The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 104: VOLUME—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1845. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4844

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 for 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 insertion 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 as soonb, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do, $40
Banking, insurance office, public institutions, $30
Trade 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 private sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or rent—runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged by quarterly and at the ordinary rates.

All notices 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.

L. Duperron,
DOCTOR DENTIST,
No. 206 Bourbon street,
between St. Peter and Dumaine streets.

Office hours—From 8 o'clock A M, till 2 P. M, and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

PEAT & MORTON have removed to 34 Magazine st. m12

L. BINOCHE, Surgeon Dentist, informs the Ladies of New Orleans, that he will sell his stock of goods at Vendue Sales. m10

NOTICE.—I owe my absence Mr. J. F. PETIN, Attorney at law, will attend to my business

L. S. DEVIGNEAUD.

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 81 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Will promptly attend to sales and packing of dry goods.

Liberal advances will be made upon all goods consigned for sale. a19 6m

W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co. No. 8 Old Levee will make liberal cash advances upon cotton, sugar, molasses, &c. consigned to them in Phila. Balt., New York, or N. Orleans. m3

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 61 Camp street,
New Orleans.

JOSEPH A. HALL is our regularly authorized agent and Attorney in fact, during our temporary absence from this city.

MORGROSS & PUDDICK.

ASHES—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and coffee, to our friends in Cincinnati.

REYNAUD & FALLON, 16 Bienville st.

PUDDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 66 Camp street New Orleans.

SUDDUTH, WOODS & Co,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 28 Tchoupitoulas street.

Third Municipality.
TREASURER'S OFFICE }
May 6th, 1845. }

OWNERS of property in this District are hereby informed that the Collection of Taxes imposed on said property will commence during the month of May next. FRED'K HARRY, Treasurer. m6—1m

LOUISIANA LEGION.
HEAD QUARTERS, }
New Orleans, January 20, 1845. }

GENERAL ORDER, No 11.

A review will be held on the first Saturday in May next, by the Colonel Division Officers, and the Major General in Chief or his aide-de-camp, as he may see fit.

The line will be formed at 9 o'clock, A M, at such places as designated in each Brigade, viz.

1st Brigade.....at.....Carrollton.
2d do.....at.....Algiers.
3d do.....at.....Nachitoches.
4th do.....at.....Opelousas.
5th do.....at.....Vidalia.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

J. A. LAFARGUE, Adj and Insp General

m18—1t (c) May.

REMOVAL.—JS DE PALOS, Professor of Modern Languages, has removed to No. 61 Chartres street, where he continues his classes in the instruction of the French and Spanish languages.

Professor de Palos is the only one who wish to stay constantly in the Modern Languages, that can speak and write the two languages required to bring a pupil up to the highest degree of perfection, that is to say, to read and write correctly and elegantly, with ease and grace. The success he has met with for so much length of years in realizing so many pupils who have come to the conclusion, whether to join evening classes are to require of him their own private lessons, is a conviction of the present moment. All the following Rules, to state only No 5, appear from the commencement of the Month of May to the end of the month of August, and 1 to 4 inclusive, from the 1st of September to the end of the month of April.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

No 1st. Each old pensionary paid for two others, of which the first is not later than one pupil.

No 2nd. Each 1st March, 1st May, 1st July, upon which three months and fifty days are counted.

Every beauty or mistake, however small in all persons, whether children or adults, who will not be corrected at the moment, or when correction should not be necessary to the benefit of the Company.

D F GUEZ, Secretary.

New Orleans, April 4th, 1845. a10

ATTENTION

THE Collector of Taxes, appointed according to law by the Police Jury of the Parish of Jefferson, hereby informs all persons liable to pay taxes in said Parish, that he will have each town to pass, that said taxes will become due on the first day in every month of May next, and that the office of said Collector will be established at Carrollton, and open from 9 o'clock, A M, to 3 o'clock, P M every day.

CHARLES MACHLIN, Collector.

Parish of Jefferson, March 18th, 1845. m18

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.—The undersigned still continue to make additions to their stock, which will be constantly kept on hand, and offered for sale at reduced prices.

Men's calf sewed Boots and Brogans;
Ladies' and misses fine calf sewed Brogans;
Children's calf Balmoreze Boots, and Ankle Ties;
Ladies' fine kid and morocco Slippers;
Women's and boy's coin and kip sewed Brogans;
Men's fine calf, kip and coin thick pegged Boots;
Ladies' fine kid and morocco Slippers;
Youths, a. d children's calf and kip sewed Brogans;
Men's and boy's heavy thick pegged Brogans.

