The New-Orleans Bee.

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

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J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON. JOHN FARRISON.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 81 Canal street,
mh6 New Orleans.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.—This preparation strongly recommends itself to the favor of the public from its positive medicinal virtues, and from its great success in Costiveness, Bilious attactions and Febrile Diseases, to which the variable climate of our country is so subject. Prescribed in such cases it has been invariably approved and has gained much reputation among medical men, who most generally confine its use among their patients. In a torpid state of the liver its use cannot be too strongly recommended, as it tends to aid in restoring the functions of that important organ. In Gout and Rheumatism it has given great satisfaction, as having in a short period alleyed all the inflammatory symptoms—it has in numerous cases succeeded in allaying during those afflicted. Of its success in cases of Gravel, Indigestion, Heartburn, Costiveness, and Headache, it has invariably proved in every instance a medicine of great utility.

Being one of the most delightful, as well as mildest purgatives, now before the public, it possesses all the medicinal virtues of the most approved Seltzer Aperient, with the advantage of effervescing with water, and at the same time gently open the system, it restores the digestive powers when impaired, and excites a healthy and vigorous tone to the stomach, giving to the patient renewed health and strength. It strongly commends itself to planters or persons going to sea, as its various being equally efficacious on sea or shore, in any climate, it may be used with greater facility than any other preparation.

Testimonials from gentlemen of high standing in their profession, herein annexed, strongly guarantee its efficacy and value in physic, and recommend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent Public.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM THOMAS BOYD, M. D.

"It affords me sincere pleasure to add my favorable testimonial to a power full and valuable preparation, in the chamber of your Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. It is a very palatable, delightful and cooling effervescing draught, and possesses medicinal properties highly valuable in their action, and in efficacious in a more durable and pleasant, the same more agreeable, and its mode of use far easier and more convenient than any similar preparation I have ever known; while its action is, in truth, mild and effectual. Its truly beneficial qualities commend it strongly to the notice of the public."

(Signed) THOMAS BOYD, M. D.
To Mr James Tarrant. No 201 Fourth street.
New York, Nov. 17, 1844.

FROM JOHN W. SCHMIDT, Jr, M. D.

"I have frequently used and prescribed Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, and know of no remedy so pleasant and efficacious as this preparation. It will have to me most entirely supersede the use of Seidlitz Powders, and other pills laxatives. It also possesses antacid properties which do not belong to the Seidlitz. It is also particularly eligible to pregnant women, and in Bilious Sickness, when constipation is an attendant."

(Signed) J. W. SCHMIDT, Jr., M. D.
To Mr James Tarrant. No. 8 Warren street,
New York, Nov. 12, 1844.

FROM JAMES M. ROGERS, M. D.

"Having made use of Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, I cheerfully give my testimonial in its favor. It is a most agreeable and excellent family medicine. It is convenient and portable, mild and efficient in its action on the system; extremely refreshing and invigorating to the stomach and it is a delightful effervescent draught, resembling Soda Water in its taste and mode of use; it combines all the benefits of the famed Seltzer of Germany. It has none of the objections usually attending the operation of the ordinary preparations. To persons visiting or residing in warm climates, it will unquestionably prove a medicine of great utility."

(Signed) J. H. ROGERS, M. D.
New York, Nov. 14 1844. 78 Clinton Place, New York

FROM EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D.,

Trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the City of New York, and Coroner of State Medical Society.

"I can with confidence recommend Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient as a mild and pleasant laxative and purgative to Seidlitz Powders. To persons living in warm climates, where cooling purgatives are so frequently required, it is invaluable."

(Signed) EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D.
To Mr. James Tarrant. No. 208 Broadway.
New York, Nov. 12, 1844.

FROM GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

Surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary

"I have prescribed your Effervescent Seltzer Aperient in several occasions, and am much pleased with its effects. Prior to mild and gentle operation on the bowels, it is unobjectionable to females during pregnancy, relieving the sick headache and nausea attendant on that state, and may be administered with perfect safety. To residents of warm climates, or persons visiting such countries, I would freely recommend it, since it is free from its disagreeable properties. As a family Medicine it merits my full approbation.

(Signed) GEO. WILKES, M. D.
To Mr. James Tarrant. No 28 Leight street.
Oct. 9, 1844.

FROM M. PRICE MOORE, M. D.

