The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission do. do. do. 50
Banks, insurance offices, public institutions, 50
Theatrical posters in other than English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, which yearly in advance.

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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.

☞ PEET & MORTON have removed to 18 Magazine street. m27

DR. KAUFMANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
No. 110 St. Charles street. m15—1m

Great Fall in Prices!
WROTEN & SALLE,
DRY GOODS AT CONSTRICT AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At their Two Stores, Chartres street, No 29 and 54.
m31—1m

NOTICE. We have associated with us from this date Mr. J. G. STOUSE & SEBASTIAN OSKE, of this city. CHARLES ODIER & Co.
1st September, 1844.

☞ W. P. VREDENBURGH & Co., No 56 Old Levee, offer make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses, &c. consigned to Benjamin H. Field, Esq. New York, or to H. Field Power, Esq. Boston. m31

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

☞ MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our legally authorized Agent until Monday in last, during our temporary absence from this city.
NORCROSS & FORDICE

DRY GOODS—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and coffee, to our friends in Cincinnati.
REYNAUD & FALLON, 16 Bienville st.
a19 1f

FORDICE & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 66 Campetre ! New Orleans.
m30

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No 26 Tchoupitoulas street. m1

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

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.

A session will be held on the first Saturday in May next, (S. E. Union, L. A.) for the purpose of electing a Major General to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General E. Bonner.

The Brigades will be formed from 10 to 14 o'clock, A. M. at such places as designated in each Brigade, viz.

4th Brigade ..... at ..... Vermilionville.
5th do. ..... at ..... Alexandria.
6th do. ..... at ..... Natchitoches.
6th do. ..... at ..... Monroe.
7th do. ..... at ..... Vidalia.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
J. A. ARMANT, A. D. and Trab Genl.
m16—1d (c) May 1.

☞ REMOVAL.—J. DE PALOU, Professor of Modern Languages, has removed the office to No 14 Ursulines street, where he continues the Classes in the study of the French and Spanish Languages.

The professor will attend at all those who wish to study the study of the Modern Languages, that his methods are the shortest ever requested to be by a pupil, and the philosophy of the language and its terms, are so much read and write literally and elegantly, with ease and pleasure. The attitude being so much superior to the terms of pieces rendered into any prose.

Young gentlemen attending in the evening classes are requested to be punctual at 7 o'clock, and to be in the general month, at No 14 Exchange Place, up stairs, till No 5, opened from 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 P. M. from 4 o'clock in the evening. m24 1f

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 neglected to pay that said Taxes will be one day on Saturday, April 26th, 1845, at the Office of the Collector, to keep at the Parish Court House, City of Lafayette, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. V. LIVAUDAIS, Collector.
Parish of Jefferson, March 19th, 1845. m24—2c

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c. and all articles of Boots and Shoes, and Hats, &c. which will be constantly replenished by late arrivals, and for sale at reduced prices.

Men's Bar-calf sewed Boots and Brogans;
Ladies' and misses' do do do do do;
Children's fancy and common Shoes and Ankle Ties;
Ladies' fine and common Slippers and Shoes;
Men's and boy's calf and supperaded do do;
Men's fine calf, high and common Boots;
Women's and misses' calf and prunella do do;
Youth's and children's calf and prunella do do;
Men's and boy's heavy russet Brogans.

HATS.

Men's fine merino, cashmere, silk and Russia Hats;
Boy's drab and russet cassimere and plain Hats;
Boy and boy's fine and common sporting Hats;
Wool Hats, Ladies' fine, Bar and white;
Canterbury Hats, double brand, fine and common;
Pale Hats, Ladies' fine and common, constantly for sale by
m29—1f FROST & CO, 13 Magazine.

