# 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

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.

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.

ANNUAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Merchants and Traders, in French and English, | $60 |
| Commission merchants, ship and steamboat brokers, &c., - - - - - | 80 |
| Banks, insurance office, public institutions, | 80 |
| To advertisers 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, houses 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.

NOTICES BY ARTICLES of a personal nature, when admitted, will pay two dollars per square, in advance.

Theatres and other places of amusement, advertising daily for the season, to be charged 100 dollars either French or English only, and 150 dollars for both languages.

MARRIAGE AND OBITUARY NOTICES—Articles calling the attention of the public to sales of property, cards, of passengers, benefits, &c. &c. will be charged one dollar per square, for the first insertion in each language.

BANKRUPTCIES.—No advertisements of bankruptcies will be published in any case, unless paid for in advance.

All announcement of Candidates for political offices shall be charged double the price of other advertisements

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.



J. ROSSI,
DENTIST AND APOTHECARY,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer
Has on hand a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, &c.
Removed from Bienville, to the corner of Adele and [illegible] streets, one square below the Orleans [illegible]
nov 29—1y

SCHOOL DEPOSITORY.

The undersigned, Authorized, have removed their office to No. 8, Orange Passage, the west end of Bienville street, next to the Arcade.
nov 30—1m
J. E. PEPIN AND C. DUVIGNEAUD, Attorney at Law, have removed their office to the south corner of Conti street and Exchange alley, up stairs.
nov 30—1m

PRICE & MORTON,
*WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS,*
No. [illegible] Bienville street, New Orleans. 3m

BARTHOLOMEW PAYAN & CO.
Importers of *Rich Clothing Goods*,
No. 6 Magazine street,
Between Canal-st. and Old Levee streets.

MORTON & CO.
*Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,*
No. 6 Magazine street.

Plantation Stationery also added to, nl—1y

The partnership heretofore existing between [illegible] & Co. have terminated from the 1st January last.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, at the old stand, No. 34 Poydras st.
nov 30—1m

PROFESSOR FRANCIS LAMPRE, has removed to No. 20 Old Levee, opposite Toulouse street.
nov 30—1m

REMOVAL.—Dr. GOUR & RIPPARD have removed to No. 47 Magazine street.
nov 30—1m

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.
*Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,*
No. 11 Carondelet street,
New Orleans

SAMUEL TOBY,
*Commission Merchant,*
New York. 52m

The undersigned gives notice to their customers and the public that their office is removed from 61 Carondelet street to No. 8 Magazine street, next to the Bank of Louisiana. They will be in their new office on Monday, the 2d December.
J. P. DUNCAN & Brother.
nov 29—1m

B. & A. SOULIE are receiving per ships [illegible] and Mr. Rey, a well assorted stock, No. [illegible] camp street.
nov 30—1m

The office of the Bank of Louisiana is removed from No. 61 Carondelet to No. 43 Magazine street.
nov 30—1m

The undersigned has the honor to inform the public that he has resumed the Agency, Passage, Bills, and Exchange business, and that he will attend to the collection of accounts of all kinds.
A. D'ARC.

ISAAC BRIDGE,
*COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,*
AND DEALER IN *Produce*,
Rice's Improved Cotton Bale Rope, Iron Safes, and Screws, Patent Balances, Planters' Hardware,
No. 26 Old Levee.

ERY BROTHERS,
*GOOD MERCHANTS,*
Magazine Street,
Between Common, New Orleans.
Formerly 13 Chartres-st.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
*Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods,*
AND
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
AND ALL KINDS OF
NEGRO WOLLENS AND COTTONS,
For Plantations,
H. De Goer, Jr. } No. 140 Chartres-st. New Orleans.
C. Riffard, } No. 41 Magazine street.

SMITH BRYAN,
*IMPORTER OF BRITISH DRY GOODS,*
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 21 Tchoupitoulas Street,
New Orleans.