HATS.

Men's fine moire, cassimere, silk and Russell Hats;
Boys' fine and common moire, silk and Russell Hats;
Do do and boy's fine and common sporting Hats;
Wool fine and common moire, plain and satin;
Children's fine, double brim, silk and common;
Palm leaf straw, fine and low priced—constantly for sale by

PRUNE & CO. 113 Magazine

NOTICE.

The undersigned offers for sale at the corner of Levee and Bienville streets, the Greenhouse, with all the choice collection of Plants, Shrubs, Trees, &c. &c. belonging to the late Mrs. Harriet Beard, a large and valuable collection of rare and beautiful plants, embracing a great variety of other greenhouses plants and exotics. The plants are nearly all in full bloom, and will be sold promptly on cash and seed grants on the premises.

JOHN M BACH.

REMOVAL.

PEET & MORTON,
No. 25 Magazine Street.

ARE receiving per ships Hungarian, Atlantic and Oswego a large assortment of fashionable spring prints, entirely new styles, black cambrics, pink and blue dry goods and linens, with a complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's clothing, together with a very large assortment of fresh spring goods, which will be sold low for cash. m6

CHAMPAIGNE WINE—100 basket of the Star assortment, for sale by

TOUT MOLIER, 9 St Louis

PIG IRON—100 tons Scotch Pig Iron, for ship, inquire of

J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

CHAMPAGNE—60 baskets Nanon's brand, at reduced prices, in store, and for consignment, for sale by

E & G RAGUET & Co, 57 and 59 St Louis

COTTON—6 cases original Jean Martin's Farina, manufactured expressly for sale by

HENRY & Co, 73 Camp

OLIVE OIL—50 bales and 90 cases superior quality, for sale by

E & G RAGUET & Co.

17 and 19 St Louis

CORKS, from Frejus, superior quality, in bags of 1000, 500 and 250 corks, for sale by

REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

SCOTCH ALE—In cases of a choice quality, just received and for sale by

J. SMITH BRYAN,
20 Commercial

EXCHANGE ON PARIS—A lot of 14 sterling bills, for sale by

MALLE, REYLLE & Co,
Tch. upitoulas s reet.

NAILS—Assorted cut nails for sale by

CLAYTON & Co,
corner of Magazine and Lafayette

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—50 cases in dry goods ship Francis, ship 14 Union, from Philadelphia, for sale by

E G HOBBS, 18 Custom-house st.

SHEETINGS—3 cases 4/4 brushed Chicopee E sheetings; 3 cases 4/4 brown T unbleached, for sale by

WM FROST & Co, 38 Old Levee

PRINTS—In cases blue merrimack prints, 4 on light do. for sale by

WM FROST & Co, 38 Old Levee

BRANDY—six proof Cauffion brand, in hall and quarter pipes, entitled to drawback for sale by

EDOUARD LA RONDE, 58 St Louis

FINE WINES—In wood, half casks and cases; assorted qualities in brandy, for sale by

EDOUARD LA RONDE, 58 St Louis

BAGGING 500 2½ pounds bagging and 50 coils of Rope—Kentucky, will be sold low for cash, by

SMITH BRYAN, 20 Commercial

COFFEE—300 bags choice green Havana coffee. 300 do do Rio coffee, for sale by

WM FROST & Co, 38 Old Levee

BLEACHED SHEETINGS—6 cases 4-4 Pinched bed tick sheetings, 4 cases 4-4 Pinched bed tick sheetings, 4 cases 4-4 Pinched bed tick sheetings, for sale by

WM FROST & Co, 38 Old Levee

JAVA COFFEE—OM G vernment Java coffee in store for sale by

J ANDERSON & Co,
corner of Magazine and Lafayette

NEW RUM, Negrit. Brands and Alambic, all of the best quality, for sale by

W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 8 Old Levee

SPERM CANDLES 80—140 boxes Sperm Candles, assorted, landing from barque Pioneer; for sale by

W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 8 Old Levee

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE of different brands and superior quality in store and for sale by

J & R BUCHANAN & Co,
corner of Magazine and Lafayette

WINE—Now landing from the barque Chasseur, from Bordeaux, 50 pipes of red wine, different qualities, for sale by

E TALMON, 76 Old Levee, corner St. Louis street.

