NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

OF NEW-ORLEANS.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1841.

The first Monday of December the Legislature of Louisiana will assemble. The annual session commences on the first Monday in January; but it is provided by law that every fourth year the Legislature shall be convened one month earlier, for the purpose of fulfilling an important requisition of the Constitution, viz.—the apportionment of the state. The provision in the Constitution is in the following terms, to wit:—

"Representation shall be equal and uniform in this state, and shall be for ever regulated and ascertained by the number of qualified electors therein. In the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and every four years after, an enumeration of all the electors shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, in the several years of making the enumerations, be so fixed as not to be less than twenty-five nor more than thirty."

By law it is provided that the apportionment must be made within the first 20 days of the session, otherwise it cannot be effected.

This term, will be the first duty of the legislature. Will it be accomplished? Let the history of the past answer. More than twenty legislative terms have indeed rolled since the last apportionment, and we think it likely that twenty more will elapse, before our members undertake to alter the existing ratio of representation. They assemble every four years in November, and propositions for a new apportionment are duly brought forward, debated, amended and discussed again—three weeks on the twenty days of the session, and the Legislature gladly abandon the subject. Why this indisposition to comply with the provisions of the Constitution? will be the natural question. Why does the Legislature invariably give it the go-by, no matter the go-by? It is acknowledged by all that the present ratio of representative is exceedingly unequal. It is admitted that some parishes elect under the number of members to which they are entitled, while others which have the right to them, are not within a few years, are shorn of their just power and influence in the legislative councils. The cause is as old as it is simple, and the superficial observer would at once say, and the superficial observer would be right, that the members of the Legislature have nothing to gain by a change, and everything to lose by it. They have secured a majority in both houses, and the majority is content to let things remain as they are. Many years ago. Since then the entire face of the country in our state has entirely altered and surrounded the last ratio. Parishes then unknown to the existing code have arisen, and are filled by astounding population—those which were once considered the most thickly settled in the state, have been overflowed by others which from favoring causes, have within late years, received heavy accessions. A new apportionment would effect radical changes in the whole system.

It is easily perceived that the moment an attempt is made to apportion the state, adverse and conflicting interests are rudely thrown together. The members from the small parishes, who are aware that any change in the representation, must deprive them of the right of representing a single parish, and thus of their consequent ratio comparative insignificance, will resist such innovations most obstinately.—Opposition is produced, pertinacious discussion ensues, and those who are conscious that the proposed change will prove injurious to their interests and hostile to their constituents, interpose all possible obstacles to its adoption. Unfortunately the number of representatives is limited to fifty, a new apportionment cannot be made without depriving many of the parishes of their present representation. Estimating the population in round numbers at 400,000—every fifty members would furnish one representative. The city of New Orleans alone would be 12 or 13—and that number of six must come from other portions of the state. It is precisely what renders the execution of the duty odious and unpracticable.

We anticipate a result to the deliberations of the present session, similar to that which has hitherto attended them. Nothing will be done—because nothing can be done. Whose fault is this? The framers of the constitution. Can it be repaired? Yes, by amendment to the instrument, but that will not be done in a hurry. It has been hedged round with difficulties enough to deter any but the most determined from the attempt to overcome it, and we venture to say that the first session will demonstrate this fact by shewing that a majority of the voters in the state do not sanction the present apportionment. But of this, more hereafter.

Some rich negro in Kentucky has entered our educational institutions, and last night broke open a mahogany bureau and carried off a pocket book containing about ten or fifteen dollars in specie. The circumstance is remarkable for thinking, because such a thing never occurred at the post office, he generally selects that of the same sum. It he makes a few more such strokes, he will find a warmer welcome than prudence would approve.

Mr. Pennington of the Louisville Advertiser, has issued a prospectus for a new locofoco paper in the city, to be called the Missouri Reporter. He got rid of being lashed by Prentice, and left Louisville. He thinks they shan't be in much more tenderly in St. Louis.