References—Benjamin Story, Esq. } New Orleans.
John Hagan, Sr. Esq. }
Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co. } New York.
John Mitchell & Co. }
Messrs. Fox, Cox & Co. Liverpool, England.
James Thompson Bryan, Esq. Magherafelt, do.
3m—11

DITTRICH & SHANNON,
*Commission Merchants and Receiving and Forwarding Agents,*
No. 36 Poydras street.

Will make liberal advances on merchandize consigned to their address.

DITTRICH alone will sign for the firm.

The business heretofore conducted in the name of DITTRICH & Co. will be continued by them.

T. SHANNON continues his Steamboat Agency Business, with my undivided ability on account thereof.
New Orleans, July 1, 1844. 1y

EMPTY BOTTLES—100 baskets, for sale by
B TALAMON, 78 & 80 St. Louis

ANCHOR OGIO NOLEY 15 baskets for sale by
B TALAMON, 78 & 80 St Louis

BOTTLE WAX—200 baskets, for sale by
B TALAMON, 78 & 80 St Louis

HERRINGS—20 kegs fresh Holland herrings, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—250 bbls St Louis brands, for sale by
G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 94 Tchoupitoulas

HEMP—370 bales Missouri dew rotted hemp, for sale by
G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 94 Tchoupitoulas

BUTTER—20 kegs fresh Dairy butter for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

CASTOR OIL—in bbls 70 l. for sale by
BUDDECKE WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

WHISKEY—30 bbls Old Bourbon Whiskey, for sale by
G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 94 Tchoupitoulas

SUPERIOR OLD WHISKEY—9 bbls Malt Whiskey 10 years old, for sale by
ISAAC BRIDGE,
26 Magazine street

WHISKEY—12 Cases Bingham's Tennessee do do for sale by
ISAAC BRIDGE,
26 Magazine street

LONDON Brown Stout, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Crown Victoria, Imperial Burton Ale, Champagne wine, Star brand, for sale by
AUGTE MOLIER, 90 St Louis

WHISKEY—15 bbls old Bourbon whiskey for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
77 Tchoupitoulas

CHEWING TOBACCO—10 boxes Goodwin's celebrated Cut Plug chewing tobacco, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING—200 pieces and coils assorted, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
92 Tchoupitoulas

HEMP—200 bales superior dew rotted Missouri hemp, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co,
92 Tchoupitoulas

COAL—200 bbls of superior Pittsburg coal, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
WEBB & MURPHY, 132 Old Basin

GREEN HAMS—11 casks green hams for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
77 Tchoupitoulas

OIL—five baskets superfine olive oil, 36 boxes superfine soap, for sale by
EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 St Louis

SARDINES—seven boxes of sardines preserved in oil, 400 half do ditto, preserved in mustard, for sale by
EUG ROCHEREAU & Co 17 St Louis

WHITE WINE—100 half casks Haut Peuterne, for sale by
EUG ROCHEREAU & Co,
17 St Louis

FLOUR—50 bbls fine star brand St Louis, now landing from steamboat Imp, for sale by
NEVILLE & Co 76 Tchoupitoulas

BALE ROPE—10 coils Manilla tarred rope, a superior article for cotton bales, for sale by
NEVILLE & Co, 140 Tchoupitoulas

LAMPBLACK—20 bbls prime Tanner's Oil for sale by
TUPTS, HOBART & CO.,
9 Canal street.

TEAS—Superior Hyson and Black Tea in an orded pack age, for sale by
J W STANTON & CO.
Corner Magazine & Lafayette st.

SUMATRA PEPPER—100 bags in store, for sale by
TUPTS, HOBART & CO.
19 Canal street.

RUSSIAN SHEETINGS—40 bales in store, for sale by
TUPTS, HOBART & CO.,
19 Canal street.

LOWELLS—30 bales Cotton Lowells, landing from ship Havana, for sale by
WM FROST & CO.
38 Old Levee.

HAVANA CIGARS landing on steamer Alabama from Mobile—Regalia de Superior quality, and for sale by
F. JOHNS, 110 Poydras

NEW LARD—1350 kegs new prime leaf lard, landing and for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH.

NEW BEEF—50 bbls mess Beef for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH.