WHISKEY—100 barrels rectified, for sale by

DUDGEON, WOODS & Co,
92 Tchoupitoulas

SUGAR—4 casks Lisbon sugar, for sale by

E G HOBBS,
13 Custom-house

INDIGO—17 cerrons prime Guatemala, for sale by,

m11 DUDGEON, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1845.

The Convention, we think, did itself no honor, in laying summarily upon the table the proposition offered on Tuesday by Mr. READ, to abolish imprisonment for debt—and the reasons assigned for this expeditious method of strangling a most philanthropic and praiseworthy project, were as unsatisfactory as the act was illiberal. It was alleged that there was no necessity for inserting such a provision in the Constitution, inasmuch as the Legislature had several years ago enacted a law which to all intents and purposes, fulfilled the object required. This argument struck us as exceedingly shallow, for we need not inform any person of ordinary intelligence that legislative acts are repealable at any time by the mere breath of a majority. The law abolishing imprisonment for debt was passed by the Legislature of Louisiana, some four or five years ago, at a time when public sentiment all over the country was universally in favor of expunging from the code of every State, this barbarous relic of a brutal and ignorant age. It was not adopted without earnest and powerful opposition, but the unanimous voice of the community and the press, silenced the selfish clamors of lawyers and pettifoggers, and enabled the dictates of enlightened humanity to triumph.

We have heard of nothing calculated to induce regret at the passage of this act. True it was stated in debate at the Convention, that many gross frauds had grown out of its adoption. Admit the fact, and what loss it proves? Not surely that we should repeal the law, and allow once more the unfortunate creditor to immure his wretched victim within the four walls of a dungeon and thus cut him off from all possible chance of ever repaying his debt, by debarring him from labor. Yet such would seem to be the conclusion to which one of the members appeared to incline, when animadverting upon the active part he had taken in securing the passage of the act, and declaring that there was no event in his legislative career which he more deeply deplored. If the law abolishing imprisonment for debt be so loosely or imperfectly framed, as to give immunity to fraud, let it be amended. Hedge it round with proper guarantees against collusion and knavery; but do not subserve the miserable and sophistical argument, that because a great measure of philanthropy has been badly managed and therefore gives rise to abuses, the fundamental principle itself is wrong.

It is difficult to conceive a more fitting subject for the abore of a body convened expressly to alter and amend ne organic law, than one directly involving the liberty of the citizen. The Convention could not have performed a more grateful office, one more generally acceptable to the people, than to have incorporated in the new Constitution a provision by which incarceration for debt would no longer have depended on legislative caprice, but would have been forever prohibited. We have, however, no hope that this will be done, after the merciless indifference with which Mr. READ's proposition was entombed. The Convention will argue by the seek any question that touches, however remotely, upon party politics; it will sicken the people by interminable debates whenever it is proposed to adopt some means of annoying or crippling the city of New Orleans; but let a broad, comprehensive project be started—one that appeals directly and powerfully to the sympathies of every intelligent understanding and humane character—such regard to which, all parties are united, and with scarcely ten minutes discussion, it is hurried beyond the possibility of resuscitation.

☞ We publish to day another of the interesting Caudle Lectures." Though the one in question is rather old, we do not think it has ever been inserted in any of the city papers. At all events it is rich and racy, and will bear a second perusal. Any one who has read the later specimens of these lectures, may readily discern the distance which separates the original effusions of the lamented BLANCHARD, from those of his imitators. The lecture in to-day's paper is a *bona fide* Caudle, and with all its exquisite humor and genuine *vis comica*, was composed under the triple oppression of sickness, sorrow and grinding poverty.

LA REINE DE CHYPRE.—The Orleans Theatre will close in a few days, and the public will enjoy this evening for the last time an opportunity of witnessing Halevy's gorgeous Opera of the Queen of Cyprus, with all its grand instrumentation, splendid choruses, and decorations and brilliant music. The manager of the *Theatre Francais* should improve the occasion, and not allow the melodious strains of Calvé, Armand and Garry to fall unheeded among empty benches.

DROUGHT IN GEORGIA.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 2d inst. says:—The severe drought experienced last summer in the island of Cuba, seems to have been transferred to this section of country. There has been no rain of consequence in this vicinity for three or four months past, and the same may be said of all the counties South of this. The crops are suffering to an extent never before known at this season of the year.—Those planters who have been so fortunate as to get their crops up, will most of them have to replant, as it is almost entirely cut off. Those who now so anxiously stand that we fear an almost total failure of the cotton and corn crops, in this section of the country at least, unless rain should soon set in. We notice comments, by our exchange papers, of dry weather in almost every quarter.