"I have used your Effervescent Seltzer Aperient in several cases, with very happy results. As a mild Aperient it has advantages over all other Aperients, particularly in cases of urinary complaints, it is important to retain the strength of the patient. It can be made a pleasant drink, and given in such doses as to obtain the object in view. As a family medicine, I think very highly of it, and as such, can be freely used during the summer months."

(Signed) M. PRICE MOORE, M. D.
To Mr. James Tarrant. No. 66 Nelson street.
New York, Nov. 16, 1844.

FROM JAMES TRUDEAU, M. D.

"I have often recommended your Effervescent Seltzer Aperient in this city, and have always been pleased with its operation. It is, in my opinion, a pleasant, safe, and mild laxative, calculated to please the most fastidious. To persons residing in warm climates, where a congestive state of the Liver is a frequent cause of disease, it is a most valuable medicine."

(Signed) JAMES TRUDEAU, M. D.
To Mr. James Tarrant. No. 308 Broadway.
New York, Nov. 19, 1844.

FROM THE HON. JOHN MCKEON.

Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States; late Member of the Legislature of New York, and Member of Congress.

"I take great pleasure in recommending the Effervescent Seltzer Aperient prepared by Mr. James Tarrant, of this city, as an exceedingly useful and valuable medicine."

(Signed) JOHN MCKEON.
New York, Nov. 19th, 1844.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by SICKLES & CO, Wholesale Druggists and Apothecaries, No. 40 Canal streets, and 26 Magazine street, Agents for the Proprietor.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Division L. M.
New Orleans, March 1st 1845.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.

1. An election will be held on Saturday, the 29th day of March instant, for a Brigadier General for the Second Brigade First Division L. M. vice Brigadier General H. B. Trist, whose commission has expired.

2. The polls will be opened at Do aldsonville, from 10 o'clock A. M to 4 o'clock P. M. under the superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel Thos. W. Pugh, of the 7th Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Y Armas, commanding the 3d Battalion 4th Regiment.

3. Should it happen that any regiment, battalion, or separate corps within the Brigade, be not organized, the commanding officer will issue the necessary orders for the election of company officers, who, when elected, shall be entitled by him for the election of field officers.

By order of Jean L. Lewis, Major General commanding 1st military division of the State of La.

STE. COLOMBE DAVIS,
8m Brigade Inspector.

HEAD QUARTERS,
New Orleans, January 28, 1845.

GENERAL ORDER, No 11.

An election will be held on the first Saturday in March next, 3d Division, L. M.) for the purpose of electing a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General B Bee or.

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

4th Brigade at ..... Mandeville.
11th do at ..... Alexandria.
5th do at ..... Machinchas.
10th do at ..... Vidalia.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

J. A ARMANT, Adj and Inspt General.

NANDEVILLE COLLEGE.

IN the establishment of this Institution, an attempt has been made to form a College, such as seemed adapted to a Southern population. We will briefly state, as far as we have at our disposal, and in what manner we intend to employ them.

Situated within a short distance of the South Western Metropolis, on a spot entirely exempt from all epidemic diseases, and offering the convenience for bathing in the unhealthiness waters of Lake Pontchartrain, we believe the location of the College to be unsurpassed within the limits of our State.

In conformity with our plan, the instruction of the students is confided to northern professors. Gentlemen reared in the northern Colleges—the professors of the French and Spanish only excepted

LEWIS PIKEIN, President

The following gentlemen, having the charge in the Institution, will give all desired information.—

Rev. Wm. Hoyt, Esq. Washington.
Hon Edward Simon, of the Supreme Court.
Hon. Manuel White
Hon. Judge Lawrence Covington.
F B Lobnes, Esq.
Thomas Toby, Esq.
Clemens Seharf, Esq.
Richard Charles, Esq.
Theophile Fortier, Esq.
Alexander Philips, Esq.
J Smith.
Theodore White, Esq.
A. F. Lonzet, Esq.
Philip Onemed, Esq.
J Palfrey, Esq.
Richard M. Carter, Esq.
Louis Lecassier, Esq.
John Martin, Esq.
J F W Jones, Esq.
Joachim Kohn, Esq.
J B Loafs, Esq.
Daniel Pitrick, Esq.
Thomas Fellows, Esq.
H. L. Lewis, Esq., is the Agent of the College.

SUPERFINE CORDIALS, fruit juices, preserves, fruits in brandy and in syrup, from Messrs Sabin and Paris. The undersigned have received and offer for sale, on consignment (or to arrive) 10 do do preserves; 25 do assorted jellies and halves; 19 do Marasquin; 6 do Dunkerque; 6 do cream of tea; 50 do strach; 6 do Sacred Beans; 10 do Italian Soups; 6 do gooseberry syrup; 4 do strawberry and raspberry juices.

