The New-Orleans Bee.

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

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Commission merchants, ship and steamboat, factors, &c. - - 80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, - 80

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All letters of Candidates for political offices; all notices or articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

☞ PICKET & MORTON have removed to 56 Magazine street. m27

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

Great Fall in Prices!
WIOTTE & SALLE,
DRY GOODS AT COST PRICE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At their Two Stores, Chartres street, No 38 and 54. m31—1m

NOTICE.—We have associated with us from this date Messrs. J. G. STOUGH & SEBASTIAN BEER, of this city. CHARLES ODIER & Co.
1st September, 1844.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.—CHARLES ODIER & Co., No 30 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses, &c. consigned to Benjamin & Pratt, Esq, New York, or to Field Foster & Co. Boston. m26

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

☞ MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our legally authorised Agent and Attorney in fact, during our temporary absence. CHARLES ODIER & Co.

NORCROSS & FODDICK,
ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on all consignments of sugar, molasses and cotton, to our friends in Cincinnati.
RENAUD & FALLON, 18 Bienville st. d&w tf

FODDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 68 Carondelet st.
New Orleans.

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

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

GENERAL ORDER, No 11.

An election will be held on the first Saturday in May next, 3d Division, L. M.) for the purpose of electing Major General E Bower, vice Brigadier Gen. Bordenave resigned.

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

4th Brigade.....St.....Vermilionville
11th do.....St.....Alexandria
5th do.....St.....Natchitoches
6th do.....St.....Mouroe.
10th do.....St.....Wilkin.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
A. ARMANT, A. J and Insp General
m18—1t (s) May.

☞ REMOVAL.—JS DE PALON, Professor of Modern Languages, has removed his office to No 15 Exchange Alley, where he continues his classes in the instruction of the French and Spanish Languages.

He respectfully invites those who wish to study successfully the Modern Languages, that the in his power all the attention requisite to bring his pupils up to the philosophy of the language, and qualify them to speak, read and write fluently and elegantly, with ease and speed. The science being so much improved that the labor of years formerly required, is now but a few months duration.

Any gentleman wishing to join evening classes are requested to enter their names before the expiration of the present month, at No 14 Exchange Place, at which office, No 5, opened from 9 o'clock in the morning until 2 P M and from 4 o'clock in the evening until 9 P M. m31 1t

ATTENTION.

The Collector of Taxes, imposed according to law by the Police Jury of the Parish of Jefferson, hereby gives notice to the inhabitants of said Parish, that he will be at the Parish Court House, City of Lafayette, and is open from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. every day.
V. LIVAUDAIS, Collector.
Parish of Jefferson, March 19th, 1845. m24—3w 3m

SOUTH, SHOES HATS.—Now landing and in store, a prime assortment of the following goods, which will be constantly replenished by late arrivals, and for sale at reduced prices:

Men's fine calf sewed Boots and Brogans;
Ladies' fine calf sewed & calf pegged Brogans;
Children's kid and morocco Brogans and Ankle Tied;
Ladies fine kid and morocco Slippers and Ties;
Misses and boy's calf and slip pegged Brogans;
Men's fine kid, kip and cowhide pegged Boots;
Women's sewed and calf peg'd Brogans;
Misses and children's calf and seal Brogans;
Men's and boy's heavy russet Brogans.

HATS.

Men's fine castors, carsimere, silk and Russia Hats;
Do drab and earl carsimere and plain Hats;
Do and boy's fine and common sporting Hats;
Wool Hats—black, drab, blue and white;
Campeachy Hats, double braid, fine and common;
Palm leaf hats, fine and prices—Constantly for sale by m31—1t FROST & CO., 13 Magazine.