☞ Some of the people of Illinois talk of amending their constitution so as to permit the introduction of slavery into it, with a view to the cultivation of hemp and tobacco. The question has found its way into the newspapers. We have no idea. However, that one of the chiefest of Illinois would vote for the amendment in question.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamboat *Ohio Belle* for late St. Louis papers.

☞ Trotterley's *Evening Post* contains a list, prepared with great care and attention, of all the persons who fell victims to the late epidemic, from the 19th August to the 26th October inclusive—after which the disease was cut short by a timely frost. The list is doubtless accurate and reflects great credit on the gentlemen who took the pains to frame it.

BATON ROUGE PENITENTIARY.—We learn that on Thursday last, 4th instant, the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge took fire, and in spite of the efforts of the firemen and soldiers belonging to the garrison, the north wing was entirely consumed. The part destroyed was used as a workshop for the convicts who learned the shoe making, tailoring and carpenter's trades, and also as a store house for provisions.

WRECK OF THE SHIP JOHN TAYLOR AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A supplement to the *Diario de la Havana*, signed by Mr. Trust, Consul at Havana, dated Oct 28th, and addressed to British subjects and American citizens in that port, giving information of the loss of the ship John Taylor, of New York, on the south coast of Cuba, at Punta del Hicacal, on the 15th Oct., and one hundred and seventy of the passengers on board, besides a number of the crew, perishing. One of them only was lost. The remainder were in shore, and as the country has recently been submerged by heavy rains, and the roads are impassable, they were in need of every necessary of life. Mr. Trust, therefore, suggests that subscriptions be immediately made for their relief, and invites all persons whether British or American, to come forward with their contributions.

POPULATION OF THE CITIES

We find in the Philadelphia Inquirer the following table of the population of the cities and principal towns in the United States, made up from the official returns of the census of June 1, 1841:

Maine.		Pittsburg	21,115
Bangor	9,627	Columbia	5,223
Bath	5,141	Easton	5,465
Belfast	3,168	Pottsville	4,787
Brunswick	3,179	York	5,279
Augusta	5,314	Erie	3,412
Saco	4,008	Westchester	2,113
Hallowell	4,064	Columbia	2,782
Thomaston	3,227	Allentown	2,107
Portland	15,218	Norristown	3,717
New Hampshire.		Wilkesbarre	2,128
Concord	4,897	Delaware.	
Dover	6,458	Wilmington	5,511
Portsmouth	7,887	Dover	2,760
Meredith	2,203	New Castle	2,757
Nashua	6,054	Maryland.	
Massachusetts.		Annapolis	2,793
Andover	4,367	Baltimore city	102,513
Boston	93,383	Frederickstown	3,287
Batestable	4,301	Cumberland	3,629
Beverly	4,000	Virginia.	
Cambridge	8,409	Fredericksburg	2,974
Charlestown	11,484	Lynchburg	6,395
Dartmouth	4,133	Norf lk	10,920
Dorcest	3,930	Petersburg	11,136
Fall River	8,350	Portsmouth	6,477
Gloucester	3,238	Richmond	20,153
Harvard	4,186	Wheeling	11,435
Low-ll	20,796	Winchester	3,884
Lynn	9,367	North Carolina.	
Marblehead	5,278	Fayetteville	4,086
Middleborough	6,045	Raleigh	9,401
Nantuc et	9,012	Wilmington	4,714
New Bedford	12,087	South Carolina.	
Newburyport	6,161	Ch rleston city	29,261
Plymouth	3,261	Columbia	4,340
Roxbury	9,089	Georgia.	
Salem	13,082	Augusta city	6,403
Springfield	10,985	Columbus	3,114
Taunton	7,645	Macon	3,917
Worcester	7,497	Sa'edgerville	2,695
Rhode Island.		Savann h	11,214
Cumberland	3,225	Alabama.	
Newport	8,333	Mobile city	12,672
Providence city	24,371	Montgomery	2,179
Smithfield	9,034	Tuscumbia	1,919
Warwick	6,726	Mississippi.	
Connecticut.		Natchez	3,520
Danbury	4,561	Vicksburg	3,676
Hartford city	9,468	Louisiana.	
Litchfield	4,438	Baton Rouge	2,269
New Haven city	12,960	Lafayette city	1,267
New London	6,519	New Orleans	102,193
Norwich city	4,860	Opelousas city	1,776
Stonington	3,993	Tennessee.	
Weather-field	3,834	Nashville	6,929
New Jersey.		Kentucky.	
Bennington	3,420	Frankfort	1,917
Burlington	4,271	Lexington	6,997
Montpelier	3,725	Louisville	21,210
New York.		Maysville	3,241
Albany	33,721	Ohio.	
Buffalo	18,213	Chillicothe	5,077
Utica	18,781	Cincinnati	46,338
Rochester	21,191	Circleville	3,929
Lockport	9,125	Cleveland	6,071
Plattsburg	6,416	Columbus	6,048
seneca	7,073	Dayton	6,067
Salina	11,014	Lancaster	3,371
Schenectady	6,784	Steubenville	3,203
Troy	19,334	Zanesville	5,785
Rome	6,080	Indiana.	
Williamsburg	6,154	Indianopolis	2,692
Brooklyn	36,233	Madison	5,795
Catskill	6,380	New Albany	4,226
Fishkill	10,487	Richmond	3,059
Hudson	6,012	Illinois.	
Kingston	6,954	Alton	2,340
Mount Pleasant	7,307	Chicago	4,470
Newburg	9,953	Galena	1,512
New York city	312,710	Peoria	1,467
Poughkeepsie	10,006	Quincy	2,319
New Jersey.		Springfield	2,579
Elizabeth	4,184	Missouri.	
Newark	17,094	Jefferson city	1,174
Paterson	7,596	St Louis	16,469
Princeton	3,036	Michigan	
Trenton	3,925	Detroit	9,102
Pennsylvania.		Monroe	1,793
Harrisburg	5,980	Ypsilanti	1,701
Moyamensing	11,875	Marshall	1,761
Kensington	10,511	Florida.	
Spring Garden	27,849	St Augustine	2,876
Y Libertas	31,571	Tallahassee	2,016
Southwark	27,049	Wisconsin.	
Penn sylvania city	29,056	Milwaukie	1,712
Lancaster city	7,317	District of Columbia.	
Reading	9,410	Alexandria	8,459
Carlisle	3,261	Georgetown	7,312
Alleghany city	10,089	Washington city	23,364

Population of the remaining towns of Pennsylvania, not heard from, 1840

Gettysburg	1,998	Sunbury	3,179
Bristol	1,158	Milton	2,150
Lebanon	1,960	Hollidaysburg	1,600
Frankford	1,476	Huntingdon	1,450
Jamestown	3,068	Williamsport	1,313
Washington	2,062	Meadville	1,419
Northumberland	908		

ISLAND WASHED AWAY.—The keeper of the Bass Island Light, states that the whole island was completely washed over in the late gale (the sea made a breach over it and overturned huge rocks, which had apparently been imbedded for centuries. A huge rock, 25 feet long, 8 wide, and 4 feet thick, which, since the memory of the earliest visitor, has stood a little way between the highest part of the land and low water mark, now rests on the highest part of the island. The keeper's house is badly injured, the door ripped off, and the water driven in. The light house is also injured; about of 7 butts of oil were lost, and near 100 gallons of oil lost.—*Newburyport Herald.*

No member of congress, so far as we know, ever died at Washington, without being buried at the public expense. Franklin and Harrison died there, and he too was buried at the public expense. The leading Locofocos, however, with characteristics that degrades humanity, are electioneering upon every little item of expense incurred in the melancholy obsequies. The winding sheet and pall around the form of the nation's deceased benefactor, as the Locofocos exclaim, "that linen cost a dollar and a quarter per yard." The hearse in which he was borne to the tomb, the Locofocos cry out, "the vehicle and the caparisons of it cost fifty dollars each." The departed hero and sage is converted into his last resting place, and the Locofocos shout aloud, "there go five dollars more of the people's money to pay the sexton for digging the grave."