GORELIHAS & BRO.
corner Royal and Conti streets.

COAL or Ive blue per barrels delivered—4000 barrels of superior Pittsburgh coal, all screened and in large quantities for sale by the cart load and delivered by the carriage at five into per bbl.

WM R MURPHY
120 Old Levee

WILLIAM DAVIDSON. JOHN FARRISON.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 81 Canal street,
mh6 New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1845.

☞ YESTERDAY, the mail failed beyond Columbia.

ITALIAN OPERA.

BELISARIO.—One of the secret charms of DONIZETTI's music is the facility with which it is retained by the memory; and this arises from the notorious fact that the author has composed so many works, as to be compelled, in default of original ideas, to copy continually from himself. Thus it happens, that the theme or leading motive of some of his most popular airs is reproduced in nearly all his later compositions; and the audience who have witnessed Lucy of Lammermoor, Anna Boleyn, or the Favorite, find in Belisario, Parisiana, Lucrezia Borgia or Gemma di Vergy, numberless cavatinas and duetts which seem the very echo of the brilliant and beautiful inspirations of other works. The Opera of Belisario is no exception to this general rule. DONIZETTI's memory has sadly interfered with the grasp of his imagination. Though the score contains several moreaux perfectly original and exquisitely beautiful, yet the practised musician, familiar with the compositions of the writer, will experience no difficulty whatever in tracing many involuntary plagiarisms to their source. Despite these drawbacks, there is much noble music in Belisario. The two cavatinas by Antonina are both replete with vigor and expression—the duett between Belisarius and Irene, in the second act, is imbued with the very soul of pathos, and has a haunting and bewildering beauty; and the stirring bravura "*Terma Bisanzio,*" though the conceptione be borrowed from an air in Marino Faliero, is skillfully arranged, and full of martial fire.

The performance of the opera at its second representation, was extremely satisfactory. Signor TOMASI, upon whom devolved three fourths of the music, and nearly all the interest of the story, sang with more power and feeling, and by less restraint than usual. We institute no odious comparisons between TOMASI and SALVATORI, but we are willing to take the goods the gods provide us, and are well contented to hear Belisario sung as fairly and satisfactorily as upon the occasion alluded to.

Signora BORGHESE performs a secondary role in the piece—that of Irene. She played it with touching grace and tenderness, and sung the opening cavatina and grand duett with her usual sweetness, profound musical sentiment and full and perfect intonation. Signora TICCI as Antonina, has an arduous character to sustain. Two of the finest, but at the same time most difficult arias in the Opera belong to her role. They require for complete effect a voice of extraordinary vigor, compass and vibration, coupled with tragic powers of a high order. This lady possesses some of these requisites, but not all. Her voice, though exhibiting considerable range, and marked in certain passages by a ringing sound, is deficient in volume and uniformity of intonation, as well as in the capacity of raising and sustaining the note. Her action is better, and though not graceful, is bold and energetic. She sings with a feeling and force eminently Italian.

Signor PEROZZI was, as usual, good. We never saw him otherwise, and yet we never listen to his vocalisation without wishing him a little more breadth and volume.

Perhaps, however, all criticism should give way before the brilliant success which has attended the Opera. Though the evening was horrible, the Theatre was well filled, and the dense circle displayed an imposing array of female beauty. The House rang, from time to time, with the enthusiastic plaudits of an audience which appeared to enjoy the performance with unalloyed delight. The Opera is repeated this evening.

☞ As the *Courier* evidently knows nothing about the matter when it talks of a pamphlet embracing the evidence in the Plaquemine frauds, and in the Baton Rouge investigation, two long reports on the first, and another on the second, as being comprised within the limits of some 30 or 40 pages, its article of last evening requires no reply.

THE CONVENTION.

On motion of Mr. Ratliff, the Convention agreed to meet hereafter at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Chinn moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Soulé's amendment requiring a majority of three-fifths of the Legislature to propose amendments to the Constitution, was rejected the preceding day. This motion was carried and the amendment was laid on the table, subject to call.

Mr. Marigny addressed the Convention in favor of the section. He considered the restrictions already provided amply sufficient. It would be difficult to obtain a majority of all the members elect of the Legislature, in favor of propositions to change the Constitution, in consequence of the frequent absence of members. Besides, amendments would have to pass through the ordeal of the Senate, the House and the people before they would be adopted. All this would occupy considerable time, and effectually prevent hasty or injurious action.

