The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 96: VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1845. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 1486

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, 5

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

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EARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do. 80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, do. 80

To advertise in either French or English only, are—cents 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 4 lines, and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business or the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sale, 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 50 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

BORKEY, VINCENT & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 88 Chartres street, New Orleans.

☞ Particular attention is given to shell and package sales of dry goods.

☞ Liberal advances will be made upon all goods deposited for sale. 4 18 6m

NOTICE—During my absence Mr J. F. PEPIN, Attorney at Law, will attend to my business.
J. DUVIGNEAUD.
apr 26 6t

☞ FEET & MORTON have removed to 48 Magazine street. m27

Great Fall in Prices!
WIOTTE & SALLE,
DRY GOODS AT COST AND AT WHOLESALE
Either Two Stores, Chartres street, No 38 and 34.
m31—1m

NOTICE—We have associated with us from this date Messrs. J. G. STOUSE & SEBASTIAN OSER, of this city.
CHARLES ODIER & Co.
New Orleans, 1st September, 1844. 8

☞ W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co, No 30 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses, and other produce, or ship on commission, to any port in the United States. may

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants
No. 41 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
m6

☞ MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our legitimate Agent and Attorney in fact, during our temporary absence from this city.
NORCROSS & FOBDICK
apr 22 1m

ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and coffee, to our friends in Cincinnati.
REYNAUD & FALLON, 16 Bienville st
m26

FODDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 86 Camp street New Orleans.

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants
No. 92 Tchoupitoulas street. m1

NOTICE TO PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

AT the residence of Mr HUBERT DE FORTE, at Bourbon street, near Ursulines, may be seen about three hundred thousand Silk Worms, which Mr H. De Forte is rearing and which are in the perfect state to feed the Silk Worms. It will be an interesting sight to observe these wild forms of their cocoons or when these cocoons are unwound. It will be necessary to visit the country with slow children for twelve years only to realize a handsome income, inasmuch as Mr. De Forte expects every month, with moderate nutritive nature, a certain amount of silk. m25—1w

Third Municipality,
TREASURER'S OFFICE

OWNERS of property within the limits of the Corporation, are informed that the collection of Taxes imposed on said property will commence on the month of May next.
J. FIDU GARRY, Treasurer. m19—1m

LOUISIANA LEGION.
HEADQUARTERS,
New Orleans, January 29, 1845.

GENERAL ORDER, No 11.

ANNUAL election for the first Saturday in May next, 3d Division, L. M. for the purpose of electing a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General E. Bouny.

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

1st Brigade	.....	Vermilionville.
1th do	.....	Alexandria.
4th do	.....	Natchitoches.
6th do	.....	Monroe.
8th do	.....	Opelousas.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
J. A. ARMANT, Adj and Insp General.
m16—1t (pp Mail)

☞ NOVARRO DE PALOS, Professor of Modern Languages, has removed his office to No 14 Exchange Place, where he continues his classes in the instruction of the French and Spanish Languages.

He respectfully announces to all those who wish to study successfully the Modern Languages, that his method possesses all the advantages requisite to bring his pupils up to the philosophy of the language, and enable them to speak and write fluently and correctly, in a few months. The science being so much improved, the labor of years is reduced to a few days. m 25—1m

Young gentlemen wishing to join evening classes are requested to enter their names before the expiration of the present month. Office open from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M. Lessons given in the morning until 2 P. M. and from 6 to 8 in the evening. from 9 P. M. m24 tf

LOST OF PERTH, Lafayette.

WHEREAS the Directors of said Shareholders the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, in the name of L. S. Ker, Sole agent,

N 191, dated 23d February, 1842, for two shares, upon which three hundred letters had been paid.

N 292 dated 31st March, 1842 for five shares, upon which three hundred and fifty dollars have been paid.

Have been lost or stolen, I hereby give notice to all persons interested therein that at the expiration of two weeks from this date, any new certificates should not be issued according to the by-laws of the Company.
D F GUEX, Secretary.
New Orleans, April 4th, 1845. 8tr

LOSS OF A CERTIFICATE.—Whereas a certificate bearing date the 1st day of March, in the Steam Cotton Press Company, No 715, dated 16th October, 1841, in the name of Madame Widow Villere, I forewarn all persons not to be concerned, to show cause, within the six weeks succeeding the present notice, why a new certificate should not be granted in conformity with the by-laws of the company.
D F GUEX, Secretary.
m30 6w
New Orleans, March 20, 1845.