DAVID & CHAPUS,
38 Camp street, New Orleans,

HAVE just received per late arrivals from Europe and the North, the following goods, which they will sell at very reduced prices for cash:

Ladies' straw hats, ribbons, flowers, turbans, jaconets new patterns, balzarines, high colored prints, printed lawns, Swiss, Jaconet, and checked muslins, mantillas and centlas, dastauk, in fine checks and stripes, laces and nettings, linen and cotton for mosquito bars, cambric embroidery handkerchiefs, silk do with wide and colored edges, mixed petticoats, linen handkerchiefs, gingham and mohair do do, gloves, mitts and hosiery, brush, comb and toilet boxes, warranted of pure linen, by the dozen and half dozen; white cambric, white cambric, white cotton, French and English paper muslins, assorted paper muslins, silk sewing and hem handkerchiefs, thread lace, thread and cotton, Jaconet and jacoset entredeux, stamping, gold and silver beads, fancy beads, Venetian beads, bugles, scarfs, pins, needles, hooks and eyes, Marshall's thread, suspenders of all kinds, etc, etc, etc.

ARTICLES FOR TAILORS.

Summer cloth from Penrice, Hope and other manufacturers.

Black and dark colored Alpacas, small checks (all lines).
Soft Merinos—a new article for pantaloons.
Parchmen drilling—entirely new style.
Merceline for waistcoating, several numbers, small and large checks.
Gambroon—a new article.
Brown Holland, padding and canvass.
Chalk for lining, silk laces for button holes.
Lasting buttons, small and large, etc, etc do.
Best substitutes for pantaloons.
Grey linen.
Super silk of the marks Ferrier, Riccardi and Sobero.
Black tassels for overcoats and merinos.
Black silk and velvet serge—first quality.
m31

J. FEYTEL,
Corner of Chartres and Conti streets.

HAS the honor of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has just received a NEW ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES, viz:—
Gold and Silver Lepine Watches;
Silver Patent English do;
Do. Lever do;
Do. Lefine do;
A fresh and fine selection of JEWELRY of all qualities;
Bronze and Dining Room Clocks;
Mirrors, Gilt Cloth with or without chimney ornaments.

RANAWAY from the undersigned, a negro man named LUCEN, aged about twenty four or five years, speaking good English and French. Ten dollars reward will be given to whoever will lodge him in my jail and inform the owner, at Plaquemine. The above described boy is knock-kneed of the right leg.
THOMAS HEBERT.
Bayou Plaquemine, March 19th, 1845. m14—1

NOTICE.

The undersigned has for sale at the most reasonable prices, in his Greenhouse in St. Ch. Charles, a large and valuable collection of rare and choice plants, including camelias, azaleas, cactus, orchideas and a great variety of other greenhouse plants, amounting to nearly one hundred more than his last catalogue. Gentlemen are respectfully executed and solicited to call and examine.
JOHN M HACH.

FOR SALE at advantageous conditions, a GROCERY, Liquor and Provision Store, in the Faubourg Marigny. EUG. ROCHEREAU to the First Municipality. 17 and 19 Louis st.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between J. MAUVAY & J. LEWIS, being dissolved by mutual consent, Mr Lewis gives notice to his friends and the public in general that he has set up his Forge in the establishment of his father, in Tremine street, between Hospital and Burgundy streets, as heretofore, he will continue the same line of business.
m31—1m

SALT—1000 sacks coarse Liverpool salt, cargo of ship St. Cloud, arrived, and for sale by the cargo of ship Octavia and for a to by
J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st.

TEAS—Superior imperial and gunpowder teas in chests and caddies; prime pouchong, souchong and young hyson, for sale by
J W STANTON & Co.
corner Magazine and Lafayette.

CORDAGE AND DUCK—300 coils patent Manilla rope and hawsers 12 to 8 inch, Russia and English duck, for sale by J W STANTON & Co.
corner Magazine and Lafayette.

JET ARTICLES—Now landing ex Transport from Havre on combs, necklaces, and pins for sale by
TALAMON BROTHERS, 44 Chartres.