He alluded to what had been said yesterday of demagogues and demagogueism. There was no more connection between demagogueism and democracy than between conservatism and despotism. A desire for wholesome and necessary reforms was characteristic of democracy but this was not demagogueism.

Mr Downe was of opinion that the first action of the Legislature amounted to little or nothing. It simply required that a majority should determine to submit certain propositions to the consideration of the people. The Legislature did not possess any power to amend. It was in the people alone that such power was vested. But he was not aware that any Constitution existed which prevented a majority of the Legislature from proposing changes.

Mr Lewis moved to amend by requiring a majority of all the qualified electors in the State, instead of a majority of those voting upon the proposed amendments.

Mr Ratliff was rather inclined to sustain the provision as it stood. There could certainly be no question submitted to the people better calculated to elicit a full vote than proposed changes in the Constitution. All such questions would be thoroughly agitated; and would produce a strong vote. He therefore, could see little necessity for the proposed amendment.—Those who neglected to vote might be considered as having no objection.

Mr Lewis argued that a test of the number of qualified voters would be easily found in the census which the new Constitution would require to be taken at stated periods. Any other principle than that of an absolute majority of all the voters, was anti-democratic, and he could not sustain the section unless this feature be incorporated in it.

Mr. Preston objected to the amendment that it would place two or three thousand persons to defeat a proposition by absenting themselves from the polls.—The census established but an uncertain rule at best

Mr Dunn asserted the general principle that the organic law should not be lightly changed. As Constitutions were only the result of compromises and concessions; as the present one would flow only from such agreement, to give a bare majority of the Legislature the power to change, would be to destroy the very compact formed by so much concession. With this view, he warmly sustained the proposition of Mr Lewis as entirely just and reasonable.

There were numbers of persons in the community who frequently did not vote at elections, not from laziness as asserted by Mr. Preston, but from indisposition to mingle in party strife, knowing that there was an organic law provided for the protection of minorities.—He sustained the necessity of compromising on all subjects of discussion connected with the formation of the constitution—compromise was the essence of our institutions. The convention was considered as a sacred instrument—if subjected to mere ordinary legislation, by which it could be readily altered, is would speedily lose its character of sanctity.

Mr. Conrad supported the amendment. Every one who did not vote for the proposed changes, should be presumed to be satisfied with the constitution as it stands. Abentees are not to be considered as voting in toto. But how was this absolute majority to be ascertained of qualified voters—a matter of great difficulty not to be accomplished by those usually entrusted with similar missions. While therefore he subscribed to the principle he was at a loss to discover how it could be practically ascertained.

Mr. Conrad suggested as a test that the majority should be a majority of the votes given at the election next proceeding.

Mr. Lewis' amendment was adopted yeas 47, nays 11.

Mr. Benjamin then called up the reconsideration of the three fifths proposition. The more he reflected, the more he was convinced of the necessity of this guard. If the report of the Committee were adopted, the Constitution would differ in no respect from a mere legislative statute, to be modified or changed at the will of a bare majority. Constitutions were the result of compromises. He instanced the compromise on the apportionment of representation? What could be the value of this compromise, if it could be dissolved at the mere breath of a majority of the Legislature. The city would be in a minority in the Legislature and might be ruthlessly sacrificed at the very first session. Where would the voice of the minority be heard in such a contest? Who would represent the city in the far West, and in the North and East, where the people would be banded together in mass against the city. He saw danger in the section, danger to the constituency which he represented, and was astonished that a single member of the Orleans delegation could fail to perceive it.

For the last thirty years the people of Louisiana had been governed by a Constitution well and closely guarded against change, and yet the people, by a large majority, had found means to change it. He did not ask for extraordinary restrictions, but he claimed protection from the fleeting will of a bare majority.

Where party questions came up, there would be no difficulty in arraying the dominant party to a man.—We all had seen this frequently, and the fact was a sufficient reply to those who had alluded to the difficulty of obtaining a majority of both branches of the Legislature in favor of the proposed changes. If the Constitution could be readily changed, it would be subjected to all the fleeting caprice of party despotism.

He maintained that the amendment was entirely reasonable. It asked but one-tenth more than one-half of the members of the Legislature, in order to propose changes. This was absolutely necessary for the protection of minorities, who would be sacrificed in detail without it.

Mr. Conrad said that the first amendment which would be proposed in the Legislature would be to abolish biennial sessions. This would be a sufficient reply to the argument of Mr. Ratliff, that amendments to the Constitution, would require four or five years to be effected. If annual sessions were resolved upon, it would not need two years to change the Constitution.