ATTENTION

THE Collector of Taxes, imposed according to law by the Petit Jury of the Parish of Jefferson, hereby gives all persons, whether residents or non residents, who have such taxes to pay, that said Taxes will become due on Monday the twenty fourth May next, and that he will be to keep at the Parish Court House, City of Lafayette, and open from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 P. M. every day.
V. LIVAUDAIS, Collector.
Parish of Jefferson, March 31st, 1845. m31—1tu-1tu

BOOTS, SHOES! BOOTS, SHOES!!—Now and just to hand, a fresh and elegant assortment of the following goods, which will be constantly replenished by late arrivals, as I for sale at reduced prices:

Men's fine calf sewed Boots and Brogans;
Ladies' and misses fine calf sewed Brogans;
Children's kid and morocco Brogans and Ankle Ties;
Men's and boys' calf and kip peg'd Brogans;
Men's fine calf, kip and Congress peg'd Boots;
Women's, misses and children's calf and kid Brogans;
Men's and boys' heavy sewed Brogans;
Men's fine pumps, casaimere, silk and Russia Pumps;
Do drab and oil cloth morocco and pink Hats;
Do and boys' fine and common sporting Hats;
Wool Hats—black, drab and white;
Cassimere Hats, double brim, fine and common;
Palm leaf Hats, fine and low price.—Also,
Fine and common Umbrellas, Cotton and Silk.
apr 19 6m 48 Magazine.

J. FEYTEL,
Corner of Chartres and Conti streets.

HAS the honor of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a NEW ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES, viz:—
Gold and Silver Lepine Watches;
Silver Patent Lever do;
Do, do Swiss do;
Do, do Lever do;
Also—A fine selection of JEWELRY of all qualities.
Salon and Dining Room Clocks;
Mirror age Clocks with or without chimney ornaments.
m26—3t

NOTICE.

The undersigned has for sale at the Commercial Coffee House, in the Greenhouse, in the rear of the Exchange, a large and valuable collection of rare roses French China, camellias, camellias, orange trees, &c. &c. The largest variety of other greenhouse plants and roses, I do not mention, one hundred more beautiful than any. Orders promptly executed and sent plants in the same state.
JOHN M BACH.

FOR SALE at advantageous conditions—A GROCERY having a good retail business, situated in the First Municipality. EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.
17 and 19 St Louis

JET ARTICLES—Now landing on Taglioni, from Havre for sale, cheap, a good assortment for sale by
TALMADGE BROTHERS, 44 Chartres

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

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

SUNDRIES—100 bags old Java Coffee; 50 bags bleached Havana Cotton; 100 baskets olives; 50 boxes candles, Cotton Batch & Co's brand; 80 bags black pepper in store and for sale by
E TRUSLER & CO.
28 Old Levee

FLOUR—200 bbls Eagle mills, St Louis; 100 do Dunn do; 100 do Star do; 5 do do of other choice brands, 50 kegs do in store and for sale by
NEVILLE, TOURNE & Co., 182 Tchoupitoulas

BUTTER—A few kegs fresh western, just received and for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
92 Tchoupitoulas

HOUSE WINES—12 pipes, one dozen assorted, very superior Hochheimer, for sale by
E J. DIXON,
116 Poydras

COFFEE—Two bags Laguayra, 200 bags Java, in store and for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS, 90 Magazine

COGNAC, from France, fine quality, in casks of 1000, 50 and 25 gallons, for sale by
REYNAUD & FALLON,
34 Tchoupitoulas

CHAMPAGNE—175 boxes Napoleon brand, in quarts and pints, in store and for sale by
E J. DIXON, 116 Poydras

CIGARS—Fine Vuelta Abajo, landing from the Isabella, from Havana, for sale by
E STROISGROS, 96 Old Levee

HOOPS—6,000 bbl. three and bbl. hickory hoops, for sale by
J W STANTON & Co.,
Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts

CARDINES—25 boxes of 50 boxes cardines of hearts & 12 boxes of 100 boxes do, for sale by
DABAN, QUEVIZ & Co.,
11 and 13 St Louis

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1845.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Convention has nearly closed its labors in reference to this most important subject—one upon which public opinion is perhaps more completely divided than upon any of the projects of reform submitted to that body. However we may differ in regard to some details in the section relative to the judiciary, adopted by the Convention, the leading principles which have been developed by its action, meet our hearty concurrence.