☞ The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* furnishes the following interesting items of intelligence from Washington:

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1845.

The Cabinet were in session, last night, till near midnight. They undoubtedly received important despatches by the *Caledonia*. The tone assumed in the British Parliament on the Oregon question; the enthusiastic plaudits which followed Sir Robert Peel's declaration, that the British Government were resolved and prepared to maintain the rights of the country, and the warlike language of the *Times*; and, what is more significant still, the hostile tone of the whole British press towards the country—all go to show us that the re "pipings times of peace" are nearly over.

Almost every British periodical, for the last year, has teemed with abuse of the people and institutions of the United States—evincing a spirit of hostility that can be appeased only by blood.

Some time ago, one of our presses—particularly the *Globe* and *Enquirer*—have lately given to the public some specimens of this British wrath and bitterness; and it is easy to imagine that the sentiments expressed by the Ministers, and the Lords were warmly echoed and aided in the House of Commons, were but the echo of public sentiment.

An organized effort has been made in every part of Europe to promote a feeling of hostility towards the United States, and Americans abroad have lately adopted the idea of a league of five powers as likely to be formed and armed for a crusade against us. If all this do not give us some trouble, it will be very surprising the energies and resources of this country will be fully equal to the crisis.

The advices by the Caledonia have almost obscured the Brazilian and Mexican question, of which may, however, prove to be very opportune for the purposes of our enemies in the other hemisphere.

The selection of a Minister to England, since Mr. Elmore declines the mission, has become a matter of unusually deep interest.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll and Mr. Woodbury have been named, among others, for the post which is soon to be come so important and responsible.

There have been no communications of any moment, lately, between Mr. Pakenham and the Secretary of State. The Oregon negotiation, therefore, rests precisely as it did upon the accession of Mr. Polk.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—The Mobile *Herald* of Tuesday says:—The Coroner yesterday held inquests over three persons—a white man, about 30 years of age at the foot of Dauphin street, supposed to have fallen overboard from the steamboat Noxubee, on Saturday night last, and a negro man and white boy picked up near Conti street. The boy had one leg and arm gnawed entirely off by fish, and his face presented a most disgusting spectacle. We have not learned whether either of them was identified."

A KNOCK DOWN ARGUMENT FROM MR. BROWNSON.—The Boston *Recorder*, a Protestant paper, thus describes a strange argument used recently by Mr. Orestes A. Brownson, the celebrated political writer:

"On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Hoover, a student employed into a bookstore in this city to inquire for a No. Mr. Brownson at this moment coming in, gave Mr. S. a copy of his Review, which the latter took, supposing it to be a Protestant Catholicism to be dangerous to civil government. Mr. Brownson demanded proof, and Mr. H. gave it off hand. Mr. B. as we have been informed, said and said "I know what you are; you are an impudent, enthusiastic heretic." Mr. H. answered, "Mr. B. you have tried the thousand and one things in your day and finally have turned Roman Catholic; and if you believe the principles of the Roman Church, you are a traitor to your country" Mr. B. shook his fist at Mr. H's face threatening to strike him if he said that again. The remark was substantially repeated, upon which Mr. Brownson seized Mr. Hoover by the throat, and shoving him against the stove, threw him upon the floor, the latter making no resistance. Mr. B. attempted afterwards to apologize, but Mr. A. said, "No, you have acted out the principles of your church—you have done what that church demands of you, and you have no right to apologize." Mr. Hoover may console himself with the thought that though he was humbled and ceremoniously over the stove, he was not put into the fire, as many a heretic has been.

As old American copper coin, one of the pennies issued in the year 1795, was turned up in digging the garden of Mr. Aaron C. Johnson, at 708 Broad street, a day or two since. It bears on one side the initials "U. S." encircled with "Liberties et Justitie," and on the other a central cap out of which looks the all-seeing Eye, surrounded by the inscription "Thirteen," and inscribed "Nova Constellatio." It will be preserved in the collection of the Historical Society.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

THE CONVENTION.

Mr Winder gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of the vote making one Senatorial District of New Orleans.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the section which provides that taxes shall be equal and uniform throughout the State.

Mr Eustis animadverted upon the extreme difficulty of the subject. What were the means possessed by us of estimating and taxing personal and moveable property? In the greater number of cases we would have to rely on the statement of interested parties, so that some would lend and others not, just as they happened to be honest or not. Thus the section would not only occasion inequality, but immorality, for it would prove a constant source of fraud. He moved to lay all the amendments on the table, and adopt the original section.