Mr. Claiborne called attention to the Constitutions of nearly all the States, which were carefully guarded against the facility of change, by requiring a majority of two thirds or three fifths of the Legislature to propose changes.

On the adoption of the amendment, the vote stood—yeas 23, nays 20. So the amendment prevailed, and the section was then adopted—yeas 46, nays 23.

The subject of the apportionment being now taken up,

Mr Downe argued in favor of the motion to lay Mr. Benjamin's project on the table. He contended that it gave all the power to the city of New Orleans and the adjoining parishes. It was no compromise. It embraced negroes and aliens. He proposed a substitute, giving New Orleans her full representation under the electoral basis, and reducing that representation one fifth hereafter.

The motion to lay Mr. Benjamin's project on the table was lost—yeas 30, nays 33.

Mr. Downe then moved his substitute. Mr. Taylor moved to strike out the proviso cutting down the representation of New Orleans one fifth. A desultory discussion here arose as to the respective merits of the electoral basis and the basis of total population. In this discussion, Messrs. Downe, Beatty, Conrad, Benjamin and Miles Taylor participated.

Mr. Marigny observed that the discussion had taken so wide a range that he thought it expedient to recall to the Convention the actual state of the question. Mr. M. then reviewed the history of the several projects of apportionment, and contended that Mr. Benjamin's project was the only fair one, and that the idea of curtailing the representation of New Orleans one fifth, was grossly unjust. He declared that if this iniquity were persisted in, he would move the adjournment *sine die*, and speak upon the subject, while a portion of his lungs remained.

The Convention adjourned.

☞ By the arrival of the regular steam packet *New York*, Captain Wright, from Galveston, we have received our regular files of Texas papers up to the 8th March; on examination, however, they prove totally uninteresting and barren of every thing more speculations and hopes, doubts and fears on the subject of annexation.

PHILOSOPHICAL DISCUSSION.

We have been somewhat amused at looking over in the New York *Express*, the report of a debate which recently took place in the enlightened city of Gotham, between a Dr. Mc CLURE SMITH—a "gentleman of color" and a physician! and a Mr. ROBERT GRAY, a white gentleman, upon the capacity of the blacks for civilization. The "pale face" contended that the negro, in common with the dark uncivilised inhabitants of the earth, is incapable of becoming civilized, while the sable disciple of HIPPOCRATES maintained that the negro and Indian races have a capacity for civilization not inferior to that of any other portion of mankind.—The debate, we are told, was encouraged by the presence of a pretty numerous and motley audience, in which strait hair and wooly locks were pleasantly intermingled. Dr. KEAGH, an eminent physician, did not disdain to preside over this philosophical discussion, while the Secretaries were selected with becoming impartiality, from both the predominating portions of the company—namely white fools, and black simpletons.

It is said that the negro doctor had decidedly the best of the argument—a circumstance not a whit surprising, for any one so perfectly forgetful of his station, pride and dignity, as voluntarily to descend to a controversy of the kind, must be brainless enough to be outwitted by as simple minded a darkey as ever whistled Lucy Long in our streets, to the monotonous accompaniment of two pieces of broken crockery. Mr. ROBERT GRAY richly merits being crowned with a wreath composed of asses' ears.

The best of the joke is that, as the meeting was about to adjourn, as "English Physician," utterly disgusted at the scene and disposed to show up the white disputant, moved that the heads of these accomplished controversialists should be examined, asserting his conviction that the phrenological developements of the black Doctor, were far superior to those of the white man. The point we believe, was not elucidated, though it is more than likely that an investigation would have confirmed the Englishman's opinion.

EXPLOSION OF THE TOWBOAT PILOT.

On Monday last, while the towboat *Pilot*, Captain Brown, was going alongside of a brig just opposite the Pilot station, all four of her boilers burst at once. She sank almost immediately. Several lives were lost and a number of persons wounded!

The following particulars of the catastrophe, are furnished in a letter to the Collector of the Customs, who has politely sent us a copy.

BALIZE, March 10th, 1845.

Thomas Barrett, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—It is with regret that I have to furnish you with the intelligence of another of those dreadful accidents so usual upon our waters. To-day, about 12 o'clock, the towboat Pilot, Capt. Brown, while going alongside of the brig Pioneer, from Jamaica, bound up, about a mile below this place, burst all her boilers, making dreadful havoc. She is a perfect wreck. That you may form some idea of the force of the explosion, I will state that some parts of the wreck ascended so high as to carry away with them the fore-top-gallant mast and fore-top-sail yard, besides maternally damaging other parts of the brig.