DAVID & CHAPUS,
No. 84 Chartres street,

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

Ladies' straw hats ribbons, flowers, umbrellas, laconets, new patterns, fancy silks, light school prints, printed bombaze, plain, figured, striped and checked Swiss muslins, thread and cotton, damask, linen chocks and stripes, lawns and nainsook, linen and cotton for bosoms, linen and cambric handkerchiefs, cotton do with white and colored edges, octoed petticoats, ladies' neck scarfs, gentlemen's cravats, fine do ties, mohairs, Angora, Florence, fancy and family use, warranted pure linen, by the piece and half piece, white marseilles, white satin, colored do, York ticking, paper muslin, assorted colors, bed ticking, fine silk striped linen hair cloth, thread lace, thread and cotton up, twaddle and jaconet, embroidery, cambrics, spotted and figured tulle for veils, Warren's needles, stockings, socks, plus, buttons, hooks and eyes, Marshall's thread, suspenders of all kinds, &c, etc, etc.

ARTICLES FOR TAILORS

Summer cloth from Paturie, Lupin and other manufacturers.

Fine and dark colored Arabian, small checks (all fines).

Soft woollen—a new article for pantaloons.

Pure linen drilling—entirely new style.

Hair cloth for waistcoating, several numbers, small and large checks.

Gambroon—a new style.

Brown Hollands, padding and canvas.

Cambric for lining, silk linen for button holes

Lasting buttons, black, small and large, etc, silk do.

New cottonades for pantaloons.

Grey linen.

Black satin for stocks.

Black silk, and velvet serge—first quality. m21

J. FEYTEL,
Corner of Chartres and Conti streets.

HAS the honor of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has just received a NEW ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES, viz:

Gold and Silver Lepine Watches;
Silver Patent Regulators;
Do, do Swiss do;
Do, do Lever do;
Also—a fine selection of JEWELRY of the fashionable Nelson and Diving Room Clocks;
Musical Clocks with or without chimney ornaments. m30—3m

RANAWAY from the undersigned, a negro man named LUKEN, aged about twenty four or five, about six feet, speaking good English and French. Two dollars reward will be given to whoever will lodge him in any jail, and inform the owner, at Plaquemine, Parish of Iberville.
THOMAS HEBERT.
Iberville Plaquemine, March 18th, 1845. m1—3

NOTICE

The undersigned has for sale at the most reduced prices, in his Greenhouse, No 26 St. Charles st. a large and valuable collection of most rare, Flemish pinks, camellias, azaleas, cactus palms, orchenses and a great variety of other greenhouse plants and exotics. He has nearly one hundred more beautiful new roses. Orders promptly executed and sent gratis to the purchasers.
JOHN MACH.

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

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Mr J MAHE & J LEHEC, being dissolved by mutual consent, Mr Lehec gives notice to his friends and the public in general that he has set up his Forge in the Shop establishment of his father, at Ursulines street, between Rampart and Burgundy where, as heretofore, he will continue the same line of business. m26—1m

SALT—1000 sacks coarse Liverpool salt, cargo of ship Bi Canal, also, 1000 sacks do in bulk, cargo of ship Octavius and for sale by
J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

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

COURTAGE AND DUCK—200 coils patent Manila rope and hawsers (6 to 9 inch); Russia and English duck; for sale by J W STANTON & Co.
corner Magazine and Lafayette

ESTABTICLES—New landing ex Taglioni, from Havre: Jet combs, ink horns, beads and plain for sale by
TALAMON BROTHERS, 44 Chartres

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

VINEGAR, of white wine, in bulk imported from France for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON.

SUNDRIES—100 bags old Java coffee, 50 bags bleached Havana coffee; 100 baskets olive oil; 50 boxes candles, Child Smith & Co's brand; 300 kegs white lead, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—127 cases in store, and now receiving a complete assortment of fresh and seasonable goods landing from barque Warwick, for sale by
R & D MOBBS, 12 Customhouse

FLOUR—200 bbls Eagle mills, St Louis; 500 do Union do; 100 do Rier do; 500 do of other choice brands for before sale, in store and for sale by
NEVILLE, TOURNE & Co, 148 Tchoupitoulas

CLAYERS' IMPROVED COTTON GIN.—The Agents for these Cotton Gins are now prepared to offer them at reduced rates. GEO GREEN & BRO.
63 Gravier

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

NEW ORLEANS BEE
J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.
Official Journal of the State.
NEW-ORLEANS.
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1845.

