes.

The decree prohibiting the entry of vessels at Buenos Ayres that touch at Montevideo has had the effect of making the market there still worse than it is now impossible to sell any articles unless for immediate consumption. The Government, when short of money, lays hands on whatever it may want, and small vessels with assorted cargoes from the Brazils will keep the market well supplied.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The Charlottesville *Advocate* of the 26th ult., states that the measures adopted by the Faculty for suppressing the late riots, and banishing the authors thereof, have been successful, and that perfect tranquility has been again restored. The lectures of the institution were resumed that morning.

☞ We learned, says the Baltimore *American* of the 29th ult., by the Electro Magnetic Telegraph yesterday, at half past one o'clock, that the Cabinet was then holding a special session on the subject of our relations with Mexico.

☞ We trust that the friends of benevolence will remember the benefit to be given this evening, at the American Theatre, to the Italian Benevolent Society, by the Operatic Company. The occasion is one which should elicit their liveliest sympathy, and the programme a select and delightful series of entertainments.

THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Winder submitted a resolution requiring that from and after to-morrow no new section should be presented, except by way of amendment, and that no new consideration should be granted except by a majority of two-thirds.

Mr. Scott of Baton Rouge, proposed a substitute fixing the adjournment for Friday. Mr. Mayo proposed Saturday or sooner, if the Convention got through its business by that day.

Mr. Claiborne desired the adjournment as much as any one, but he would vote against the amendment because it was impossible to tell whether the Convention would terminate its labors by Saturday.

The proposition was lost—yeas 29: nays 27.

Mr. Waddell moved that the Secretary be authorized to employ a Clerk to enroll the articles already adopted.

Mr. Roman observed that no part of the Constitution had yet passed its third reading, and that the enrolment would only take place after the final adoption.

Mr. Guion presented a resolution requiring that after the second reading discussion shall cease, and that no amendment shall be adopted save by an absolute majority of the Convention, or by a larger number of members than voted for the original proposition. Adopted in a modified form.

Mr. M. Taylor presented a section requiring the Legislature to organize a system of Public Schools. Laid temporarily on the table.

He then proposed another section providing that the people be from time to time, required to vote as to the expediency of amending the Constitution. Laid on the table—32 to 27.

On motion of Mr. Ledoux, several slight amendments were made to the section which provides that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, without the authority of law.

Mr. Sellers moved a re-consideration of the 8th section, concerning the qualifications of electors, in order to insert an amendment requiring a poll tax to be levied. Rejected.

Mr. Trist moved a re-consideration of the vote by which St. James and Ascension were created into one Senatorial district with two Senators. Adopted—and then the district was, by a vote of 34 to 26 divided, so that each parish elects a Senator.

Mr. Breut moved a reconsideration of the section fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Lost 28 to 32.

Mr. Claiborne moved the reconsideration of the section which provides that all Parish Officers shall be elected by the people, in order to insert an amendment excepting New Orleans from the operation of the section.

Mr. Benjamin remarked that there would be 156 officers to be chosen at every election, and that probably there would not be less than eight hundred candidates. This would occasion a dangerous agitation in the city of New Orleans, independently of the extreme difficulty of electing so many functionaries at once. In the country this system might be readily adopted, but in the city it was not only almost impracticable, but exceedingly distasteful. He then briefly and forcibly pointed out the disadvantages attendant upon the election of Notaries by the people.

The motion to reconsider was adopted—46 to 14.

Mr. Claiborne moved the adoption of his amendment.

Mr. Boudousquié proposed to include the county of Greene Court.

The amendment of Mr. Boudousquié was lost—Yeas 18; nays 44.

Mr. F. Conrad moved to except the Parish of Jefferson from the operation of the section. Lost, 17 to 45.

Mr. Kenner moved to add to the proviso, that Register's of Conveyances, Recorders of Mortgages and Notaries Public shall be appointed as the Legislature shall direct. This amendment was lost—Yeas 24; nays 40

Mr. Claiborne's amendment excepting the Parish of Orleans from the operation of the section, was then put to the vote and adopted—Yeas 45; nays 15.

The section as amended was then adopted—yeas 39; nays 23.

Mr Marigny, agreeably to notice given, asked for a reconsideration of the vote to transfer the seat of government from New Orleans.

A call of the house was made, when it appeared that 60 members were present.

The motion to reconsider was lost, 26 to 36.

Mr Waddell called up his section abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud. Without debate, it was laid on the table yeas 34, nays 34.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of Mr Conrad's section providing that taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State, together with the amendment of Mr Garrett and the substitute of Mr Taylor, both of which are merely extensions of the principles involved in the first section.