Mr Garrait contended that his amendment would not produce the mischief so much deprecated.

Mr M. Taylor was in favor of taxing moveable property. He maintained that his proposition was unexceptionable to New Orleans, because she would then be exempt from the great portion of the taxes which she would otherwise be compelled to pay.

Mr Maye was of a contrary opinion.

Mr Roman moved to refer the matter to a committee. Lost.

Mr Waddill proposed an amendment requiring that taxes should be equal upon moveable and immoveable property. Lost.

Mr Garrett's amendment was adopted—33 to 25

Mr Benjamin submitted a substitute for the provision. It provides that the Legislature shall have the right of taxing incomes and professions.

Mr Lewis contended that the proposition was useless, as the Legislature possessed the right in the very nature of things.

Mr Benjamin withdrew his amendment. Mr Beatty renewed it and the Convention adopted it.

Mr Dunn considered the section impracticable. The appraisement of immoveable property already presented great difficulties in practice, as was well known by those who had understood the subject. How would it be when personal and moveable property was to be appraised, in order to levy a tax.

Mr. Brent said that the idea was not to tax *every* species of property, but to tax equally those which were subject to taxation.

Mr. Preston made a speech in favor of the section, after which it was adopted—40 to 23.

Mr. Winchester moved a re-consideration of the vote making parish officers, with the exception of New Orleans, eligible by the people with the view to offer an amendment. He maintained that the Constitution should be general as far as possible, and that if exceptions were admitted, they should be extended to all who claimed them.

The motion to re-consider was lost—28 to 35.

Mr. M. Taylor moved the reconsideration of the vote adopted the day preceding in favor of New Orleans. Lost—26 to 37.

Mr. Ledoux moved to take up his section creating an office of Auditor of the State, to examine the accounts of the Treasurer.

Mr. Benjamin saw no necessity for such an officer. It might be safely left to the Legislature. He moved to lay the section on the table.

Mr. Sellers moved the re-consideration of the 6th section, 2d Art. in order to insert an amendment requiring that no parish should have more than 20 Representatives. Lost—25 to 36.

Mr. M. Taylor gave notice that he would move the re-consideration of the vote fixing the duration of the Legislature. The Convention gave him leave to make his motion at once. It was made and lost—13 to 53.

Mr. Conrad gave notice that he would ask a re-consideration of the vote fixing the number of Representatives, in order to reduce it. Leave was given to make the motion at once, and the motion was lost by a vote of 13 to 52.

The order of the day was a resolution of Mr Winder relative to evening sessions. Mr W withdrew his resolution, and on motion of Mr Dunn, the Convention took up the Bill of Rights.

This is a collection of various abstract propositions upon government, republican institutions, the rights of the people, liberty of conscience, the trial by jury, the extension of justice to all, &c.

Mr Porter felt it his duty to present the Bill of Rights. It was not his own productive, but that of greater minds. Every modern Constitution contained a Bill of Rights that the rising generation may know the principles of the country. He saw a disposition in the House to curtail this matter, but protested against it and wished a vote to be taken on every section. If we knew' on, we might have an opportunity to express our views, and deliberations and brilliant music. The manager of the *Theatre Francais* should improve the occasion, and not allow the melodious strains of Calvé, Armand and Garry to fall unheeded among empty benches.

Mr Beatty moved to lay the whole article on the table, and on the motion called for the previous question. The motion for the previous question prevailed, yeas 41, nays 20.

On motion to lay the whole article on the table the vote stood yeas 35, nays 24.

On motion of Mr Mayo, the Convention then took up the Preamble to the Constitution.

After one or two verbal amendments, Mr Eustis remarked that he thought there was no necessity for a Preamble. The words Constitution of the State of Louisiana were all sufficient, and should go to Preamble. He moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

Mr M Taylor proposed a substitute which was more simple and explicit than the original, but which the Convention nevertheless laid on the table.

Mr Downs offered a substitute which simply declares "We the people of the State of Louisiana, do ordain and establish the following Constitution." This was adopted.

Mr Dunn moved to take up the report on Public Education.

Mr Lewis moved to lay it on the table, as it was a subject perfectly within the competency of the Legislature.

Mr Kenner moved to strike it out and insert a section requiring the Legislature to establish Free Schools throughout the State, and to provide means for that purpose. This, he remarked, would leave the whole subject where it properly belonged.