CORKS—From France, fine quality, in bags of 1000, 500 and 250 each, for sale by
REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

VINEGAR, of white wine, in bots imported from France for sale by
REYNAUD & FALLON,
34 Tchoupitoulas

SUNDRIES—200 bags old Java coffee, 50 bags bimached Havana Coffee, 100 barrels rice oil; 80 boxes candles, Cadet Smith & Co's brand, 50 bags Pimento, for sale by
E TROMBOM,
m24 56 Old Levee

HOOPS, SHOES AND BROGANS—197 cases shoes, boots, etc, a complete assortment of trade and assortment goods landing from barque Warwick, for sale by
R H HOBBS, 12 Commonhouse

FLOUR—300 bbls Eagle mills, St Louis; 300 do Union; 100 do Star do; 50 do of other choice brands, for sale by
NEVILLE, TOURNE & Co, 146 Tchoupitoulas

CHEW IMPROVED COTTON GIN.—The Agents for these Cotton Gins are now prepared to offer them for delivery
GEO GREEN & BRO.
m31 Gravier

WINE—White Sauterne wine, very superior quality, for sale by
GEO DUFOUR 11 Conti

BANDY—Pure Cognac brandy, in bots and bulk, for sale by
GEO DUFOUR 11 Conti

J. FEYTEL.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS.
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1845.

A single journal—the *Jeffersonian Republican*—has at length ventured upon a defence of the proposition repudiated by all parties in this city, and distinctly negatived by the Convention, to parcel out the city of New Orleans into three Senatorial districts—to divide and cut up our Senatorial representation, even as our representation in the House has been. The arguments relied upon by the *Jeffersonian* to sustain its position are as feeble and untenable as the principle which they are employed to bolster up. That of political power is scarcely worth a reply, for it is a matter of the smallest possible consequence, whether the Democratic or General Ticket will give the whigs or democrats a preponderance, and the influence of the proposition upon party ascendancy in the Senate cannot affect in the slightest manner, the intrinsic merits of the question.

Our contemporary thinks that the General Ticket is a departure from the principle of direct representation, and tends to diminish the responsibility of the agents of the people. This might be a fair argument in favor either of parochial representation in the popular branch of the Legislature, or if urged in opposition to a project for grouping several parishes together to form one Senatorial district. But it is without force or applicability to the point at issue. To whom can a Senator be responsible, if chosen by a segment of a parish? Does he represent the parish in the aggregate? Who are his constituents? Suppose a vast majority of his parishioners are in favor of a certain measure, and a small minority of his immediate constituents, forming a miserable minority of the entire parish, be opposed to it, whom is he to obey? What becomes of his responsibility?—Again, if Senators are chosen by municipalities, who is to represent the city at large. Must her interests be left totally defenceless, while each Senator fights for those of the petty locality by which he is elected? The three municipalities constitute one parish—an unit so far as their Legislative interests are concerned. A Senator elected by the aggregate vote of the three, is the direct representative of all—he labors for the interest and welfare of all—when has it been otherwise? When was a Senator from New Orleans ever been found contending for the aggrandisement of one section of the city to the detriment of another.

No well is the principle understood that throughout the entire confederacy there is no precedent for the adoption of a city for purposes of Senatorial representation. New York in conjunction with two other counties forms one Senatorial district. Boston is undivided—electing five or seven Senators. Baltimore is undivided—so is Charleston; so is Richmond; so is Mobile; so is Philadelphia. We have no demagogical cant of concentrated influence applied to these cities. The Legislature of Pennsylvania—almost invariably democratic, have never dreamed of carving up Philadelphia into infinitesimal fragments.

Upon general principles the division of the city appears to us utterly indefensible. Why does the Constitution require is the Legislative department of two branches—a Senate and a House? Why are the terms of office of the members of the Senate made longer than those of the House? Is it certain that the Senate was intended to be a more permanent body than the House, and marked by experience and deliberation, one in which those subjects on which hasty and injudicious action might have been had amid the ferment of Legislation in the popular branch, would receive careful and dispassionate scrutiny and be judged by men of greater age, higher capacity and more enlarged experience. Hence the Senate was evidently created as a check upon the unwise, or partial, or premature decisions of the House. As a necessary prelude to this object, the Senate must be differently composed from the House. A greater age is usually required, and members must of necessity be chosen from a more extended territorial circumscription. If the Senators are elected by representative districts, is not palpable that the Senate will be a mere extension of the House; a mere continuation of the feelings and sympathies which actuate the popular branch; and that its functions will be confined to the simple confirmation under all circumstances of the edicts of the lower House? We ask the question, and we leave it to the intelligent reader to answer.