APRIL ELECTIONS.

In looking over the political papers, we perceive little evidence of excitement in those states in which elections are to be held during the present month. A calm seems to pervade the surface of politics, which neither the efforts of party orators nor the assiduous exertions of the press greatly ruffle. After the overwhelming agitation of the public mind during the great struggle of 1844, both parties appear disposed to relax into inactivity—the whigs having by this time learned to bear defeat with resignation, and the locofocos catching somewhat of the sloth of conquerors gorged with carnage and satisfied with triumph. The masses of either party are decidedly indisposed to renew the fierce contest just concluded.

It is probable, therefore, that but a comparatively small vote will be polled at the general elections which take place in April, unless perhaps in the State of Rhode Island, where local questions have imparted an interest to the struggle which may call forth a heavy vote. The election of that State for Governor, members of Congress and the Legislature occurred on the 2d inst. Our readers are aware that by a ruse in which locofocoism is proverbially fruitful, the Dorrites have nominated a State Ticket composed exclusively of whigs, still allowing that their own party will vote for any body who may be put in nomination, and hoping that a whig ticket may seduce over a sufficient number from the Law and Order party to secure the defeat of the latter. The result we shall probably know in a day or two.

The general election in Connecticut for Governor, four members of Congress and the Legislature took place last Monday. We shall get returns about the middle of next week. Though the contest in Connecticut is conducted purely on party grounds, the vote will probably fall far short of that of November last.—The state is pretty nearly divided, politically speaking, but the whigs seem confident of re-electing Governor Baldwin, choosing three out of four members of Congress and carrying the Legislature. Connecticut was represented in the late Congress by four locofocos.

In Virginia, though the custom of the candidates to "stump it" through their districts, generally rouses the people, and elicits some animation, it has seldom happened that a canvass in that state has been attended with less excitement than the present one. We perceive that in many districts the caucus nominations are disregarded, and numberless candidates are running on their own book, to the horror and dismay of Mr. Rarchie, who cannot abide such contempt for democratic usages. In others, whigs or locofocos as the case may be, are thus for claiming the suffrages of their fellow citizens without opposition. As the election does not take place till the 24th inst., the canvass may or may wear a different aspect, but at present it looks like a confused *melée*, without order and without enthusiasm.

The only contest which is distinguished by much ardor, is the Charter election in New York, in which the three candidates, SELDEN, HAVERMEYER and HARPER represent the respective doctrines of whiggery, locofocoism and nativism. The partizans of the two former are exceedingly active and will spare no exertions to secure success. The Natives are losing ground, and are sadly out of temper and bitterly abusive. The chances of success are altogether in favor of the locofoco candidate, for nativism is sure to catch some thousands of zany and silly whigs; but then, if ever that element of discord were absent, it is quite probable that the locofocos would succeed through the pertinacy of the democracy of numbers.

OPINION.—The Carolina politicians, who are believed in their vision, and see nothing beyond the contracted boundaries of the Palmetto State, have got astride of their great hobby again. A writer for the Charleston *Mercury* gives the expression to thoughts with no mincing backwardness, but in the straightforward terms of uncompromising rebellion, boldly sounds the trumpet of discord, proclaiming that the time has arrived for a disruption of the Union and calling on the Southern States to move in concert, with disaffected Carolina at the head and abortive attempt to dissolve the bond which bind together the members of the American Confederacy. This chivalrous HOTSPUR thus appeals to the South:

"Sister States, the time is at hand for commencing this work of concord and strength. Union with homogeneous nature, it is dissention and weakness. Why should this truth—this great political axiom, be any longer concealed or evaded? Union of the South's household is divided against itself! The peace and profit of the minorities require a *separation!*—mutual and amicable if it may be!—mutual and amicable it should be!—but on any terms, it is manifest it must be!"