Mr. Webster, one of the branch Pilots of this port, then in charge of the brig, was much injured; three persons are missing from the towboat and the first Engineer was killed on the spot. Indeed, it seems strange to look about the deck of the brig and find that so many have escaped. The Captain of the brig informs me that he was knocked by the force of the concussion ten feet, yet he escaped uninjured. Three of those who were saved, had been blown and overboard, but were fortunate enough to be picked up by the crew of the brig. Among them was the Captain of the tow boat. The Pilots immediately started their whale boat, and also one of their pilot boats, and proceeded to the scene of distress. They brought back with them, bruised and lacerated their own comrade, Mr. Riley and Mr. Bein, all of whom were badly injured, and have placed them under the care of their physician, Dr. Van Antwerp. They will receive all proper care and attention.

As these persons are more bruised than scalded it goes to show that there must have been but little water in the boilers at the time of the explosion. The Engineer was killed at his stand—I should think, while in the act of stopping his engine. It is impossible for me to give you any further particulars, except to furnish you with the details of the result.

H B Webster, branch Pilot of the brig, badly wounded; Captain Brown of the towboat, slightly injured; W B Fagan, first Engineer, killed; Lathrip G Bein, second Engineer, badly scalded; Mr. Riley, Pilot, badly injured; Wm. Davis, Steersman, missing; Matthew Berry, deck hand, missing; one man, name unknown, a deck hand missing; James Lonson, fireman, slightly injured; Wm. Caltaff, deck hand, do; Isaac Green, do. do.

TOGETHER.—A Mr. Blair, a member of the Illinois Legislature died a few weeks ago at Springfield. His wife, who was absent from him, on hearing of her husband's extreme illness, immediately commenced sinking, and expired about the same time as her husband. She had lately been confined, and the shock was too great for her enfeebled state of health.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* speaks in high terms of a discourse delivered by HENRY CLAY, Jr. before the Mercantile Library Society, on the 3d inst. The subject was "Great Britain." The *Journal* speaks of Mr. CLAY's style and manner as follows:

"Mr. Clay's general characteristics are bold and emphatic conception of opinions, views which, if occasionally incorrect, are always independent; a love of imposing grandeur; a deep reverence for the past not unmingled with much distrust of the future. His language is rather forcible than chaste, rather emphatic than scholar-like and discriminative. He seizes outlines with extraordinary facility, but occasionally overlooks details, which are very important to the argument. We instance his illustration of the influence of courage, intellect, and the spirit of organization upon the greatness of Britain by her success in retaining the affections of her colonists. We think Great Britain has been singularly unfortunate in this respect. Rome and modern France have been much more fortunate. On the whole the lecture was exceedingly creditable."

☞ We are indebted to the steamer *Edna* for late Natchez papers.

NAVAL.—The steamer *Poinsett*, arrived at Berg nash on the 17th inst., from Pensacola.

OLE BULL.—This distinguished violinist gives his farewell concert this evening at the Orleans Theatre, on which occasion he will be assisted by the vocal talent of Madame CASINI, and of Messrs GARRY and DOWNY, the baritone and bass of the French troupe. The *dilettanti* will doubtless need no further incentive.

MR. CLAY AND THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK.—The New York *Tribune* of the 6th inst., contains a long address to HENRY CLAY, by the Central Clay Club of that city. It is one of the most eloquent and touching memorials of warm affection and heartfelt admiration we have ever read. The address is too long for our columns, but we cannot deny our readers the following paragraphs, which will furnish a fair idea of the spirit and character of the whole:

When the appalling result was first known here, many, "unused to the melting mood," shed bitter tears for their country's dishonor, and groaned in sad apprehension of the dangers and woes impending and now already falling on the nation. Grey-haired Age and strong Manhood, and youthful Hope—all attested to a common feeling of the country's misfortune by the same touching manifestations of sorrow. It was many a child's first grief—fathers and their children wept together the death of patriotic hopes which had grown and strengthened throughout the life-time of both.—Even mercenary jobbers and deceivers forgot their base triumph for a moment, ashamed of their victory and afraid to boast, and stood silent in the first full consciousness of the evil wrought by them, like the murderer over the weltering body of his victim, with the bloody weapon of death trembling in his grasp; and they vainly sought to plead with the grief thus excited, and to extenuate their own shame,—"their consciences mean while accusing or else excusing one another."