It is worthy to remark that the entire labor of the Convention seems to be fraught with almost a monomaniacal desire to hack down and annihilate the influence and power of New Orleans. Restrictions the most odious and revolting have been proposed and many of them carried out. The seat of government has been removed from the city under circumstances which would lead an uninformed spectator to believe that New Orleans was the cancerous and nucleus of a most pestiferous and baneful influence. Her representation in the House has been curtailed about one-third, and parcelled out among new electoral districts: her representation in the Senate has been cut down more than one half, and but for the firmness of a majority of the city delegation backed by the efforts of most of the members from lower Louisiana, it would likewise have been diffused among petty districts in defiance of every principle of Senatorial apportionment. The Convention absolutely appear disposed to invite a determined opposition to the new Constitution from all classes and conditions of voters in the city. A growing and augmenting distrust of the Convention and hostility to their acts is taking root out of the public mind in this quarter. Let them be warned in season.

THE CONVENTION.

Yesterday immediately after the Convention assembled, the Hon. Felix Garcia rose, and announced the death of the Hon. GILBERT LEONARD, the Senatorial delegate from Plaquemine.

Mr. Wadsworth followed in a few feeling remarks on the character and virtues of the deceased. He was succeeded by Mr. Bernard Marigny, who paid an eloquent and touching tribute to the memory of Judge LEONARD. The following were offered by Mr. Marigny and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Convention has heard with deep regret the news of the demise of their colleague the Honorable Gilbert Leonard, in whose death Louisiana deplores the loss of an able and faithful servant, and the Convention one of its most respected members.

Resolved, That the family of the deceased be requested to deliver over his remains to be buried by the Convention, and a committee be appointed to confer with the family to that effect, and make the necessary arrangements for the funeral.

Resolved, That the members of the Convention wear crape for the space of 30 days, on the left arm, in token of respect for the deceased.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the deceased, this Convention do now adjourn until to-morrow morning at the usual hour, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of the Convention to the family of the deceased.

In accordance with the above resolutions, the President appointed the following named gentlemen, as the Committee of Arrangement: Messrs Wadsworth, Carriere, Garcia, Saunders and Downs.

And on motion, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞ The Cincinnati *Atlas* of the 1st April, has a long article descriptive of an astounding discovery in science, said to have been recently made in Germany by one Professor GEISLING of Brunswick, and purporting to be translated from a late number of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. It is neither more nor less than the composition of artificial eggs by the continued application of galvanic power, which eggs when subsequently subjected to heat were actually hatched, revealing to the astonished gaze of the Professor a live bird of some unknown species, perfectly formed but without feathers. The article goes on to say that the city of Pittsburgh had been perfectly electrified by these discoveries, and that Professor GEISLING had been compelled by the church authorities to close his Laboratory by order of the church and to forbid to prosecute his researches under penalty of death.

Marvellous as the story is, such is the astonishing progress of the science of electro galvanism, that we might have been disposed to attach some credence to it, but for the date of the paper which gives it currency. The *first of April* is a day consecrated to hoaxes, and our contemporary of the *Atlas*, has signalized the occasion by a very ingenious effort to humbug the whole nation.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have received a file of the *Polynesian*—a weekly paper published at Honolulu, Oahu, up to the 16th November last. We gather nothing new from them.

The corporation of Honolulu is accused of negligence for allowing the streets to remain in a filthy condition.

SUICIDE.—Henry P. H. Boyle committed suicide a few days since, at Hutsonville, Illinois, by a pistol shot through the brain, causing his death in few hours. The deceased was about 24 years of age, young man of talents, and with moral conduct and energy might have distinguished himself. He was the son of the late Chief Justice Boyle, of this State.