Mr Lewis objected to Mr Taylor's substitute that it might be so interpreted as to leave to the assessment of every article of furniture, of a man's chickens and pigs, etc.

Mr Taylor argued in reply that this could not take place, because the section expressly delegated to the Legislature the power to select the property subject to taxation. The present system was wrong in principle, for it taxed landed property, while capital, merchandise and other moveables were untaxed. The object of his substitute was to correct this evil.

Mr Conrad thought it would be dangerous to adopt any fixed system of taxation. It should vary according to circumstances. Every government possessed the power of selecting the objects of taxation. Mr T's substitute would include not only the planter's land but his produce. It presented insuperable difficulties, and in execution would be as odious and obnoxious as an excise.

Mr Eustis moved to lay the amendment and substitute on the table, and take the vote on Mr Conrad's proposition. This was as far as we could go with safety on a question confessedly of great difficulty.

Mr Eustis' motion prevailed, yeas 39, nays 14; so that the substitute of Mr Taylor was laid on the table.

A motion to adjourn was made and lost, but was re, newed and carried.

☞ A writer in the New York *Tribune*, alluding to the suggestion made through the columns of that paper a few days ago, touching the practicability of connecting the continent with Europe by means of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, says:

"This is not a new idea. Professor Morse has long had such a result in view. I have often conversed with him on the subject, and received satisfactory answers to the various difficulties suggested. His method was similar to that proposed by your correspondent; reeling off from and to abrupt shores any amount of wire—10,000 miles, if it were necessary—having covered the intervening ocean bottom with a non-conducting composition, and the whole secured from the corrosive effects of sea water. Any danger of the wire parting from its own weight is obviated by the supporting power of the water and the wire already sunken.—There can be no reasonable doubt of the *practicability* of the plan."

☞ Our thanks are due to J B STEEL, No 14 Camp street, for a copy of Professor Bullion's edition of the First Six Books of Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, adapted to Bullion's Latin Grammar, with an introduction on the various of the Latin language, copious explanatory notes, and an index of proper names.

THE CONVENTION yesterday exhibited a beautiful specimen of consistency in voting to divide the Senatorial district of St. James and Ascension, making of each parish a separate district. The prominent movers on this occasion were the "Conservatives," as they love to style themselves—the very members who have been all along making stickers for double districts, and an extended Senatorial circumscription. The secret of this sudden gyration may, perhaps, be found in the fact that one of the two parishes may possibly elect a locofoco Senator, while the two together would certainly have chosen two whigs. So we go—consistency of principle is recklessly sacrificed to party spirit.

HURRAH FOR JOHN JONES.—The London Punch says:—"It is not generally known—and the touching circumstance ought to be published to the world—that Mr. Jones, who lives at Folk made his fortune by the sale of a negro."

This is a mistake, is is bound in British calf, and was taken from one of Punch's relatives, Young John Bull, at the Battle of New Orleans.—*Madisonian.*

SUICIDE.—At Baton Rouge last Wednesday, a Frenchman, named Victor Fenouil, cut his throat so effectually that he must have died immediately after committing the harsh act. Coroner's inquest was held over the body and the jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide while under mental derangement." The deceased formerly resided in Pointe Coupée, and we understand, had been formerly beadle of the Catholic Church of that town.

RACE.—A race in which much sport is expected, and great speed likely to be shown, is to come off over our course on the 17th of the present month. A match has been made up between Dr. Scranton's bay mare and Andrew Nesuit's sorrel gelding, for $300 a side, on a three quarter mile stretch. We are told that the sorrel is in up top order, and her owner "eager for the fray." The "bay mare" is likely to run, this time, against a host of considerable stamina. So, two to one on the sorrel.

Of the horse, we can say nothing—'cause why?—we know nothing. The "knowing ones" say we will have some "tell" running.

By the by, talking about races, reminds us of horses generally and racing particularly! Our friend Parrott has a pair of colts here which will put against most anything, in a match, for from $500 to $2,000.—Are any of our friends in the lower or upper Parishes troubled with horses and money, to put against them, or either of them? Come up to the scratch, gentlemen!—*St. Landry Whig.*

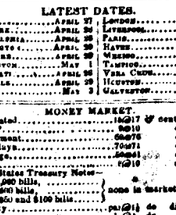
☞ We regret to learn that Judge Nicholls was obliged to adjourn his court at Plaquemine, on Tuesday last, in consequence of sudden illness. Judge Nicholls returned a blood-vessel on Monday, in a fit of coughing, which caused much alarm among his friends at the moment; but he was well enough the next day to undertake the journey home.—*Lafourche Gazette.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ECLIPSE COURSE, CARROLLTON.

