The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - - - 5

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

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

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English,	$50
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat Notices, do.	80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions,	80

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c., will be charged 1 respectively 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.

REMOVAL.—The office of the British Consulate is removed to No. 10 Maison's Buildings, corner of Canal and Royal streets. 182

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM MURE has removed to No. 10 Maison's Buildings, corner of Canal and Royal sts. 126

HEPBURN & TURPIN,
IMPORTERS OF
HAVANA SEGARS.

Maven large assortment of the choicest brands, which they offer for sale low for cash, or approved paper. Sample can be seen at their office, No. 11 Bay st. street, New Orleans. jl6—1m

L. Duperron,
DOCTOR DENTIST,
No. 28 Bourbon street,
Between St. Philip and Dumaine streets.

His office is open from 8 o'clock A M. till 2 P M, and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

PEET & MORTON *have removed to* 30 *Magazine* street. m27

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 30½ Camp street, New Orleans.

Particular attention given to shelf and package sales by the week.

Liberal advances will be made upon all goods deposited for sale. m19 ly

LEONARD STUBTEVANT & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SPERM, WHALE AND LINSEED OILS;
Soap, Candles, Teas, Wild Lard, Black Paint, &c.
No. 12 Old Levee Street,
New Orleans.

NOTICE.—Signing my show custom this city, where I will reside and P. M. Nash, my present partner, at Bonne Terre, Cairo, notary public, dated this day.

PIERRE POUPE.

New Orleans, May 26, 1845. m3

W. F. VREDENBURGH & CO., No. 3, Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on sugar, molasses, &c., consigned to Boyd & Field, Esq., New York; to Alfred Field, Esq., Boston.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 31 Carondelet,
New Orleans.

MR. JOSEPH B. HALL is our legally authorized Agent and Attorney in fact, during our temporary absence in this city.

NORCROSS & FOSDICK.

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

REYNAUD & FALLON, 16 Bienville st.

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

BUDDECKE, WOODS & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 32 Camp street. 81

DR. BLANCHARD, Dentist to that Majesties the King and Queen of France, the Queen and Princesse, Surgeon Dentist to the faculty of Medicine of Paris and of New Orleans.

Fixes natural teeth, without the least pain in imitation perfectly natural, from loss of all to a single tooth.

Directs the second teething of children, and corrects any deviation in their dents.

He has long experience, minute and constant practice, in France and America, in the art, and, in that relative to its operations, possessing at once the mouth and the teeth.

He possesses a gum cement, which repairs irregular offers and by time, of the same color of the gum, and whether the most precious substance that has yet been employed by man either cast, at the time, plumb the teeth so well together that to say more.

The operation is made without any pain, and is achieved in a few minutes.

Recently invented for the Teeth

Or Gaulfe, without mixture, the *most malleable and most perfect* ordinarily employed.

A New Fusible (called plastic) to plumb the teeth:

Litho-Caustic, instantly causing pain in the teeth to cease.

Elixir to refresh the gums, consolidate the loosened; Tooth-Water for health, the mouth and preserving the teeth.

Specks of Cayne rectified, to give a tone to spongious gums.

Drops of Quinine to clean and fortify the teeth:

Tooth Brushes of various kinds, to clean all sorts of a tartar and to preserve the enamel.

His office, at No. 6 Royal street, is open every day from the morning until 3 in the afternoon, Sundays excepted. Charges moderate. jl4

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS. Now landing and for sale, a prime assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., which will be constantly supplied with a large assortment for sale at reduced prices—

Men's fine calf sewed Boots and Brogans;
Ladies' and misses' fine calf sewed Brogans;
Children's and misses' morocco Brogans and Ankle Ties;
Ladies' fine kid and morocco walking Shoes;
Men's and boy's calf and kip pegged Brogans;
Men's fine calf, kip and cowhide pegged Boots;
Women's neat and calf pegged Brogans;
Youth's and children's calf sole and Brogans;
Men's and boy's heavy coarse Brogans.

HATS.

Men's fine nutria, cassimere, silk and Russia Hats;
Do. do. drab, beaver, cassimere and silk do. Hats;
Do. and boy's fine and common sporting Hats;
Wool Hats—boys, drab, blue and white;
Canoe hats, fine, double braid, for sale by the dozen;
Palm leaf Hats, fine and low priced—constantly for sale by the dozen.

FROST & CO., 11 Magazine.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has for sale at the most reduced prices, in his Greenhouse, in St. Charles st., a large and valuable collection of most rare Greenhouse plants, consisting of camellias, azaleas, cactus palms, orchideous and a great variety of other greenhouse plants and bulbous. He has also a very large quantity of cuttings of the above, properly executed and sent gratis to the purchaser.

JOHN M. BACH.

RENOVAL
PEET & MORTON,
No. 25 Magazine Street.