JAVA COFFEE—200 bags Old Java, superior quality, just landing, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 84 Gravier

CHAMPAGNE WINE—500 baskets Anchor Champagne, for sale by
RAYMOND CAHUZAC,
34 Old Levee

PRUNES—40 cases in jars and boxes of different styles, for sale by
RAYMOND CAHUZAC,
34 Old Levee

FLOUR—300 bbls superfine Ohio flour landing from steamboat Manhattan, for sale by
MERLE SEYLER & Co, 58 Old Levee.



# NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

**Official Journal of the State.**

*NEW ORLEANS:*
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC., 13, 1844.


THE NORTHERN MAIL again failed yesterday, and this time beyond Mobile. This is a grievance that is getting to be somewhat annoying, particularly when it occurs three days in succession, and when the President's Message is looked for by every mail. We say nothing of Editorial infections, "for sufferance is a badge of our tribe." By the way, in addition to the Congressional *news*, the accounts by the British steamer may be expected by the first mail.

## THE ILLINOIS RULE.

The *Jeffersonian Republican* in the course of an article on the extension of the right of suffrage, in which many incontrovertible propositions are advanced and supported, furnishes an abstract of the provisions of the Constitutions of the several States in relation to the qualifications of voters, and gives the preference among them all of them to the Illinois rule "as most simple, least liable to evasion, least provocatory of fraud, and most conformable to natural justice and right reason." The qualification in the Constitution of Illinois is as follows:

"Every white male inhabitant, twenty-one years of age, having resided in the State six months."

It is perceived by the section above quoted, that the right of suffrage is not restricted to American citizens, but is bestowed indiscriminately upon every white male inhabitant above the age of 21 years, who may have resided in the State six months—that is to say, an Irishman, German or other foreigner, who may have arrived in America about last May and proceeded to Illinois, could have voted at the late Presidential election, having by a residence of six months fulfilled all the conditions required by the Constitution. This is no supposable case, because it is a well known fact that under the Constitution of Illinois, aliens do vote after the prescribed brief term of residence. If, then, we understand the *Jeffersonian Republican* aright, that journal is in favor of amending the organic law of Louisiana in such a manner, as to give the qualification of suffrage to all free white male inhabitants, foreigners as well as citizens, who have lived six months in the State.

This, it must be acknowledged, is a startling proposition—one, which we can scarcely imagine the good people of this State prepared to sanction. One contemporary, we think, mistakes public opinion most grossly, if he believes that the popular will is so *pressed* in the Convention, would for a moment sustain the project, or that if that body were reckless enough to incorporate it in the new Constitution, the people would ratify it at the polls! There is a Conservative spirit inherent in the people of Louisiana which rarely fails to exhibit itself whenever its demonstration becomes necessary for the preservation of good order and the safety of our political institutions.

But what is the argument of our contemporary in favor of admitting the Illinois rule. "It is the most simple! Least liable to evasion, and least provocatory of fraud." We acknowledge the force of these reasons; but upon the same principle, suffrage might be made still more simple, still less liable to evasion, and still less provocatory of fraud, by being extended without limit and without exception to every white male inhabitant who has a residence of 24 hours. That, it must be confessed, would be abundantly specific and simple, and could secure no fraud, or evasion—but would it be right—we did it be safe and proper, are questions which might occur to the minds of thinking men, and render them not a little averse to such sweeping privileges.

"The Illinois rule is the most conformable to natural justice and right reason" says our contemporary. Assertion is the easiest thing in the world, but proof is occasionally the most difficult. To our poor apprehension it would appear as that the right of suffrage—the most precious right of citizens in a land of freedom—the prerogative for legislators by which to make their laws and select the legislator, should be exercised by persons who by cause or duty it understandingly. It likewise seems to us, that a foreigner who has been six months only in the United States, is hardly qualified to appreciate our institutions, to comprehend their true value, import and true policy, and to give an independent vote. We are not at what disposed, too, to conclude, that men who have not yet thrown off the shackles of allegiance to foreign potentates, should not be permitted to co-operate in the Government of the country, and should be charged with extending a privilege to those who may use it to our own detriment—that it would be dangerous to our institutions to allow foreigners to vote after six months residence, because not only would such a class of voters be necessarily incapable of exercising this right with prudence, firmness and discretion; but they might vote in such a way as would be most conformable to their interests as the subjects of Great Britain, Austria, or Prussia, rather than to ours to which they can feel no particular attachment, and for which they can entertain no very ardent sympathy. It is not a very remote or improbable supposition, that in a state like Louisiana, to which foreign emigration is extremely large, the time might arrive, under the "simple rule" of Illinois, when the six months residents would outnumber the natives of the soil, out-vote them, and make laws to please themselves—a *denouement* which, we fancy, would not be particularly agreeable to the intelligent and high spirited sons of Louisiana.