Report of Kilworth's performance during the last 24 hours, viz: from 20 minutes of 6 o'clock, P. M. the 5th, until 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, P. M. the 6th of May, 1845:

TIME OF STARTING.		TIME MADE.		REMARKS.
Min.	H.	Min	Sec	
20	6	16	15	
20	8	16	15	
20	8	17	00	
20	10	17	00	
20	10	16	15	
20	12	17	30	
20	12	17	45	
20	2	17	45	
20	2	17	00	
20	4	16	00	
20	4	16	45	
20	6	16	00	
20	6	16	00	
20	8	16	30	
20	8	16	15	
20	10	16	30	
20	10	16	30	
20	12	16	00	
20	12	16	30	
20	2	16	30	
20	2	16	00	
20	4	16	00	



H. M. S.
Time of walking 24 miles.....6:55:00.
Computed 216 miles at 18 min, past 4 o'clock, P. M.

COMMITTEE FOR TRIAL.—The examination before U. S. Commissioner, M. M. Cohen, Esq., of Christopher Kane, and two other seamen, of the ship *Essex*, Capt. Welch, charged with mutiny and revolt, during the passage of the vessel from Liverpool to this port, was yesterday brought to a close, and resulted in the committal of Kane to stand his trial before the U. S. District Court. The other two were discharged.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Louis Rouse, charged with assaulting and wounding with a dirk, with intent to kill Charles Cranmer, was yesterday examined before the Recorder. He was fined $35 for carrying a concealed weapon, and committed to await his trial on the above charge.

In the case of Charles Bell and others, charged with riot and murder, a number of witnesses on the part of the defence were examined, when the Court adjourned and postponed a further hearing of the testimony, until this morning, at 10 o'clock.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—John Smith, mariner on board of the American brig *Carleton*, who was indicted for the murder of Henry Beierlein, on the high seas, committed on the 18th October, 1844, and tried and found guilty of manslaughter on the 29th ult. and recommended to the mercy of the Court, was yesterday sentenced by his Honor Judge McCaleb to two years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COURSE.—At the meeting of the Council last evening, an Ordinance was passed unanimously, providing for the establishment of a course for horses of all names, who shall be on duty from 5 o'clock, A. M. to 7 P. M, and receive the same pay as the Day Police. Also, for the re-establishment of the Night Beat with a Police force of five men. Said new Police force to be continued so long as the Recorder may deem expedient.

An election was then gone into for officers of the Municipality, when all of the present incumbents were re-elected.

DROWNED.—A lad belonging to the British ship *Tasmerlane*, lying opposite Freeport, fell into the river yesterday morning, and was drowned. Immediate search was made for the body, but without success.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The beautiful and fast running steamer *Uncle Sam*, Capt. Van Dusen, will leave as above on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Passengers will find this a rare opportunity to any be assured of reaching Louisville without the inconvenience of changing boats.

VIRGINIA.—Yesterday's Mail brought us sufficient returns to settle the question of Virginia politics for this year. The locofocos have certainly elected twelve out of the fifteen members of Congress; probably 13; possibly 14. The only whig known to be chosen is in the Loudoun district, where there was no locofoco candidate.

For the Legislature, both parties have gained but little, but the gains on the locofoco side preponderate on the whole, and will give the locofocos a great degree of force in both branches, and the consequent obligation of a member of that party to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of Wm. C. Rives.

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Democratic Gains.		*Whig Gains.*	
Accomac,	1	York, James City and Williamsburg,	1
Buckingham,	1	Frederick;	2
Caroline,	1		3
Elizabeth City and Warwick,	1		
Fairfax,	1		
Gloucester,	1		
Mecklenburg,	1	Clear whig loss, three	
Middlesex and Middlesex,	1	—which makes a difference of fourteen—giving the Democrats decided majorities in both houses.	
Spottsylvania,	1		
	10		6

MICHIGAN TOWN ELECTIONS.—We have the following returns which look exceedingly well:

Counties.	*Whigs.*	*Locos.*	*Ab. W. gain*
Lenawee,	13	5	1 9
Calhoun,	10	10	4
Kalamazoo,*	8	4	
Kent,	1	1 maj.	
Ingham,	7	8	4
Washtenaw,	8	4	
Jackson †	8	6	
Macomb,	8	7	
St. Joseph,	10	6	13

We understand that the Whigs have carried a majority of Supervisors in Clinton county.

*Three towns to be heard from—probably 2 whig to 1 loco.
†Two towns to be heard from.