The fatal error of these madcap politicians who are actuated by a species of fanaticism, not a whit less mischievous than that of the abolitionists, lies in the misconception of their strength and of the extent of sympathy they may receive from the South. Because South Carolina considers the Tariff an intolerable grievance and oppression, she fancies that necessarily the whole South must agree with her, and be prepared for the most desperate measures of resistance. This is all moonshine. Nothing like such an unanimity of opinion exist out of South Carolina. In Virginia the Tariff and Anti-Tariff party are pretty equally divided; in North Carolina and Georgia, the former are probably in a majority; in Louisiana they are so decidedly, and through in Alabama and Missisippi, the opponents of the Tariff may far outnumber its friends, there is not one man out of a thousand, that would dream of listening an instant to the seditious councils of those who preach up a separation between the North and South. Mr. MCDUFFIE and his clique of disorganizers must be contented to froth and splutter within the precincts of the chivalry State. Neither sympathy nor countenance will their incendiary designs obtain elsewhere.

TIMBER ON PUBLIC LANDS.—In reference to the advertisement of Mr. SOUTHALL, U. S. Timber Agent, for the State of Louisiana, it will be seen, that in accordance with the strict terms of his enumerated duties, that gentleman is determined to enforce the law which requires him to preserve from waste, destruction, removal or depredation, all wood and timber growing on public lands. He therefore, gives timely warning of his intention by public notice, in order that those who come within the penal provisions of the law may not plead ignorance as an excuse for their misdemeanor.

☞ During the second act of the Elexir of Love, at the Italian opera, on Wednesday evening, Sig. CANDI while running on the stage slipped and fell prostrate.—The incident at first occasioned a good deal of mirth in which the subject of it and the performers themselves joined with irresistible hilarity. It soon appeared, however, that Signor CANDI had been injured by his fall for before the curtain rose for the third act, it was announced from the stage, that he had severely sprained his foot, and was unable to appear. We sincerely trust the accident will not long detain him from his professional duties.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot* says:—"What would be thought if when Mr. Buchanan leaves the State Department, a call should be made upon Mr. Calhoun to return and resume the functions of his former station? And yet stranger things than that may happen. The pill which the great South Carolina gave to the British Ministry, in his celebrated letter to Mr. King, our Minister at the Court of Louis Philippe, seems to have operated better than some expected, after all, and sets its bold author higher up, instead of lower down, as was predicted, on the ladder of fame; so say his friends. If Mr. Calhoun does not succeed Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Walker probably will.

☞ The acquittal of the Rev. Mr. Fairchild, of Boston, charged with adultery, seems to have given great satisfaction. The verdict was followed by considerable applause. After it was recorded by the clerk, Mr. Fairchild requested permission to make a few remarks, and leave being granted, he said "that he had always protested his innocence of all the charges laid against him in this indictment; that now, in the sight of God, and before his country, he re-asserted his entire innocence. He forgave his accusers freely and fully; they had reduced him to penury, but he hoped God would also forgive them. He returned his thanks to the Judge for his impartiality, the Government's Counsel for his courtesy and the Jury for their justice."

THE ORGAN.—The *Globe* publishes the list of letters, while the *Constitution* publishes first the official notices from the Treasury Department. The division of the spoils here, says the Baltimore *Patriot*, is like that described in the farce, "Domini Felix gets the meat, and Lingo gets the gravy." The *Madisonian* gets nothing.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has an article in which the wily editor, neither denying nor affirming that he has been consulted about taking the organ in Washington, admits enough to show that he will be the official editor.