☞ A letter from Vincennes, Indiana, says the Post Master of Louisville, announces that on a recent journey, the Vandalia (Ill.) Mail was robbed.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Louis Philippe* arrived at New-York on the 31st ult., from Havre whence she sailed on the 8th., bringing advices six days later from England and two days later from France.

The Cotton market in Havre was firm, with considerable sales. We learn verbally, says the *Herald* that there was a slight advance on the 8th, the day the *Louis Philippe* sailed.

The cold was excessive in France—the thermometer on the night of the 6th was 9 degrees below Zero at Reaumur.

A sailor fell over board in Havre from the American ship Clinton on the night of the 5th and was rescued by a Mr. Fort, who succeeded in saving the sailor notwithstanding the intense cold.

From *Galignani's Messenger* of the 7th we take the notice of the stock market.

Stock Exchange, March 6, half past four.—The five per cents. have again advanced to day. The Threes continue to hold firm, but without much business being done in them. For Cash, Fives have advanced 25c; Threes 15c; Loan 5; Belgian Fives and Spanish Threes have risen 1 4; Portuguese 3 4, Spanish fives no quotation; Russes and New Belgian are unchanged. For the end of the month, Fives have risen 25c; Threes have fallen 5c; Loan is unaltered. Heavy sales to realise profits have caused a slight reaction to day in Rail Shares. The lines not officially quoted have in general advanced, the others have nearly all fallen.

From London we find this quotation:—

Stock Exchange, March 5, 2 o'clock.—The transfer being closed for Bank Stock, 3 and 3 1 4 per cent Annuities, Long and Old South Sea Annuities, business is necessarily more circumscribed in the English market. The quotations to-day are very firm. Consols realise 99 7-8 100 1-1 for Money, and 100 1-2 for Account, Reduced Threes 100 5-8 3-4, and 2 1 163 7-8 100 1-2, both for special transfer. India stock 262. For Account, Bank Stock is 213 1-2. Exchequer Bills 62 64 pm. India Bonds 70 pm. The foreign bonds have been quiet. Portuguese Stock is advancing. Converts have touched 33 65 1-2, Mexican Stock 36 5-8; Spanish Fives 28 1-2 3-4; Threes 41; Dutch 2 1 2 63 1-2 5-8; Belgian 4 1 2 101. In the Railroad Share Market, the French lines have all rather in upper tendency, and there is a good deal doing in them. 4 o'clock—Consols for Account closed at 100 1.

The *Journal des Debats* of 2d March contains the treaty at length between France and China. It consists of 36 articles. The Journal *des Debats* refers to some of its principal articles as copied from like articles in the treaty between the United States and China.

In the British House of Commons on the 5th, a slight but somewhat important conversation took place on the importation of sugar. Mr. *Pinsenby* alluded in the important fact that, twelve hogsheads as samples of sugar from New Orleans, had arrived in London by the Francoma, and he wished to know whether the sugar, as well as the other produce from Louisiana and other slave countries, would be admitted into Great Britain upon the same terms as sugar imported from Cuba and Manilla?

Sir Robert Peel said that those countries of the U. States to which sugar was produced by slave labor, had admitted upon England, were countries with which this kingdom had at present reciprocity treaties. With regard to the arrival announced by the Honorable Member, he begged to say that he had no information whatever of it, but he would say, that if the sugar produced would not be admissable on the same terms as sugar the produce of the countries, mentioned by the Hon. Member. But he would add, that he had no intention in saying that sugar, *the produce of the U. States, included under the reciprocity treaties, would be admitted under the proposed advantages.* (Hear.)

Mr. Thornely was very glad to hear that sugar produced from the right hon. baronet, as a new and very extensive trade in sugar was about to be opened with the countries he had named, to which this altered state of the law would be of great importance.

Mr. Ewart wished to know whether it was not the fact that the slave grown sugar, admitted at the reduced duty, from the United States would undersell the free-trade sugar of Mauritius and Java.

Sir R. Peel was understood to say that he was not prepared with an answer.