A mock marriage took place in this city on the 12th inst. John Buckley, a Taylor of Blackstone, induced a young girl, seventeen years of age, from Vermont, then residing in Connecticut, to ride with him to Providence On their arrival in that city they put up at the American House. Buckley, having obtained the girl's consent to be married, took her to a place where they were united by a person whom Buckley introduced as a magistrate.

The friends of the young girl caused Buckley to be arrested. He was examined on Tuesday before Justice L. B. Arnold, of Woonsocket, and committed to take his trial at the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Providence in May.

Buckley refused to give the name of the person who performed the ceremony.—*Providence Transcript.*

A FRIEND IN NEED.—At the close of the recent Canadian Parliamentary Session the members joined in a social festival of three days, to discuss matters of much interest. Corks were drawn and toasts propounded—songs were sung and jollity abounded. In the course of the sederous glasses were filled in honor of the army and navy, but it happened that there was neither sailor nor soldier present, and the toast elicited no reply. In this dilemma a gentleman of the medical profession arose and proposed the following in the breach.

"Gentlemen, said he, 'the toast of the army and navy has been proposed. There is not a soldier or a sailor among us. There is not a man among us who has shed blood for his country, except, perhaps, gentlemen, it be myself. Yes, gentlemen, I tell you once more, what I have said a hundred, a thousand times, I have bled for my country—I have bled, yes, and blistered too. And therefore have I believed it my duty to respond to the call of the chairman!"

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—It will be remembered, says the Baltimore *Sun*, that we some time since announced the arrest of a man named Dean, at Lancaster, Pa., for the murder of Mr. Edwards, at Chilicothe, Ohio, and that he was subsequently conveyed to that place. It appears from the Lancaster Intelligencer, that he has made a full confession, implicating as his associate in the crime a man named Maxon. The murder of Mr. Edwards was one of the most atrocious in the records of the State. Mr. Edwards was killed with an axe, fenders were engaged in an act of burglary. By the laws of Ohio, all persons found guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree, are punished with death. It is said that Dean is sensible of his fate, and perfectly resigned to it. His spirits are lively, and he looks forward to the hour of his execution with as much ease and indifference which is truly appalling. The only thought which appears to ruffle his feelings, is that of having as his associate, his fellow prisoner, Maxon, upon whom, it is said, he heaps indiscriminate curses.

NEGRO STEALING.—The Muscogee (Ga.) Democrat says:—A gentleman of Randolph county had eight of his negroes enticed away from him on the night of Monday, the 4th inst, by some rascally white man. In the morning, when the fact was discovered, pursuit was instituted, and the negroes were found in the swamp about half way between Cuthbert and Lumpkin. The white man made himself scarce. On the return of the negroes to within a short distance of their home, one of them, a mulatto girl of about fifteen years of age, slipped one side into the woods, and had not been found up to Wednesday morning.

Another case of stealing took place in Upson a few days since. A young man who had been engaged in school teaching, and who maintained a good character, stole a horse and decamped in a westward. He was pursued and arrested, having in his charge a negro man belonging to a Mr. Walker of Upson, who had been runaway three years. The horse which he stole had been taken and swapped for another. The culprit was taken back to Thomaston, and we suppose, committed to answer to the double crime. The negro stated that the man engaged him to go to the Mississippi and sell him once—after which the negro was to meet him—divide the spoils, and proceed to a free State! It will be well for the owners of slaves to keep an eye out for these many rascals who are now prowling about seeking whom they can plunder.

☞ An affray took place last Monday between two respectable merchants of this town. The parties met together in the street, and after a few words had passed, pistols were drawn and fired. Only one took effect, one of the parties being struck by the ball in the knee. The other pistol missed fire. The wound is not very serious. Had the other pistol gone off, it is believed that one of the parties would have been killed, for they were not ten feet apart when they fired. Both gentlemen were in the employ of the same firm, and we understand, that the dispute originated in business affairs.—*Ib.*

LATEST DATES.

Boston	April 27	London	April 4
New York	April 26	Liverpool	April 5
Philadelphia	April 26	Paris	April 2
Washington	April 30	Havre	May 30
Baltimore	April 30	Warsaw	April 19
Charleston	May 2	Trieste	April 8
Cincinnati	April 26	Vera Cruz	April 22
Louisville	April 29	Hudson	April 20
Havana	May 3	Galveston	April 21

MONEY MARKET.