The vexed question of an elective judiciary, which, though warmly advocated in the upper section of the State, finds but few and cold supporters in Lower Louisiana, has, after eliciting less debate than we had anticipated, been disposed of in such a manner as to satisfy the moderate and reasonable of both parties. The judicial power is entrusted to the Supreme and District Courts and to Justices of the Peace. With reference to the two higher tribunals, the main difficulty appeared to be in framing a system whereby the responsibility of the judiciary might be increased without intrenching upon their independence. The Convention has wisely and prudently steered clear of the rocks which menaced it on either side. Discarding on the one hand the antiquated idea of a life judiciary, as inconsistent with the genius of our institutions and the proper responsibility of its members, and discountenancing on the other the ultra radicalism which sought to render the judiciary the mere creation of the popular impulse, subjected to, and dependent upon the capricious and changeful humor of the electors, it adopted a middle course, and leaving, as heretofore, the appointing power with the Governor and Senate, restricted the tenure of office to a term of years. Another most salutary reform, which will tend to diminish log rolling and prevent improper influences from being applied to the minds of the Senate, is the adoption of a section which requires the vote in ratification of appointments to be made *viva voce*, and to be recorded on the journal—thus virtually abolishing the secret ballot and closed doors, which have proved more than once, fruitful sources of abuse.

The choice of justices of the peace, whose term of office is brief, and whose judicial functions are of minor importance, has been properly vested in the people. This wrests from the Executive a large moiety of that extended patronage which had rendered the office of Governor of Louisiana one of vast influence and power, and enabled the Executive for the time almost literally to control the political body of the State.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner **Texas**, from Vera Cruz, we have received full files of papers to the 21st from that city, and to the 17th from the city of Mexico.

Gen Paimonts had arrived at Vera Cruz, but had not gone on to the Capital when the *Texas* was left.

There were at Vera Cruz four publications; two Spanish; one English and one French men-of-war.

The joint committee of the Mexican Congress to which had been referred the subject of Texas, reported at length on the 7th inst. The report is a document marked with the usual characteristics of Mexican verbosity, prolixity and bombast. It abuses the U. States in choice Castilian, and calls us many hard names, comparing the Government at Washington to ancient Rome, which in the name of Liberty and Republicanism, subjugated to world. After many brave words about outraged rights, honor, Mexican courage and the like, the reports conclude by recommending two projects:

THE FIRST is preceded by a preamble declaring that, whereas, the United States have resolved to annex the territory of Texas; and, whereas, such a mode of appropriating foreign territory to which other nations lay claim, is a monstrous innovation upon the peace of the world and the sovereignty of other powers; and whereas, this act had long been in preparation, even while the United States were professing peace and friendship for Mexico, and while the latter respected and observed scrupulously the terms of existing treaties between the two countries; and whereas, the said annexation is a violation of every conservative principle of society, an assault upon the rights of Mexico, an insult to her dignity as a sovereign power, and menacing her independence and political existence, therefore, the Congress of the Mexican Republic solemnly declare, that the law of the United States for the annexation of Texas to the American Union, in no respect impairs the rights which Mexico possesses and will maintain to that department.

Furthermore, that the United States having disregarded the principles upon which are based treaties of amity, commerce and navigation, and more especially of boundary, Congress considers them violated by the United States.

And finally, that the unjust usurpation of which it is sought to make Mexico the victim, makes it her duty to take up arms in her defence, to oppose such usurpation, and with the full and rightful determination to use all her resources and power to prevent the annexation decreed by the United States.

THE SECOND consists of four articles, which are as follows:

First—The Mexican nation unanimous upon her sons to defend their national independence, threatened by the usurpation of the territory of Texas, which is sought to be consummated by a decree passed by Congress and sanctioned by the President of the United States.