A letter from Mascara states that, on the 14th ult., at Calaa, the earth having opened in several places, 30 houses fell down and several persons lost their lives. A similar disaster occurred at the village of Mesaria, which was entirely destroyed; but there no lives were lost. The tremors in the earth were preceded by a rumbling noise like that of an earthquake.

The Universal Gazette of Prussia publishes the official return of the exports, import, and transit duties received by the Government of Prussia in 1844. They amounted to 26,471,594 thalers; being 1,105,824 thalers more than in 1843.

An animated debate occurred in the Chamber of Peers on the 5th inst., in which Mr. Rossi took ground against the law appropriating secret service money to the Crown. Mr. Molé disclaimed belonging to the opposition, and said he came to support the Ministry, when ever, rather on personal grounds, than on principle. In reply to M. Guizot and just to the policy of the Cabinet that M. Molé objected. He was triumphantly answered by M. Guizot himself and by M. Duchatel. The discussion of the law was adjourned till next day, when a more excited debate occurred, leading to the personalities suspended.

The supplementary credit asked for Algeria meets with considerable objection in the Committee (*les bureaux*). From the statement of officers that the army in Algeria amounts to 82,000 effective men, without counting the native troops in the French service—and that Marshal Bugeaud contemplates extensive operations against the Kabyles, and new colonisation on a large scale. A large party in the Chamber of Deputies is opposed to both projects.

We find these notices from London papers of the 5th instant:

THE HOUSE OF LEY.—We regret to state that fears are entertained that his Lordship cannot recover from the alarming attack.—*Herald.*

CANONRY IN PAUL'S.—The Rev. Mr. Tyler, Rector of St. Giles, has been appointed to the Canonry in St. Paul's, vacant by the death of the Rev. Sydney Smith.—*Herald.*

This morning shortly after 10, an explosion took place in the factory of Messrs Samuda, at Bow Creek. Number of workmen were employed in the engine building room, testing a boiler which had been taken out of a steamboat called the Waterwitch, when on the point of going to get up the steam for the purpose of driving the engine, when it suddenly exploded, killed four workmen, and blew off the roof of the engine house, besides breaking nearly all the windows of a large mass of factory adjoining, and several small dwellings in the neighbourhood. The lady of one poor fellow was picked up on the opposite side of Bow Creek, a distance from the factory of 140 yards.—*Globe.*

The Madrid journals of the 28th ult. like those of the 27th, are destitute of news. The *Heraldo* notices a report that several of the officers lately in Madrid and in the provinces had indulged in political allusions and forbidden to their flocks the reading of the translation of M. Eugene Sue's novel of the *Juif Errant*, on account of the attacks that it contains against Rome, expresses in regret at this spirit of intolerance. The same journal contradicts a rumor that was current of the government of the Hague having prohibited the reading of M. Sue's work. The Chamber of Deputies met on the 28th, but there was no business of interest before it.

From Galignani.

The last accounts from Switzerland contain nothing of any importance. On the 3d inst. the Diet continued the discussion on the measures to be adopted respecting the Jesuit. On the 4th the debate was resumed, and the various Deputies took part in it. The decision was expected in one or two days.

A Turin letter states that the government of Sardinia has called out its contingent in order to strengthen the garrisons of Piedmont and Savoy, and to form military cordons along the Swiss frontiers, which have been making to the Valley of Aosta, within which the Canton of Vallais is enclosed, as it were, and also to Chiuse, in Savoy, which adjoins the Vaud.

We hear, says the Monitour Parisien, that the Civil List has given orders for a statue of Marshal Bugeaud, and similar for portrait at full length; the one being intended for the Museum at Versailles, and the other for the hall of the Museum at Versailles.

Tuesday, March 4, 1845.

☞ There will be two interesting race to-day—the first for the purse of $500—the mile heats—in which are entered Narino, Marco, Halpenny and Tarantula.—The second—a sweepstake for three year olds, to which there are six nominations, all of which will start. For particulars refer to the advertisement in another column.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The District Attorney yesterday filed an amended bill of information in the case of Wm. Lee, alias Simpson, charged with larceny.