Consolidated	106[1/2]@7	cent discount.
Citizens'	70@10	do.
Improvement	70@75	do.
Exchanging	70@71	do.
Exchange	Local	do.
Virginia	70@10	do.
United States Treasury Notes—		
$1,000 bills,		
$500 bills,	none in market	
$50 and $100 bills		
Kentucky	par@1/4	do discount.
Tennessee	1/4@1	do do.
First Municipality	par	
Second Municipality	par	
Third Municipality	1/2@3/4	do do.
Alabama	6@7[1/2]	do do.
Ohio	1@2	do do.
Mississippi	none	do do.
Illinois	15@20	do do.
Texas Treasury Notes	12[1/2]	counts on a dollar.
Do. Bonds	17@19	do do do.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT,
May 6, 1845.

The unfavorable weather that has prevailed for some days past, has greatly retarded business of every description, and our present report of the market is in consequence very meagre. We refer to our remarks of to-day for such changes as have transpired. The advance in Freights has had an unfavorable effect upon our Cotton market, prices having given way 1 cent since our last.

COTTON—Arrived since the 30 instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 4 36 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama 4,102, Arkansas 305, Mobile 43; Lake 1,099—together 10,288 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 9,356 bales; Gaeta 80; Boston 193; Philadelphia 800—together 3,473 bales; making an addition to stock of 7,780 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 160,373 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1844 sept. 1, stock on hand		
Received last three days	11,953	
previously	694,147	
		706,100
Cleared last three days	3,473	
previously	703,627	
		707,100
Stock		160,373
		546,727

We stated in our report of Friday night last, that a moderate business had been transacted in Cotton subsequent to the receipt of the *Caledonia's* accounts, but that so far as prices were concerned the market had exhibited some irregularity. The market opened on Saturday morning with a fair enquiry, but on shipments stood still, and by a reduction of freights, buyers were compelled to withdraw their offers and substitute lower bids, which holders hesitated to accept until after the close of business hours, when the entire sales figured up 6,500 bales at a reduction of 1/8 cent @ ℔. Yesterday factors evinced more anxiety to see it, which induced purchasers to be more liberal in their offers, and sales of between 5 and 6,000 bales, was at a further decline of 1 cent @ ℔. To-day's business progressed on the same footing as yesterday, and about 8,000 bales changed hands, making the total sales since our last 17,500 bales, of which the main portion was taken for England and the remainder for France. We have not any supposition to correspond with the changes above mentioned.

We notice the business of the past three days as follows, 311 bales Louisiana and Mississippi at 6c;—147 at 5[1/2]—24 at 5[1/2]—201 at 6c—304 at 5[1/2]—3c. 20 at 5[1/2]—1,400 at 5[1/2]—1,200 at —;—1,009 at 5[1/2]—560 at 6c;—60 at 5[1/2]—736 at 5[1/2]—60 at 6c;—284 at 5[1/2]—11-16;—121 at 5[7/8]—193 at 6c;—100 at 5 9-16;—147 at 7[1/2]—69 at 6c;—1,000 at —;—66 at 5[1/2]—121 at 6c;—80 at 6c;—80 at 5[3/4]—102 at 5[1/2]—3 at 5 13-16;—1 100 at 5[1/2]—400 at 6c;—100 at 5[1/2]—303 at 5[1/2]—635 at 5[1/2]—80 at 5[1/2]—266 at 5[3/4]—109 at 5[1/2]—37 at 7c—43 at 5[1/2]—540 at 5[1/2]—287 at 5[1/2]—507 at 5[1/2]—980 North Alabama at 5[1/2]@6—300 at 5[1/2]—10 Texas at 5[1/2]—180 at 5[1/2]—77 at 5[1/2]—Unpressed and extra carried do. 5[1/2]@6 cents @ ℔.

WHISKEY.—Since our last only a limited demand has prevailed for this article, and the market exhibits a heavy aspect. We quote Rectified 22 cents per gallon. Common is held at 23 cents.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—Very little business had been done in these articles since our report of Friday last, but in other respects the market remains unchanged, and prices are fully maintained. We quote Kentucky bagging 11[1/2]@13 cents, cash, and Rope 4[1/2]@5 cents @ ℔. No sales are making on time.

GRAIN.—The rainy weather has prevented transactions in Corn. No change has taken place in prices, the prevailing rates for White being 35@38 cents, and Yellow 32@35 cents @ bushel. Oats are at 27@28 cents in bulk and 30@33 cents per bushel in sacks. Nothing has been done in Wheat.

COFFEE.—A limited demand has existed for Rio Coffee since our last, without any further change in prices which we find from 5[3/4]@6 cents @ ℔, which is the other descriptions there is nothing doing.

SALT.—There is a fair enquiry for Liverpool Salt at former rates. Let from Store and Vessel are selling at $1 12[1/2] @1 18 per coarse, and $1 37[1/2]@1 50 per sack for fine. Nothing has