GREAT ROBBERY—The New York *Express* mentions that John McKeever of New York, was robbed of $8,893 while on his way from the depot of the Patterson Rail Road, in New York, to the depot of the same road in Jersey city. No trace of the robber or property had been discovered at the latest accounts.

FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the *Water Witch*, we are put in possession of papers from the Capital to the 22d ult., and from Vera Cruz, to a still later date. Though we have quite a large batch of public journals before us, a pretty careful inspection of them adds but little to our knowledge of affairs in Mexico. The country seems tranquil under the new administration, at least we should conclude as much from the tone of the press. Of Santa Anna the papers say a good deal but nothing definite. He had not been tried at the last accounts—that is no absolute judgment had been pronounced upon him.—His written defence had been sent before the Grand Jury and is freely commented upon by the journals. It is spoken of as insolent in its tone, and bold and hardy in its defiance. On the 3d March, Santa Anna addressed a note to the minister of war and marine, Don Pedro Garcia Conde. In this missive he justifies his efforts to secure his private fortune, and complains bitterly of the interception and breaking open of his letters to his agents. The language of his note is extremely haughty—rather that of a dictator than a prisoner. Commenting upon it, the *Siglo XIX* observes that it is in such striking contrast to the humble tone of his previous letters, as to warrant the belief that Santa Anna expects to be restored to liberty and power, by a new revolution. The ultimate safety of the fallen tyrant is more than hinted at, for the same paper of a later date alluding to the letter in question, and to its insolent tone remarks that if Santa Anna were not perfectly certain that neither the Government nor Supreme Court will place his person in the slightest danger, he would never be disgusting and cowardly enough to utter which occurred when captured at San Jacinto.

On the 24th February, the Grand Jury and both branches of Congress presented formal articles of accusation against Santa Anna. It is an exceedingly prolix document, examining and analysing the conduct of the Ex-President at great length and with elaborate care. It concludes by declaring that there is full ground for proceeding against him.

A joint Commission of the two Houses was appointed to examine and reply to the request of Santa Anna to be permitted to leave the Republic, and to be allowed to abdicate the Presidency. The majority of the Commission refuse both requests in direct and positive terms. A separate report was submitted by the minority, in which they contend that not only was it inexpedient to grant the prayer of Santa Anna, but that they had no constitutional right to examine the question.

The Generals and Chiefs who accompanied Santa Anna in his last struggle against the Government, have been ordered to Puebla, to be tried there.

The *Courrier Francois* of the 12th March, states that General Reyes, ex-minister of war, under the administration of the ex president Canalizo, had been found guilty of signing the order which, without the permission of Congress, conferred upon Santa Anna the command of the army. Reyes was condemned to be cashiered, deprived of his rank, dignities and salary, and condemned ten years in a fortress to be exempt from government. He has likewise declared incapable hereafter of fulfilling any of the offices heretofore exercised by him.

A law for the liberty of the press is under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, and is spoken of favorably by many of the Mexican journals.

Senor Gomez Pedraza has declared Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic to France, to settle with that kingdom a treaty between the two countries.

A letter from Puebla dated the 12th March states that on the afternoon of the 7th inst., a frightful earthquake was experienced in that city, which lasted but two minutes, produced considerable injury and destruction. Not a single edifice, public or private, but was overthrown or damaged by the violence of the shock. Fortunately, very few persons were injured. The next day, the shock was again felt, but more slightly. The escape of the city from absolute destruction is ascribed to the short period which the convulsion lasted.

The Texas question, as may be supposed, creates some excitement in Mexico. At the last accounts, the news of the passage of the resolutions through the Senate had been received, but their final passage through the House, as amended, was unknown. The press appeared disposed to think that the House would not accept them. There is, of course, much indignation expressed at the idea of annexation, and many bravados said of this government.