Mr. Rosselius said that a sure and permanent system of public education could only be established by providing a fund for its maintenance. The act of Congress donating the 16th section of Public Lands to each State gave us the means of accomplishing this object. This fund could not be legally applied to any other object, and yet the Legislature had ordered part of the land to be sold, and diverted the fund accruing therefrom to the payment of the debt of the State. The fact showed us the necessity of guarding against a repetition of the act, and preserving the only means we possessed of establishing a stable system of public education. He hoped the report would not be laid on the table. Millions had been squandered by the Legislature on wild and futile schemes of improvement, while scarcely a dollar had been appropriated to the great object of public education.

After some conversation, Mr. Lewis offered a substitute consisting of three sections, of which the 1st requires the Legislature to establish Free Schools; the 2d and 3d provides the means of their maintenance by the fund arising from the sale of the lands donated by Congress, &c.

Mr. Preston was opposed to any thing more than a simple mandate to the Legislature to establish common schools. He moved to lay the whole article on the table, and made a long speech in which he argued that the Legislature had done as much to encourage education as could reasonably have been expected. He defended the action of the Legislature in selling the Seminary Lands, on the ground that it saved the State from repudiation, and enabled her to pay her debts; and argued that the whole subject of education should be properly left to the General Assembly.

Mr. Rosselius made a long reply, in which he maintained that Mr. Preston's argument was all wrong, that the Legislature had acted most improperly in diverting the proceeds of the sale of the Seminary Lands to other purposes than public education, and that the Convention was bound to provide for an efficient and liberal system of public education.

The previous question was called for and carried.

Mr. Preston's motion to lay the article on the table was lost—11 to 32.

At half-past 3 o'clock, the Convention adjourned for want of a quorum.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. It is due to CAVE JOHNSON, the Postmaster General, to say that under his administration there has been but two mail failures since the 4th of March last.

THE HEAVY RAINS experienced for the last four or five days, have been followed by delightful weather.—The sun rays are tempered by delightful breezes, and the mornings and evenings are really delicious.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the public to the real estate sale of property located in the best situations for business in the First Municipality The property is to be sold without reserve and on accommodating terms and conditions.

☞ The sale commences at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Ex hange.

☞ A violent storm was experienced in St. Louis and along the Illinois shore on the 28th ult. At Kaskaskia, Ill., several houses were blown down, and several were overturned in the vicinity of the town of Commerce, in the same State.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ECLIPSE COURSE CARROLLTON.

Report of Ellworth's performance during the last 24 hours, viz: from 20 minutes of 6 o'clock, P. M. on the 6th, until 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, P. M. on the 7th of May, 1845.

DAY.	TIME OF STARTING.		TIME MADE.		REMARKS:
	Min.	H	Min.	Sec.	
May 6th, 1845.	20	6	16	10	Clear and pleasant.
		8	13	4	
		9	16	30	
		10	16	50	
	20	11	14	6	
		12	15	3	
		1	16	00	
	20	2	15	30	
May 7.	20	3	13	30	Cloudy and quite cool, wind N
		4	14	20	
	20	5	16	10	Pain and stiffness in the limbs
		6	15	30	
	20	7	15	20	
		8	15	50	
	20	9	15	50	Cloudy and cool.
		10	16	10	
		11	15	50	
	20	12	15	40	
		1	15	45	
	20	2	15	30	Clear and cool.
		3	15	40	do do
	20	4	15	30	do do
		5	16	20	
		6	16	30	

Mile H. M. S.

Time of performing the 6th—6. Pr. 48.

☞ Completed 24½ miles at 16 min. and 30 sec. past four o'clock, P M

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The beautiful and fast running steamer *Uncle Sam*, will leave as above this morning at 10 o'clock. Passengers are guaranteed against detention from low water in the Ohio river—Captain Van Doren, being one of "*Uncle Sam's*" chief officers, having secured for himself a channel of his own.

BURGLARY.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the gentlemen's furnishing store, on St Charles, near Canal street, kept by J. Hart, was broken open and robbed of several hundred dollars worth of goods, consisting of linen shirts and other articles of gentlemen's wearing apparel. The robbers expected no doubt to find a large amount of jewelry and money; but fortunately for the owner, he removed them at the closing of his store, at nightfall.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Michael Murphy and John Neville, charged with being engaged in a riot on the Levee, at the head of Poydras street, on the 24th ult., and assaulting and beating officers Cobb and Kelly, were yesterday examined before the Recorder, and committed for trial before the Criminal Court. Murphy was also charged, by Solomon Binns, with having struck him on the head with a brick bat, on the 15th ult. which felled him to the ground, and caused him to remain for a considerable length of time in a State of insensibility—which charge, he was likewise committed to answer for, before the Criminal Court.