Oh Locofocism! how appropriately do the words apply to the spirit of thy votaries!—*Journal.*

(From the National Intelligencer.)

MR. CALHOUN AND THE LOCOFOCOS.

In the Letter from Mr Van Buren, replying to the invitation of the locofocos to attend a Convention of the "democracy" at Kingston, which we introduced to our readers in our 23d's paper, was extremely characteristic of the school in which the writer is the head; what character shall we give to the subjoined letter from another citizen, of equal distinction, replying to an invitation to the same convention?

Now shall we rank Mr. Calhoun himself? Running a distant career round the whole circle of parties; preaching with apostolic zeal successively the doctrines of every political sect, the strictest at first as strong as a splendid government, construing the constitution with greater latitude than ever federalist dreamed of; making proselytes to these principles with the zeal of a missionary, and converting older and young by his captivating eloquence; and converting even the venerable Monroe to the doctrine of internal improvements, particularly his own; crowning by a popularity thus won, to the act of office, the first scheme of constructing during the first period of his political life, schemes looking back from that office upon a future power, to be built upon the ruins of the party he professed and professes to serve; then leaping from that position in the government, to effect the possession of any future power, by undermining, and finally sweeping away from that position, and "defining" himself into another which, to suit himself could be comprehend, but at least descending by a leap across the locofocos against those who had most recently been his political friends, that party could in no class him, with the ex actitude of finding him in the same position, save Bence? We might as well try to grasp a shadow or fix a rainbow. We defy the art to clear the attempt.

This letter, however, gives us a glimpse of the present "position," in the political hemisphere, of the brilliant but erratic comet, which is destined to be in full conjunction with the politicians of the New York school *gratified with the estimate which they place upon his services*, or to be in opposition to them, according to the harmony in which he finds himself with them; both as to principles and men. Yes, it is even so: Mr. Calhoun is reciprocating compliments and courtesies with the leaders of the party whose character he has heretofore reprobated in the strongest colors, but we will quote a passage from one of these speeches by which all jurisdictions may form an estimate of the value of the "position" which he has assumed, and the late political services which they would offer.

"It was thus," said the senator, speaking of the origin of the latter part of the Jackson's administration, "the principles of the spoils party, which had originated in the state of New York, gained the ascendancy. The Union, with its rigid and despotic system of discipline, by which all who aspired to any of the offices were compelled to rely on partisan service for success or security; A PARTY WHOSE LAST AND LOW MINDED SYSTEM IS RAPIDLY CONTAMINATING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY."

Now for the Letter:—

FORT HILL, SEPTEMBER 29, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: The last mail brought me your kind and flattering invitation of the 17th inst to attend a Mass Convention of the democracy of the counties along the North side of the Island of Long Island, to be held at Kingston on the 7th of next month.

The great distance and the shortness of the notice will be, I trust, a sufficient excuse for declining. I am much grateful with the high estimate you place on my services in the great cause of American liberty; and not ing, I assure you, has given me more pleasure, or done more to strengthen my confidence in the success of our principles, than the hour of its severest trial, so perfect a harmony of sentiment, both as to principles and measures, over our widespread and diversified territory. The good, cheering to behold all, in every section, in this hour of danger, to rally around the old republican banner of '98. When I saw that glorious banner waving over our mighty land, and unfurled enthusiasm along the whole line to uphold it, all apprehension for the contest vanished.

As numerous and bold and unscrupulous were our opponents—as confident as they were of carrying all their measures through by corruption, I never doubted, if they did succeed, but that the period of their victory would be short. I could not believe, when the real issue was made, as it was, between republicanism and federalism, and consolidation, democracy and an artificial moneyed aristocracy, encouraged and fostered by the government, that they would long besiege. Already have they proved that my confidence in their intelligence and patriotism was not misplaced. The recent elections have shown a mighty change in public opinion. That change will prove, if they prove ourselves worthy of our cause by a rigid adherence to our principles and measures, till our opponents and their cause shall be completely overwhelmed by a swelling tide.