Second—Therefore the Government will consider itself at liberty (*pueda*) to call forth its entire permanent and active military force, agreeably to the authority given to it by existing laws.

Third—For the preservation of public order, and the maintenance of her institutions, and if necessary, as a reserve for the army, the Government, in virtue of the power granted to it on the 8th of December, 1844, may levy troops to which end it may enlist, under the name of defenders of independence and the laws.

Fourth—With a view to the efficient maintenance of the rights of the republic, the Government is authorized to procure all extraordinary resources which may be deemed necessary, making known to Congress the necessary steps to be taken, conformably to the constitution.

[Signed] Flores y Teran—Ladron de Guevara—Gonor.—F. del Castillo—Solaun—Espinosa—Torrel.

The public journals are still excessively bellicose, and from what we can perceive, there is very strong indisposition on the part of the Government to surrender Texas. Still, though Mexico may bluster, and even declare war—it will be mere child's play. She is utterly destitute of resources—without a dollar in her treasury—with a dissatisfied and discontented population ripe for another revolution—and a disorderly soldiery ill paid, ill fed and ill clad, who have already, we are credibly informed, at Monterey and elsewhere, exhibited strong symptoms of mutiny. We publish, therefore, the above pugnacious manifesto, rather as a part of the history of the times, than because we apprehend any thing very serious from its high sounding phraseology. The only way in which Mexico can annoy us is by crippling our commerce in the Gulf, and for this, it behooves our Government to be prepared.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.—Our readers doubtless remember the details we published a few days since of a frightful destructive earthquake which was experienced at Mexico on the 7th inst. We have now to add a repetition of this awful disaster in the Capitol on the 10th inst. Our examination of the papers has failed to enable us to discover many details of the amount of ruin and desolation occasioned by this convulsion, but from the fact that the journals unite in describing its effects as terrific, we presume the destruction must have been great. The *Diario* of the 11th states that the earthquake occurred about 10 o'clock, A. M., and lasted forty seconds; that it overthrew many new buildings and many others that had escaped the former visitation; that most of the inhabitants stricken with terror, left their houses and took refuge in the open fields and public squares, passing the night without shelter and in the utmost consternation. The "Veracruzano" of the 16th inst., states that private letters furnish a gloomy picture of the desolation that has fallen upon Mexico. The "Hesperia" of the 12th states that the earthquake of the 10th completed the destruction of the cupola of Santa Teresa, and increased the damage done to the churches of Santo Domingo, & San Francisco. But for the shortness of its duration, the entire city would have been laid in ruins. Mexico did not suffer alone. The shock was felt in a number of towns and villages within a radius of several hundred miles. At Puebla the earthquake was experienced on the 7th, about 4 o'clock, P. M., but its effects were comparatively slight. Several churches were injured, and many private edifices were greatly damaged; though none were absolutely destroyed.

At Acuautitle and Toluca the effects of the shock were more considerable. At Guadalajara, Morelia and Vera Cruz, the earthquake was experienced both on the 7th and 10th, but on neither occasion, was the injury very serious.

We perceive that the agency for the payment of the Mexican debt to Great Britain has been taken from the house of Lizardi in London, and transferred to Schneider & Co. The *Diez XIX* applauds the act, declared that *Messrs.* Lazardi sacrificed the interest and credit of Mexico to their avarice and spirit of speculation, and considers their removal an act of justice and propriety.

What with the earthquake and Texas, the people and the press appear to have forgotten the very existence of Santa Anna. We do not see his name in any of the journals before us.

On the 9th inst. at Mexico, a most unnatural quarrel took place between a father and a son. They attacked each other with knives, and after mutually receiving many wounds, both fell and shortly expired.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention yesterday resumed the consideration of Mr. Lewis' amendment to the second section limiting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to questions of law.

Mr. Mayo was disposed to sustain the amendment, though his mind was not fully made up. The argument made by Mr. Lewis was a strong one and merited consideration. It must, however, be remembered that the Supreme Court very rarely reversed decisions of inferior Courts on questions of fact—a circumstance which rendered the amendment less useful. Again it might happen that the Judge in charging the Jury, might exhibit decidedly partiality. He may misunderstand the facts or misrepresent them to the jury, and there would be no appeal from his judgment, however contrary to law or equity. It was therefore proper that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court should be, asheretofore, ample on all questions.