The testimonials of your worth and of a people's grateful remembrance, derived from these impassioned tokens of feeling, are not to be outweighed by the vain privileges of an office which has been disgraced by the incumbency of some of the worst and meanest of men. The treasures of an empire and the dominion of a throne could not have brought to their possessor honors so noble, offerings so precious, or devotion so faithful and enduring. The statue and the column will time firmly and lofty evince the people's sense of your merits and achievements; and the unbalanced page of history, which would be incomplete without the commemoration of your patriotism, wisdom and eloquence, will but imperfectly express the strength of devotion with which you inspired the wise and intelligent of the age. The monumental marble will be cold in its testimonies of your greatness and renown; but our glowing spirits and burning words shall bear you before posterity. The granite shall sooner moulder than these living memorials fail; for the warm hearts in which our blood will beat, shall swell and thrill in other ages at the utterance of your name, with instinctive emotions of gratitude and affection derived with life from us, and inherited while any remain worthy of America and Liberty.

THE CLAY CLUB Commite of New York have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this committee recommend to the various Associations hitherto organized, and corresponding with us, to maintain their existence, organization and energy, under their original style and title of "Clay Clubs," with the main general purposes as Whigs, and abiding by the same principles and measures, thereby to commemorate the worth of their great leader, and to perpetuate the grateful memorials of his fame as founder and patriarch of the Whig party.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire was discovered in the second floor of the three story brick building, No. 61 Gravier street, the upper stories and roof, of which were completely destroyed. The first and third floors, were occupied by H. E. Lawrence, Produce Broker. The second floor was occupied as counting rooms, by J. W. Van Wyck and C. D. Black & Pack. The loss of Mr. Lawrence, consisting of tea, coffee, indigo, &c., will be about $4,000, fully covered by insurance.

The fire was first discovered by Mr. Cornelius Lawrence and another gentleman, who were sleeping in the third floor and were aroused by the flames and smoke. The latter made his escape by the stairs, Mr. Lawrence who was following, recollected that he had neglected to take his watch, returned for that purpose, but in attempting again to descend by the stairs, found that his egress in that way, was entirely shut off by the flames. The heat and smoke in a few minutes became so intense, that he was compelled to pass out of the front window and hold on to the water spout, the flames and smoke pouring out in thick volumes on either side, until a ladder was procured from a neighboring building and placed to his rescue just in time to save him; as he was so much exhausted that he could have held on to his perilous situation, but a few moments longer. Mr. L., although severely burned, is not considered dangerous.

CRIMINAL COURT.—In the case of James Johnson, charged with "an attempt to roll," on motion of the District Attorney, leave was granted by the Court, to amend the bill of information, by inserting in full, the christian name of Jean Jacques. The accused was then arraigned and pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Joseph Brusson indicted for Manslaughter, and Francis Gloss, charged with larceny, were arraigned and severally pleaded not guilty.

On motion of the District Attorney, the information against J. R. Peters, for larceny, was quashed.

An information for larceny, against J. A. Potter, was filed by the District Attorney.

A nolle prosequi was filed in the case of Lawrence Kelly, charged with larceny.

In the case of Martin Hildebrant, charged with selling liquor to slaves, on motion of the District Attorney, the bill of information was quashed.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Adams' beautiful opera of the "Postillion of Lonjumeau," will be repeated this evening by the Seguin troupe.

☞ We are indebted to the steamer *Joan of Arc* for late Memphis and other papers.

☞ We publish the following with great pleasure, and unite in the hope that Professor SILLIMAN will repeat his visit at an early day:

At a meeting of the Class attending Professor Silliman's Course of Lectures on Geology, held in the Presbyterian Church, on Lafayette Square, on Wednesday evening, 12th March, 1845:

The Hon. Charles Waite was called to the chair, and H. B. Cenas and M. M. Cohen were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the expression of their sense on the occasion of the conclusion of these lectures.

G. B. Duncan, Esq. offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

1st. That this class entertain a most grateful sense of obligation to Professor Silliman for the interesting and instructive course of Lectures delivered by him in this city, and earnestly hope that the distinguished Lecturer may be induced again to visit us, and favor the public with the benefit of his learned instructions.

2d. That the warmest wishes of the class will accompany Professor Silliman for his health and safe return to his home and to the field of his useful and enlightened labors in the ancient University of which he is the ornament, and whose prosperity is regarded as intimately connected with the cause of good morals and sound learning throughout our common country.