With great respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

FASHIONABLE BOARDING SCHOOLS

The Newburyport Herald, in speaking of Miss Sedgwick's memoirs of Margaret Fuller, says:

"It would be pleasant to speak more at length of the character and writings of this young lioness—But we have not room for more than to call the attention of the reader to certain hints in Miss Sedgwick's Memoirs, which show that she was, in part, hurried to the grave by that unsalutary system, which has proved equally fatal to many others of her sex. It seems Margaret was, for a while, at the famous school formerly kept by Miss Willard, at Troy, and it seems that her intellectual powers were stimulated to the highest degree, while the frail body was, in a manner neglected. The accounts given of the preparation for the "grand examination," show to what an unnatural excess, and to what improper indoorments the minds of herself and fellow pupils were tasked. And who keeps the story of the life and death of this lovely girl will receive a warning to all parents, to beware of such celebrated boarding schools.—There is about them, almost always, more show than substance, and they are not a place for the unlimited of young females. Their studies ought to be regulated with constant regard for health. Many females have fostered in early years or attempted to whet Miss Sedgwick's disease, and have been carried to the wicked exaltation of some fashionable academy.

There is a volume of truth and warning compressed into these few lines. But the evil of crowded schools do not end even with the ruin resulting to health. The mind and the morals suffer. A few favored pupils make shows at parades—founded it may be on solid acquisitions—while the many are neglected. Teachers, in these overflowing schools, are like lecturers: they have acquired a fashionable reputation, but their time is too much occupied to attend to all. The duty of the teacher is devolved upon hirelings or upon the pupils themselves, the worthy of their love. A mechanical routine or repetitions of such mind, is the result of the whole. The fault, though no fault which is attached in consideration of the popular clamor of the method. But where money is wealthily expended—and it is figured for tuition of three hundred dollars per annum—there is a right to look for a return. We do not say that the same be liquidated without, which can be had for money, but we do say that a manner having the appearance of a bargain, which is not, is a fraud.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Ohio to examine the Penitentiary, have reported that the system of solitary confinement is a failure.

NOTICE.—Wanted, immediately, a young lady under the age of 18 years, to assist in the nursery, for a few months. Apply to W. A. Sorrel, No. 9 corner of Bourbon and Main sts. n9 1w

NORMANDIN FRERES.

NOTICE.—The subscriber will continue the Commission Business on his own account. His office will remain No. 4 Front Levee. n9 1m* JULES DORVILLE

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of A. Fenno, Brown & Co., expired by limitation on the 1st inst.

HORACE BROWN
Per pro ANTHONY LABRANCHE.
ANTHONY LABRANCHE,
HERMOGENE BROWN,
CLEMENT BROWN

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed in this city a copartnership under the firm of Hermogene Brown & Co., for the transaction of the commission business.

HERMOGENE BROWN,
Per pro ANTHONY LABRANCHE.
ANTHONY LABRANCHE,
JOHN W. BROWN.
JOHN DOAZ.

New-Orleans, Nov. 1, 1841. n1 6t

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of Fenno, Brown & Co., for the transaction of the commission business, and have taken the store No. 4 Front Levee, recently occupied by Messrs. Dorville & Co., where they will attend to the sale of cotton, sugar, molasses, &c., and to the purchase of exchange on the principal commercial cities of the United States, and on London and Paris.

A. FENNO,
ALEX. BROWN,
JOHN A. BROWN.

New-Orleans, Nov. 1, 1841. n1 6t

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of Bullitt, Magne & Co., for the purpose of publishing the New-Orleans Bee, and conducting a general printing business.

JOHN BULLITT,
ALEX. MAGNE.

New-Orleans, Nov. 1, 1841. n1 1m