The mulatto boy, charged with resisting the police while in the discharge of the duties of their office, was ordered to be discharged from custody upon giving security for his future good behaviour.

The examination of the persons still held in custody on the charge of being concerned in the riot on board the ship *Elizabethtown*, which resulted in the death of Capt. Craglisnick, was then resumed and resulted in Stephen Foston and Hugh Benson, who were discharged from custody upon giving security for their appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. James Bell, who was arrested as the instigator of the fight, having introduced testimony going to prove conclusively, that instead of urging them to acts of violence, he was using, throughout both of the melee's his utmost endeavors to suppress and quell them, was discharged from custody. Thomas Curley and Michael Nales, having each proved an *alibi*, were likewise discharged from custody.

Lawrence Conoly, who was arrested on the charge of attempting to pick the pocket of Mr. Pollard, while in the Recorder's office, has been discharged from custody, the charge being utterly without foundation.

☞ Five convicts broke out of the Penitentiary at Alton, Ill., on the 28th ult., by digging a hole through the wall; they were pursued and captured before they got far from the prison.

From the London Punch.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Mr. Caudle takes to smoking and Poetry.

"Poor me! I'm sure I don't know which is the poorer woman! I don't know who'd be themselves to a man, that only keeps them to make them miserable. A wife must stay at home and be a drudge, whilst a man can go any where. It's enough for a wife to sit like Cinderella by the ashes, whilst her husband can go drinking and smoking. Why, you've begun smoking! How do I ever know you sung! It's very well for you to say so, but if I could hear you, I dare say you're amongst the worst singers.

"And so I suppose it will be the season every night. If you think I'm going to sit up for you, Mr Caudle, you're very much mistaken. I'm not going to get out of my warm bed to let you in, either. No, no, Susan shan't sit up for you; nor you shan't have a latch key. I'm not going to sleep with the door upon the latch, to be murdered before the morning.

"Faugh! Pah! Whaugh! That filthy tobacco smoke! It's enough to kill any decent woman. You know I hate tobacco and yet you will do it. You don't respect yourself. What of that? If you go among people who do smoke, you're just as bad or worse. You might as well smoke and have done with it. Better smoke yourself than come home with other people's smoke in your hair.

"I never knew any good come to a man who went to a tavern. New companions he picks up there. Yes, people who make it their business to treat their men as slaves, and ruin their families. There's that wretch, Prettyman. S what he's come to. He doesn't owe that poor crop up, will most of them have to replant, as it is almost entirely cut off. Those who now so anxiously stand that we fear an almost total failure of the cotton and corn crops, in this section of the country at least, unless rain should soon set in. We notice comments, by our exchange papers, of dry weather in almost every quarter.

☞ The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* furnishes the following interesting items of intelligence from Washington:

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1845.

The Cabinet were in session, last night, till near midnight. They undoubtedly received important despatches by the *Caledonia*. The tone assumed in the British Parliament on the Oregon question; the enthusiastic plaudits which followed Sir Robert Peel's declaration, that the British Government were resolved and prepared to maintain the rights of the country, and the warlike language of the *Times*; and, what is more significant still, the hostile tone of the whole British press towards the country—all go to show us that the re "pipings times of peace" are nearly over.

Almost every British periodical, for the last year, has teemed with abuse of the people and institutions of the United States—evincing a spirit of hostility that can be appeased only by blood.

Some time ago, one of our presses—particularly the *Globe* and *Enquirer*—have lately given to the public some specimens of this British wrath and bitterness; and it is easy to imagine that the sentiments expressed by the Ministers, and the Lords were warmly echoed and aided in the House of Commons, were but the echo of public sentiment.

An organized effort has been made in every part of Europe to promote a feeling of hostility towards the United States, and Americans abroad have lately adopted the idea of a league of five powers as likely to be formed and armed for a crusade against us. If all this do not give us some trouble, it will be very surprising the energies and resources of this country will be fully equal to the crisis.

The advices by the Caledonia have almost obscured the Brazilian and Mexican question, of which may, however, prove to be very opportune for the purposes of our enemies in the other hemisphere.

The selection of a Minister to England, since Mr. Elmore declines the mission, has become a matter of unusually deep interest.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll and Mr. Woodbury have been named, among others, for the post which is soon to be come so important and responsible.