3d. That this class consider the continuance and prosperity of the American Journal of Science, conducted by Professor Silliman and his son, as of the highest importance, and that a work containing the record of all that is valuable in art and science at home, and the notice of all that is of interest or utility in the same department in other countries, is entitled to liberal patronage and is commended to the honest support of every enlightened American.

That copies of these resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretaries, be handed to Professor Silliman, and that the editors of the several journals in the city be respectfully requested to publish the same.

The Rev. Mr. Clark offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

That the class has been gratified to learn that the Trustees of this Church have with exemplary but characteristic liberality placed this beautiful and commodious edifice at the disposition of Professor Silliman, and have thus contributed in the highest degree to the convenience of the public, and manifested in the most enlightened form their devotion to the cause of science, which, as expounded by the learned lecturer, will be the foundation of all just knowledge of natural as well as revealed religion.

On motion adjourned.

(Signed) C. WATTS, Chairman.
H. B. CENAS, } Secretaries.
M. M. COHEN, }

A PICTURE.—A writer in the Louisville *Times*, describes J. Q. Adams, after this fashion:—"Mr. Adams presented to the mind, on a first salutation, the image of a village pump in dead winter; cold, stiff and icy; an ice-cicle surmounted with a burning spirit lamp. He is and dangerous to be handled as an electric eel, and to touch as a galvanic battery charged with forked lightning. His habits and affections are those of a recluse. His intimacies are as few and far between as angels' visits. His friendships "are past finding out" and a sheriff's officer would be likely to endorse a search *non est inventus*.

☞ The barque Z. RING, Capt Laihem, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J W STANTON & Co.
mh14 Cor Magazine and Lafayette

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignee of the Austrian barque AMELIA, Captain Giurovich, will be accountable for debts contracted by crew.

WM. MURE, 28 Royal.

☞ Neither the captain nor consignee will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of the Brig PIO.

CHAS DUFOUR, 11 Conti

☞ Keep your hair on.—How often do we see persons sinking under a slow but certain consumption, and descending to a premature grave, from the effects of cold, which were caused by wet or damp feet. Therefore great care should be taken to keep the feet warm and dry, and boots water proof, which is done effectually by the use of the celebrated Oil of Tanin, it renders the leather flexible, impervious to the wet, and at the same time adds to its durability; and those who love comfort and health, we are satisfied, cannot do better than to try this valuable article, which is found only at 59 Poydras street.

☞ The packet bark AVERON, Wm Jordan, master, for New York, will commence discharging her cargo opposite to Orleans Press to morrow morning. Consignees are notified to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.

FOS ICK & BRO. 74 Camp

☞ NOTICE—Wm Corrie, L G Burgess, George Jones; S F Lord, consignees per packet bark AVERON, from New York; as also, the consignees of the following goods to order of shippers: W Walker 1 box; W S Vanbuskirk 1 case; J D C A bris; U R C 20 cases: are requested to make their residences known to the discharging clerk on the Levee, otherwise their goods will be stored for their account and risk.

FORBICK & BRO,
mh14 74 Camp

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY NIGHT,
March 13, 1845.

Business continues to be very much impeded by the unfavorable state of the weather. The transactions in cotton to-day only amounted to 1,000 bales at former prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.			TENNESSEE AND ALA.		
Inferior,	4½	4¾	Trash and Inferior,		
O. d. to Good Ord.,	4¾	5	Ordinary,		
M. Middling,	5½	6	Middling,		
Good Middling,	5¾	6	Good Middling,		
Middling Fair,	6½	6¾	Middling Fair,		
Fair,	6¾	7	Fair,		
Good Fair,	7½	8	Good Fair,		
Good & Fine,	8½	9	Good and Fine,		

Exchange is in fair demand for former rate. We quote London at ½@¾ per cent premium. Paris 5 27½@5 25; New York 60 days 1@1½ per cent discount. Checks par @ ¼ per cent discount.

☞ Ship MADISON—Goods not permitted by the ship before 14th inst, will be sent to the public store.

mh12 A T BURNLEY & Co, Consignees

☞ W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co, No 30 Old Levee, are make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar molasses, &c, consigned to Benjamin H Field, Esq, New York, or to Field Fowler, Esq, Boston.

☞ Ship MADISON—Consignees of the following marks:—L in a diamond, six bundles pens; order 1,000 fire bricks, 10 bbls Roman cement, two casks hardware, 360, 3 cases clothing and furniture; Lydney