The question of making Tampico a port of deposit is discussed at considerable length, and its advantages exhibited in several able articles. The subject will doubtless be brought before the Mexican Congress.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *Queen of the West*, Capt. Wood' house, arrived at New York on the first instant, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 7th March, to which date inclusive she brought Liverpool papers, and London of the evening of the 6th.

The *Queen of the West* brought seven cabin passengers and four hundred and fifty-six in the steerage.

Cotton continues firm at the advance reported by the steamer of the 4th.

It was reported in London that Mr. Gladston was about to counter the Cabinet, in a higher post than the one he resigned. It was said, too, that he had recommended the subject of educational grants for Ireland, and was prepared to co-operate with Sir Robert Peel in the measure.

Sir Robert Peel has announced that government will bring forward a measure to remove the civil disabilities of the Jews.

Monday, March 10th, was set down for the discussion of the sugar duties.

A bill is before the House of Commons, making provision for garden allotments to the poor, from common lands. Sir James Graham intimated that the Government was not unfavorable to the principle of the bill.

The proceedings in the House of Lords were of no general interest.

Petitions have been presented in the House of Lords, praying for a revision of the rubrica of the Church of England.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, Sir Andrew Agnew brought forward a motion against Sunday trains, which was lost by two thousand four hundred and sixty five votes against one hundred and fifty-nine; representing respectively five thousand seven hundred and twenty-five, and two hundred and forty-nine shares.

On the 5th ult. an explosion took place at the boiler manufactory of Messrs. Samuda, at Blackwall. The boiler of a stationary engine, used for drilling the iron, &c. exploded, killing on the spot two workmen who stood near, and driving the body of a third over the top of the building, and across a neighboring creek, where he was picked up dead and frightfully mutilated. It is supposed that the top of the boiler, was what gave the safety valve. Several other persons were dangerously hurt. A piece of the boiler, weighing half a ton was found at the distance of two hundred yards. Five thousand panes of glass are computed to have been broken by the concussion.

LOUISIANA SUGAR.

On the 5th ult., in the House of Commons:

Mr Thornely said, I wish to repeat the question which I put to the right hon. gentleman, the First Lord of the Treasury. I yesterday stated that a quantity of Sugar had reached this country from the United States, which was notoriously the produce of slave labor.—The question which I then put has become of more importance, because to-day I find that samples have arrived of cargoes of two or three shipments from New Orleans. The question I wish to put is this, whether this Sugar, the produce of Louisiana, and therefore the produce of slave labor, will be admitted at the same rate of duty as Sugar from China, Java and Manilla, which is considered the produce of free labor?

Sir Robert Peel—There are certain countries—the United States being one of them—where Sugar is produced by the labor of slaves. The United States, and one or two other countries, have concluded reciprocity treaties with this country, which treaties stipulate that the produce of such countries shall be admitted into this country on the footing of the most favored nation. That, I apprehend, is the state of the case. But, up to this hour, there has been no official information received by her Majesty's Government, from the Customhouse, with respect to the arrival of this shipment, nor has any communication been made to the Treasury Board upon the subject, nor any application for a order in Council, which would be necessary before the Sugar could be admitted. At present, I apprehend that the Sugar cannot be admitted. No Order in Council has been issued for its admission from the United States. At the same time, I have no hesitation in saying that any construction of the treaty is, that Sugar from the United States would, under the reciprocity treaties, be admissible on the same terms and footing as Sugar from Java, Manila and China.—(Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.)

Mr. Thornely had heard the answer of the right hon. gentleman with great satisfaction. He begged simply to state that the produce of Sugar in Louisiana was such as would give great profit on its exportation to this country, and that there was every reason to believe the new trade would be carried on to a very considerable extent.

Mr. Ewart said there was another question connected with this subject, which he was anxious to have answered. He wished to know whether right hon. gentlemen were aware that all the sugar coming from Louisiana was brown Muscovado sugar, and, therefore, would come into this country at the duty of 23s., and not 25s. 3d. Now, in fact, this slave-grown Sugar of the United States would be imported at a lower duty than the free labor, sugar of Java, Siam, and Manilla.