Thomas Millikin and William Burke, charged with retailing liquor without a license; William Jones, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, and Edward Canfield, William Watts and Henry Martin, charged with assault and battery, were arraigned and severally pleaded not guilty.

A nolle prosequi, was entered in the case of Solomon Boyle, charged with assault and battery.

An additional drawing of 194 numbers was ordered to be added to the Jury list.

☞ Eliza, a slave of Mrs. Lamar, charged with stealing dry goods from the store of Simpson & Co., in Chartres street, was tried before Judge Pedescleux, found guilty and sentenced to receive twenty five lashes. There are two other charges against her upon which she will be tried.

☞ Joseph Bicher, the proprietor of a clothing store on the Levee, between St. Louis and Conti streets was yesterday brought Recorder Genois, to answer to the following charge. An up countryman named Henry Jonson, filed an affidavit that on the previous afternoon he purchased eight dollars worth of clothing from Bicher, and in making payment for the same, he by mistake, gave him a $100 note on the bank of Mobile, in lieu of a $10 note. Bicher denied having received the $100 note in payment for the balance due him. The next morning having discovered his mistake, he called upon Bicher, and demanded the change and attempted to turn him out of his store.

After hearing the testimony, the recorder ordered Bicher to furnish bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear before the Criminal Court—which not being complied with, he was committed to the Parish Prison on examination.

☞ James B. Dillon, was arrested yesterday by the Second Municipality police charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from a Mrs. Cudebeck.

☞ An iron steamer, to be propelled by steam, is being built at Pittsburgh, and the Gazette, speaking of her, says:

"The schooner will be completed soon, and will make the voyage to New Orleans by steam, propelled by her own machinery. The trip is expected she will clear for St. Petersburgh, Russia. The Great Northern Bear, Nicholas, will then have a counter to inspect some Pittsburgh workmanship—a port 2000 miles inland."

☞ The Richmond Chronicle announces the death of Mr. Robert Simpson, of Clarke county, who was mortally bitten at the house of David Lewis, about three weeks ago, in Madison county. Lewis has been committed to jail, by an examining court, charged with having been engaged in the larceny of a mail bag on the September term of the Circuit Court. Suspicions are entertained that others participated in the foul deed.—*Louisville Journal.*

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Tuesday, March 4, 1845.

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An additional drawing of 194 numbers was ordered to be added to the Jury list.

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☞ Joseph Bicher, the proprietor of a clothing store on the Levee, between St. Louis and Conti streets was yesterday brought Recorder Genois, to answer to the following charge. An up countryman named Henry Jonson, filed an affidavit that on the previous afternoon he purchased eight dollars worth of clothing from Bicher, and in making payment for the same, he by mistake, gave him a $100 note on the bank of Mobile, in lieu of a $10 note. Bicher denied having received the $100 note in payment for the balance due him. The next morning having discovered his mistake, he called upon Bicher, and demanded the change and attempted to turn him out of his store.

After hearing the testimony, the recorder ordered Bicher to furnish bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear before the Criminal Court—which not being complied with, he was committed to the Parish Prison on examination.

☞ James B. Dillon, was arrested yesterday by the Second Municipality police charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from a Mrs. Cudebeck.

☞ An iron steamer, to be propelled by steam, is being built at Pittsburgh, and the Gazette, speaking of her, says:

"The schooner will be completed soon, and will make the voyage to New Orleans by steam, propelled by her own machinery. The trip is expected she will clear for St. Petersburgh, Russia. The Great Northern Bear, Nicholas, will then have a counter to inspect some Pittsburgh workmanship—a port 2000 miles inland."