We see, however, fighting with shadows in combatting the proposition of the *Jeffersonian Republican*. We know too well the sentiments of a vast majority of the members of the convention to dream for an instant that any thing so monstrous would be carried out. We are well assured that the right of suffrage will, by the convention, be conferred upon every free white male CITIZEN, who has reached the age of 21, and that it will be coupled with such a term of residence as will guarantee in some measure, a knowledge of the resources and interests of the state, by those who enjoy the privilege of a vote.

☞ The last Foreign Quarterly Review contains an article on Featherstonhaugh's excursion through the slave States, in which the writer considers the American character, perfectly worthy of confidence, because, instead of a hasty tour through the country, he resided at intervals nearly thirty years in the United States.—Now, whether a man live three months or thirty years in a country, if he be essentially of a contracted and prejudiced mind, he will view the people and their institutions, customs and manners through one eternal jaundiced medium. So has it been with Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH. JOHN BULL when he visits France, damns Parisian accomodations and gayety with true English spite and inherent love of grumbling; and whether his journey be a mere trip to Calais and back again, or a protracted residence at Boulogne-Sur-Mer, for the purpose of avoiding pressing dues and yawning prisons, his national hatred vents itself in continual complaints. Even so Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH (the name does not draw as easily from our pen as Bulwer's *Trollope*) comes to America with dark and dismal visions of negro slavery, tobacco manufactures, the horrors of expectoration, and Arkansas ducls with their fearful accompaniments of bowie-knives, rifles and poignards, all weighing dreadfully on his spirits; and thus furnished with a whole battery of terrible anticipations, he goes seething through the land, picking up every silly story, no matter how improbable, which tends to confirm his exceedingly preposterous crotchets. He embodies these results of experience in sundry dreadfully prosy and tedious volumes, and these the Reviewer regards are altogether just and uncommonly lenient towards poor America. Heaven help us, if such be the grace we are to receive from every shallow brained tourist, who visits us with his optimism ready lined with an impenetrable coating of prejudice and dislike.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.—The Mobile *Advertiser* suggests as the various American Republican Associations throughout the country, the propriety of testing before the Supreme Court of the United States, the question, whether under the Constitution of the country, aliens can be allowed to vote, as in the state of Illinois. Unless a negative decision be obtained, the *Advertiser* fears that the efforts of those who seek to reform the Naturalization Laws will prove unavailing, as the 26 states in which the locofocos have majorities will, in the event of an extension of the term of Naturalization, immediately set about amending their constitutions; so as to confer the privilege of voting on foreigners.

TROUBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.—A Mr. Mann, in Boston, has got himself into battle with a number of school-masters there. The dispute is in some way connected with the practice of flogging and exercising a severe authority in schools. The school-masters seem to be for the whip, and Mr. Mann appears to give it to them pretty thoroughly. The practice of flogging in schools is a relic of barbarism.

A SUPERB MEZZOTINTO of the Senate of the United States, in session, is now nearly ready for publication, in New York. It will form a Daguerreotype original, diminutive but faithful portraits of thirty or forty of the most distinguished of our countrymen.

DIED IN THE WOODS.—Joseph and Jeremiah James, of Canaan, Vermont, left their homes on the 6th instant, to hunt deer some distance from the settlements, and on their return on the following day, became lost in a severely snow storm from which they had not in the wilderness, some ten or twelve miles distant, and in ten days