Mr. Eustis said we should look to the present before providing for the future. By the present Constitution the appellate jurisdiction of the Court extended both to questions of law and of fact. If the Legislature had never limited this jurisdiction, it was probably because such action was deemed unnecessary. The only change made was in giving the Court jurisdiction in criminal matters.

In regard to the amendment he would remark that it was by exceeding difficult in many instances to distinguish between questions of law and of fact. The keenest intellects are sometimes puzzled; and yet the amendment presupposed that such cases will present no difficulty whatever. The Judges would necessarily often differ upon this point and the greatest confusion would result. At present all questions, whether of law or fact, went before the Court which took cognizance of every point in forming its opinion. If the facts alledged are not disputed—a circumstance which frequently happens—there is no difficulty for the examination of testimony. And this simple statement was a sufficient answer to the strongest objection urged by the author of the amendment.

But case may occur, in which either from the partiality of the jury, the connivance of the Judge, or the incapacity of the counsel, the facts are imperfectly presented, badly understood, or perverted, and an erroneous decision is the consequence. A remedy must be provided for such evils. In every instance an unjust decision ought to be reversed. Now this cannot take place, if the amendment prevail.

The proposition under discussion would in reality give an absolute discretionary power to the District Court, to sit as they pleased without fear of their decisions being reversed. Such a system existed nowhere else, and the proposed measure was an innovation. He for one, was not disposed to give to 12 individuals, taken at random, the decision, without appeal, of the most difficult questions; at least let us reflect maturely before accepting the proposition.

Mr. Preston suggested the section in the minority report which empowers the Legislature to determine what questions of fact may be taken on appeal before the Supreme Court. He then made a long speech to prove that the present system was bad and ought to be changed; that it was too tardy and too expensive; that the Supreme Court could not judge as well as a jury &c., &c.

Mr. Grymes considered the amendment of Mr. Lewis as tending to produce a complete revolution. It was a dangerous experiment to make. If experiments much be tried, it would be better to leave them to the Legislature, which could make them on a smaller scale and modify or abolish them according to circumstances.

The question of law could scarcely be obtained without a good exposé of the facts; for what is termed bad judgment is only the wrong application of an abstract principle of law to a certain series of facts. And how could the merits of a decision be appreciated, if the facts on which it is based, be not known.

Mr. G. further demonstrated that if the amendment should prevail, the judgments of inferior Courts, whether good or bad, would remain without appeal, for such judgment must be based on fact which cannot go before the Supreme Court. Could so extraordinary a power be safely vested in the Judges of inferior tribunals?

The amendment tended directly to the establishment of the common law, and we were not yet prepared for this. The system was bad in itself, and unsuited to our situation, customs and feelings. It had been attempted before; in 1817 a law of the kind had passed, but had never been carried out, because not understood. If adopted now, lawyers would have to begin a new apprenticeship, and for 20 years confusion would reign in our Courts.

Mr. Lewis proposed a new amendment authorizing the Legislature to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to questions of law in certain cases.

Mr. Grymes said that by the statute of 1812, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was confined to questions of law, except in special verdicts. This salutary system was overturned by the all destroying Code of Practice. He was opposed to the amendment, as it would appear a species of mandate to the Legislature, leaving it no discretionary power.

Mr. Eustis contended that the words in the constitution were all that was required. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court had been long since decided to be subject to the control of the Legislature. Why then change this language, and occasion new interpretations, and perhaps confusion.

Mr. Lewis' amendment was lost—yeas 13, nays 27.

Mr. Lewis, in behalf of Mr. Taylor, offered a substitute for the section, subjecting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil and criminal cases to the direction of the Legislature. Lost.

Mr. Mayo moved to strike out $500, and insert $300. Carried—yeas 27, nays 18.

The 22d section provides that the clerks of the several courts shall be removed for cause assigned, by the judges, subject in all cases to appeals before the Supreme Court. Adopted.

Mr. Porter offered three additional sections, providing for the election of clerks, sheriffs and parish officers by the qualified electors. Mr. Conrad moved to make it the order of the day for Wednesday. Lost.