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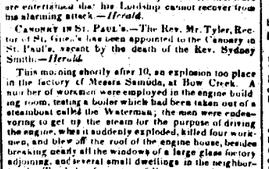

We copy the following from the New Orleans *Waig*:

DARING VILLANY AND MAIL ROBBERY.—On the night of Tuesday, the 1st of April, the Post Office at this place was entered by some person or persons unknown. It is ascertained that the Post office papers were the chief objects to the burglars. The door had an iron bolt, but the roof of the building, which is the post office building was in very bad order, and it was deemed expedient to remove the coffin of the dead. While this was being performed, a box containing the post office funds was discovered and a large portion of the contents abstracted. Suspicion then lodged upon some negroes who were seen about the post office, and it is supposed they are the only parties concerned in the burglary but no individuals who were concerned in the former theft, as the former place of concealment of the post office funds was found to have been thoroughly (though ineffectually) searched.

The northern mail bags, which were sent out on Wednesday morning, were discovered, cut open, and rifled of the larger portion of their contents. It is not known that there were any letters in the mail containing remittances of money. So far as the facts have come to our knowledge, it is but just to state, that they do not authorize the charge of neglect upon our Post Master, as every precaution which he has hitherto considered necessary for the proper valid the contents of the office was taken upon the night in question.

BETRAYING.—The only child of Mrs. Mat y Lewis, of Charleston, was drowned a few days ago by falling in a shell.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

☞ THE ORLEANS THEATRE.—Mr. Maynard, an old favorite with our play-going community takes a benefit this evening. He has selected for the occasion, a new drama entitled, the *Bride of Death*, and a new farce written by a gentleman of this city, entitled *Kingdom of Women*—attraction sufficient to ensure a crowded house.

☞ Luke Furgeson, charged with committing an assault and battery upon Patrick Flinn, was yesterday examined before Recorder Baldwin, and committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION JOCKEY CLUB.—Eclipse Course—Spring Meeting, 1845.—Second Day, Wednesday, April 9th, 1845. Association Purse $300—Two mile heats:

D. F. Kenner's gr. f. *Blue Bonnets*, by imp. Hedgford, out of Grey Fanny, 4 yrs. old. 1 1
D. Heinsohn's br. c. *Red Eagle*, by Grey Eagle, dam by Alfred, 3 yrs. old. 2 2
A. H. Carnal's ch. f. *Oleander*, by imp. Glencoe, dam by Bertrand, 3 yrs. old. 3 3
Time—3:56, 3:54. Track rather heavy.

Both heats were won handily by Blue Bonnets, who was the favorite at starting, against the field.

SECOND RACE.

Sweepstake for colts and fillies—two year olds. Subscription $300—forfeit $150—mile heats.

D. F. Kenner & J. Hiddleston's ch. f. *Badeau Light*, by imp. Glencoe, full sister to *Badeau Light*, : : : : : : 1 1
James Davis' gr. c. by imp. Leviathan, dam Morgiana, : : : : : : 3 2
John G. Miller's b. f. by Boston, dam by Priam, 5 3
Wm. Baird's b. c. by Grey Eagle, dam by Trumpeter, : : : : : : 4 4
Wm. J. Minor's gr. g. *Javelin*, own brother to Dart, : : : : : : 2 d.
Time—1:51, 1:51.

Won easily by Beacon Light. Javelin, who was the favorite with the knowing ones, pulled up lame at the close of the race.

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HEAD QUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION M.
New Orleans, 9th April, 1845.

SPECIAL ORDER No 2.

1. The Major General Commanding announces with deep regret the death of his Aide-de-Camp, Major GILBERT LEONARD, late commander of the First Division, L. M.

2. In order to pay the last military honors due his rank and standing as an officer of the Division, the Louisiana Legion of Washington Artillery and of Louisiana Volunteers, will parade equipped for funeral duty to-morrow afternoon at half past 3 o'clock. The Major Commanding the Battalion of Artillery will cause guns to be fired from the Place d'Armes every fifteen minutes during the day.

3. Brig Gen Carriere, is commanding the Louisiana Legion, substituting Genl Horatio Davis, commanding 1st Brigade, who is charged with the execution of this order. Gen Davis will form the troops on the south side of Canal street in front of the Union House, the right of the legion resting on Rampart street, at four o'clock, P. M. and move from General street.

4. The officers of the 8th Brigade, and the officers of other brigades of the First Division