Sir R. Peel declined entering into any argument upon the subject at present.

From the London Sun of March 6.

There has this week been the largest sale of Assam tea ever offered. It comprised 1238 chests, imported by the Assam Company from their own estates and 64 chests on private account. The Assam Company have received most favorable accounts from their plantations, and some gentlemen of rank have associated themselves here under the name of the Assam Company, to see this description of tea fairly brought before the public in genuine state. The large amount of British capital staked in the experiment, renders it a matter of considerable interest; and it is satisfactory to learn that the quality is decidedly improving, and that the fine class black description bears several much competition, realising very full prices, say 5s to 3 10d. per lb.

The English stock market presents quite a blank appearance to day. Consols are 80 1-8 to par for money and 100 1 8 to 1 for account. Exchequer bills are firm at 64s to 66s premium.

LONDON, March 6, 1 o'clock.—The English securities are steady, with a small amount of business, and prices, though not exhibiting much alteration, are tolerably well supported by the jobbers, who will not accept lower values than those currently quoted within the last few days. Consols for money are 99 7-8 to 100, for the account 100 1-8 to 1, and Exchequer Bills 63s. to 65s. premium.

Railway shares attract considerable attention, with an approved demand and less speculation. We find the market supports a good appearance.

Twelve o'clock.—Consols 99 7-8 to 100 for money and 100 1 for the account.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—*The Income Tax.*—This tax, "with all its imperfections on its head," passed through committee on Wednesday evening, with hardly a show of opposition, in a thin House, only mustering 119 at the division.

The income tax, then, is to be continued for three years certain, and he who believes that it will be taken off at the end of that period, voluntarily at least, must be endowed with an amazing fund of superstition. The vague promises of Sir Robert Peel and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are also moonshine.

The new Peel Tariff has made but slow progress since our last, and marred as it is by the omission of all reference to corn, provisions, and tea, by a most absurd and mischievous arrangement of the sugar duties, and by the retention of all the iniquities of the income tax, it would matter very little if its progress in future should continue to be as a dilatory as it has hitherto been.

COMETS.—In addition to the comet recently seen at Berlin, Paris, and London, M. Colla, the astronomer of Parma, announces that he has discovered another; and is the Leg of Captain Hulaire Gautier, who has arrived lately at Marseilles, a third is mentioned. The latter is said to be placed between the two stars No. 11 of Kidnaus and 16 of the Atlas of Harding. This comet disappeared at the moment when Captain Gautier approached the equator.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

FROM THE EAST.

The overland mail had arrived, bringing advices from Bombay to the 1st of February, Calcutta to the 23d of January and China to the 19th of December.

The tidings are of much the same character with those last received. The war in the Khotapore district continued, but it was desultory, the insurgents ranging the country in small bodies and avoiding all attempts to bring on a general conflict. The English troops were of necessity divided into small parties, scouring the country, but they had sustained some loss in the irregular and vexatious warfare.

All was quiet in Scinde, but the 78th regiment was still suffering dreadfully from sickness. It had been reported that there was left of it, to Hyderabad.—Sir Charles Napier had gone to chastise some bordering tribes, who had been making incursions upon the frontier.

The Punjaub continued much disturbed, and was in fact under the control of a military despotism, the chiefs of which were struggling among themselves for the mastery. Large bodies of British troops were stationed along the frontier, ready to act should an emergency arise in which action would be deemed necessary.

A variety of railroad projects were in embryo at Calcutta and Bombay, and it was thought very probable that some of them would be carried into effect.

It was reported at Calcutta that Mahomed Akbar Khan, the son of Dost Mahomed, had taken possession of Cabul.