The 1st section provides for the election of clerks for ——years, by the qualified electors. Mr. Garrett moved to fill the blank with 4.

Mr. Conrad said that clerks of courts required knowledge and experience, only to be acquired by time. He knew it was proper they should remain some time in office.

Mr. Canas proposed 6 years. Lost—16 to 29.

Mr Garrett's proposition was then put and carried—yeas 25, nays 20.

On the adoption of the section, the vote stood—yeas 22, nays 22. Mr. Wadsworth gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

Mr. Garrett offered a section, requiring the clerks to give bond and security.

Mr. Lewis said this was a matter entirely within the competency of the Legislature and action by the Convention was unnecessary.

Mr. Garrett said the Legislature had hitherto neglected it, and that the country had suffered so much in consequence, that he deemed the provision necessary.

The section was rejected.

The next section related to the election of Sheriffs, providing that they shall hold office two years and be chosen by the qualified electors.

A motion to lay the section on the table subject to call was lost.

Mr. Conrad offered a proviso making the parish responsible for any deficiency in the moneys collected by the Sheriff. Mr. C. maintained that as the parishioners were made the sole judges of the qualifications of the sheriff, they should be held responsible to the rest of the State, for any dishonest practices committed by him.

Mr. Brent said that the Sheriff would have to give security, whether elected by the people, or appointed by the Governor. No inconvenience would arise under the proposed section, which would not take place under any other.

Mr. Conrad made an able rejoinder in which he contended that, view the Sheriff in whatever light you please, he was still a State and not a Parish officer; and hence, not to be chosen by the Parish. In many cases, the duties of the Sheriff brought him into direct opposition to the people of the Parish. If elected by them he might be rather indisposed to push matters against the very men upon whose votes, his re-election may depend. In Mississippi this system had produced an almost entire suspension in the collection of debts for the last five years. Every merchant knew this fact.

He knew it was fashionable now-a-days to talk about the people, and their rights and happiness. He would like to know how their happiness depended upon voting once in every occasion. He really believed that the people didn't care one cent about this matter. At all events his constituents did not ask for, or expect such power.

In his opinion, we were rapidly degenerating by these rapid changes and radical innovations into a nation of office seekers and office givers. What was considered mobocracy formerly, was called democracy now-a-days. The political vocabulary was constantly undergoing important changes.

The Convention adjourned.

☞ We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of Judge Bullard's admirable discourse upon the comparative condition of men in ancient and modern times, delivered a week or two since before the People's Lyceum. It is for sale at the Temperance Hall, No. 93 St Charles street, and at the principal book stores.

☞ Thanks to the steamer *Charleston* for late Louisville papers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REGISTER OF ELLWORTH'S PERFORMANCE.

The following is a copy of the register kept during Ellworth's walking, up to 4 o'clock last evening, from the time of his commencement of the first mile of the thousand, at 20 minutes to 5 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon. He appeared to get along very well during the night, notwithstanding the heat, which was very oppressive up to 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when light and refreshing showers set in. During his 21st and 22d mile it rained very hard, when he was compelled to carry an umbrella and wear his great coat:

TIME OF STARTING. Min	H.	TIME MADE. Min	Sec.	REMARKS.
20	4	9	51	Cloudy.
20	5	10	20	
20	7	10	30	
20	8	10	30	
20	9	14	30	
20	10	14	10	
20	11	14	10	
20	12	14	10	
20	1	15	0	
20	2	15	0	
20	3	15	0	
20	4	14	0	
20	5	13	30	
20	6	14	30	Moonlight, very warm and close.
20	7	11	40	
20	8	11	15	
20	9	11	12	
20	10	11	10	
20	11	11	0	
20	12	11	0	
20	1	11	0	
20	2	11	0	
20	3	11	0	
20	4	11	0	
20	5	11	0	
20	6	11	0	Refreshing shower; carried under his umbrella (two miles).
20	7	11	0	Rained very hard: carried umbrella and great coat.
20	8	11	0	
20	9	11	0	
20	10	11	0	
20	11	11	0	
20	12	11	0	
20	1	11	0	
20	2	11	0	
20	3	11	0	
20	4	11	0	
20	5	11	0	
20	6	11	0	
20	7	11	0