There have been no communications of any moment, lately, between Mr. Pakenham and the Secretary of State. The Oregon negotiation, therefore, rests precisely as it did upon the accession of Mr. Polk.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—The Mobile *Herald* of Tuesday says:—The Coroner yesterday held inquests over three persons—a white man, about 30 years of age at the foot of Dauphin street, supposed to have fallen overboard from the steamboat Noxubee, on Saturday night last, and a negro man and white boy picked up near Conti street. The boy had one leg and arm gnawed entirely off by fish, and his face presented a most disgusting spectacle. We have not learned whether either of them was identified."

A KNOCK DOWN ARGUMENT FROM MR. BROWNSON.—The Boston *Recorder*, a Protestant paper, thus describes a strange argument used recently by Mr. Orestes A. Brownson, the celebrated political writer:

"On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Hoover, a student employed into a bookstore in this city to inquire for a No. Mr. Brownson at this moment coming in, gave Mr. S. a copy of his Review, which the latter took, supposing it to be a Protestant Catholicism to be dangerous to civil government. Mr. Brownson demanded proof, and Mr. H. gave it off hand. Mr. B. as we have been informed, said and said "I know what you are; you are an impudent, enthusiastic heretic." Mr. H. answered, "Mr. B. you have tried the thousand and one things in your day and finally have turned Roman Catholic; and if you believe the principles of the Roman Church, you are a traitor to your country" Mr. B. shook his fist at Mr. H's face threatening to strike him if he said that again. The remark was substantially repeated, upon which Mr. Brownson seized Mr. Hoover by the throat, and shoving him against the stove, threw him upon the floor, the latter making no resistance. Mr. B. attempted afterwards to apologize, but Mr. A. said, "No, you have acted out the principles of your church—you have done what that church demands of you, and you have no right to apologize." Mr. Hoover may console himself with the thought that though he was humbled and ceremoniously over the stove, he was not put into the fire, as many a heretic has been.

As old American copper coin, one of the pennies issued in the year 1795, was turned up in digging the garden of Mr. Aaron C. Johnson, at 708 Broad street, a day or two since. It bears on one side the initials "U. S." encircled with "Liberties et Justitie," and on the other a central cap out of which looks the all-seeing Eye, surrounded by the inscription "Thirteen," and inscribed "Nova Constellatio." It will be preserved in the collection of the Historical Society.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

THE CONVENTION.

Mr Winder gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of the vote making one Senatorial District of New Orleans.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the section which provides that taxes shall be equal and uniform throughout the State.

Mr Eustis animadverted upon the extreme difficulty of the subject. What were the means possessed by us of estimating and taxing personal and moveable property? In the greater number of cases we would have to rely on the statement of interested parties, so that some would lend and others not, just as they happened to be honest or not. Thus the section would not only occasion inequality, but immorality, for it would prove a constant source of fraud. He moved to lay all the amendments on the table, and adopt the original section.

Mr Garrait contended that his amendment would not produce the mischief so much deprecated.

Mr M. Taylor was in favor of taxing moveable property. He maintained that his proposition was unexceptionable to New Orleans, because she would then be exempt from the great portion of the taxes which she would otherwise be compelled to pay.

Mr Maye was of a contrary opinion.

Mr Roman moved to refer the matter to a committee. Lost.

Mr Waddill proposed an amendment requiring that taxes should be equal upon moveable and immoveable property. Lost.

Mr Garrett's amendment was adopted—33 to 25

Mr Benjamin submitted a substitute for the provision. It provides that the Legislature shall have the right of taxing incomes and professions.

Mr Lewis contended that the proposition was useless, as the Legislature possessed the right in the very nature of things.

Mr Benjamin withdrew his amendment. Mr Beatty renewed it and the Convention adopted it.

Mr Dunn considered the section impracticable. The appraisement of immoveable property already presented great difficulties in practice, as was well known by those who had understood the subject. How would it be when personal and moveable property was to be appraised, in order to levy a tax.

Mr. Brent said that the idea was not to tax *every* species of property, but to tax equally those which were subject to taxation.

Mr. Preston made a speech in favor of the section, after which it was adopted—40 to 23.

Mr. Winchester moved a re-consideration of the vote making parish officers, with the exception of New Orleans, eligible by the people with the view to offer an amendment. He maintained that the Constitution should be general as far as possible, and that if exceptions were admitted, they should be extended to all who claimed them.

The motion to re-consider was lost—28 to 35.

Mr. M. Taylor moved the reconsideration of the vote adopted