TOBACCO DUTY.—In the House of Commons on the 4th, in answer to a question, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Government did not intend to propose any alteration in the tobacco duties, and Sir R. Peel stated that no negotiations were pending with Russia to remove the export duty imposed by that country on tallow.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—*Last Night of the Season.* The beautiful *drama of "Blue Warehem* and the lively farce of *Touch and Take*, will be presented this evening. Miss Browning the Kentucky Giantess, and tallest woman in the world, will also appear. This, we should say, was the *tallest* exhibition of the season, "Old Sol," a higher giant in his way, will likewise appear and sing that choice operatic morceau, the song styled "Love and Scamperers."

☞ The following is the official vote for members of the General Council of the First Municipality. It will be seen that Messrs. Cruzat, Mercier, Morel and Sigur are elected:

Cruzat,	1046
Morel,	583
Sigur,	576
Mercier,	565
Pilié,	540
Zacharie,	492
Eyma,	465

THE CONVENTION merely met yesterday at the usual hour, and adjourned immediately until four o'clock, P. M., to attend the funeral of Judge LEONARD.

SENTENCED.—Dr. Adolph, husband of Mad. Adolph, of fortune telling notoriety, has been sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary at Boston, for an attempt to seduce Amanda Gannon.

FIRE IN PORTLAND, (ME.)—The block of wooden buildings on the corner of Cross and Middle streets, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning between two and three o'clock. The buildings were owned by James Deering and Mrs Preble, who had insurance of $500 each, at the Manufactures Company Boston.—*Portland Adv. Monday.*

ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—The Columbia was run into on Sunday morning, five miles from the city on her passage down from Albany by the Columbus, of Rockshill, the latter boat being on her way. A large dense fog, which covered the river at the time, prevented the two boats from discovering each other, till too late to prevent the meeting. The North America was got ready to take the place of the Columbia. This boat met with a still worse and more dangerous accident at Hampton, where her shaft broke close up to the pillar block, which was followed by the breaking of the crank when the whole of the machinery came down with a crash, spreading the utmost consternation among the passengers. Most fortunately and almost miraculously no one was injured. The passengers of the North America were transferred to the steamboat Splendid, and reached Albany at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The damage to the N. A. is very heavy, probably over $2000. *N. Y. Courier.*

LATEST DATES.

Boston	April 1	London	May 6
New Orleans	April 2	Liverpool	April 7
Philadelphia	April 2	Paris	May 7
Washington	April 3	Havre	May 8
Baltimore	April 3	Mexico	April 22
Charleston	April 5	Tampico	May 3
Cincinnati	April 5	Vera Cruz	May 22
Louisville	April 5	Honduras	April 22
Havana	April 2	Galveston	May 22

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 10, 1845.

By the steamers mail we have advices from Liverpool to the 7th ult. The Cotton Market continued very active and firm at the sales of the 4th, 5th and 6th had amounted to 31,000 bales at prices a shade higher than was before paid. These accounts were followed by a good demand in this market and we transacted on the day have reached to 2000 bales of very full prices. The speculators were generally on the alert.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Orleans and Mississippi		Tennessee and Ala.	
Inferior to Good Ord	4 1-2	Inferior	4 1-2
Middling	5 1-2	Middling	5 1-2
Middling Fair	6 1-2	Middling Fair	6 1-2
Fair	7 1-2	Fair	7 1-2
Good Fair	8 1-2	Good Fair	8 1-2
Fine	9 1-2	Fine	9 1-2
Good Fine	10 1-2	Good Fine	10 1-2

Exchanges are rather firmer, but we have no alteration to note. We quote London 60 days per cent premium 1 Paris 5 francs 18 1-2. New York 60 days 1 per cent discount, Checks 1 per cent discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

MOBILE, 8th April.

The market for the week just closed, has been without something, having been the minimum of the receipts of the year, and the demand from the Eastern port. These reports arriving limited the Eastern port. Monday morning, the market opened with a very firm tone, but the demand from the Eastern port, which was the main stay of the market, failed, and it has been without prices since. Yester