ARE receiving per ships Hargrave, Auburn and Oswego, a large assortment of fancy goods, in the newest styles; black cambrics; pink and blue do.; black and fancy plaid ginghams, printed lawns, Irish linens; stockings and a setting; together with a very large assortment of fresh spring goods, which will be sold low for cash. s24

BUTTER—A jar of family ree, for sale by
LEONARD STUBTEVANT & Co.
j20 12 Old Levee

SOAP—2000 boxes No 1 family and extra soap, various qualities and prices, for sale by
LEONARD STUBTEVANT & Co.
j20 12 Old Levee

LARD—2 bags and 3 tubs of lard landing from steamboat Champion, for sale by
LEONARD STUBTEVANT & Co.
j20 12 Old Levee

OILS—300 gallons winter, spring and summer strained sperm oil, 600 do. do. refined whale oil for plantation use, 3,000 do. bleached do. refined do. for sale by
LEONARD STUBTEVANT & Co.
j20 12 Old Levee

HAVANA SEGARS—30,000 Regalia segars landing from schr Fanny, and for sale by
M. CASALERO, 24 Old Levee
j3

HAVANA SUGAR—267 bxs white, brown and yellow sugar for sale by
L. CANTIN, 42 Levee

MATTING—14 rolls 8-4 Vanegated Matting; 14 do 8-4 do, in store and for sale by
WM FROST & Co. 30 Old Levee
m24

GLUE—A lot of superior quality, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
m20 99 Tchoupitoulas

BORDEAUX WINE—140 casks best claret, for sale by
LOREILHE & Co.
m26 Corner of Royal and Conti streets.

ALMONDS of late importation from Marseilles, for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC.
m27

CORKS—25 bales Corks different shaped small corks, for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC.
m27 24 Old Levee

ALE—Pale ale in quarts and pints, superior quality, for sale by
A GORDON, WYLIE & Co.,
s27 53 Bienville st.

PORTER—London Brown ale in quarts and pints, for sale by
A GORDON, WYLIE & Co.,
s27 53 Bienville st.

FRESH ORGANDI—One case organdi rich printe just landing from the Bretana of New York, for sale by
DUFOUR, DURAND & Co. 39 Chartres

SUGARS—267 boxes white, yellow and brown Havana Sugars in store, for sale by
E TROISGROS, 98 Old Levee
j19

ST LOUIS FLOUR—200 bris landing from steamer Ne Mink, from St Louis, for sale by
J E WOODRUFF, 60 Camp
j19

BLUE MASS—200 jars for sale by
W F VREDENBURGH & Co.
j19 30 Old Levee

HAVANA SEGARS—25,000 Cabanas and Cabana's brand landing per brig Tiri from Havana, for sale by
E TROISGROS, 98 Old Levee
j18

TOBACCO—110 bales Cuba and Virginia de Abajo tobacco wrappers and fillers, landing per brig Tiri from Havana, for sale by
E TROISGROS, 98 Old Levee
j18

OLIVE OIL—90 baskets and 100 cases superfine quality for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.
j16 12 and 13 St. Louis

CLARET IN BOXES—600 boxes St Julien and Margaux and lebeth, entitled to debenture, for sale by
EUG ROCHEREAU & Co. 12 and 13 St Louis
j9

ROBIN—300 bris large size, for sale by
JOSHUA BROTHERS & Co.
j11

SALT—Coarse and fine Liverpool, for sale by
L CANTIN, 42 Levee
j16

FOR SALE by the undersigned, landing from ship Eden and, from Rotterdam—
2 bale and half do white wine, Hock Santerne,
2 do red wine, different brands,
1 do and half do white wine, Hock Santerne,
j12 G M LUCAS, 26 Bienville

LARD—1754 pounds, upper stores, landing from steamer Cincinnati, for sale by
MERLE, MERLIE & Co.
j11

WHITE WINE—30 half casks Sauternes for sale by
j16 EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co. 12 and 13 St Louis

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State,
AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 3

NEW-ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1845.

SOUTH-WESTERN CONVENTION.

We learn from the Memphis *Enquirer* that the South Western Convention assembled in that city on the 4th of July. Maj. J. J. FINLEY was appointed President *pro. tem.*, and N. WATKINS, Secretary. A committee was formed to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, and the following gentlemen were unanimously appointed:

L. SHANKS, *President.*
Vice-Presidents:

G. T. M. DAVIS, }	Illinois.
WM. WALTERS, }	
J. FARRELLY, }	Arkansas.
Col. W. D. FERGUSON, }	
Col. M. H. MCGEE, }	Mississippi.
Maj. J. RUFFIN, }	
Col. JOHN FOTE, }	Tennessee.
DR. J. FOWLER, }	
T. J. BIGHIN, }	Pennsylvania.
S. W. BLACK, }	
GEO. H. WYATT, }	Louisiana.
F. S. LATHAM, }	
N. WATKINS, }	*Secretaries:*
D. H. MCMAHON, }	

The Convention, as our readers may remember, was convoked for the purpose of deliberating upon the great interest of the South West, and of discussing the most efficient plan for their promotion. They set until the 5th at 10 o'clock at night, during which time many valuable reported and resolutions, connected with the varied interest of the South and South West, were presented and laid on the table, and ordered to be published.—As the body was not as full as the importance of the objects required, the Convention declined for the present any final action upon the various subjects brought before them, and referred them to the Convention, which adjourned to the 12th November next, when it is hoped and expected that full delegations will be present from all the South Western States.

The Memphis papers state that though the Convention was not a very numerous body, it comprised a large amount of talent, and that the discussion elicited by the various subjects which claimed their notice, were conducted with uniform ability, and in many instances, with effective eloquence and power.

New Orleans Medical Journal.—Our thanks are due the Editors for the July number of this excellent periodical. We perceive with pleasure that Dr. HUNT's admirable Essay on Quarantine Laws forms the leading article in the present number. It is a disquisition of great merit, elaborate and well considered, and which completely disproves the fancied benefits of restrictive sanitary regulations. We are glad that the Editors of the Medical Journal have contributed to extend the circulation of so valuable a paper.

The July number of the Journal contains besides a large amount of interesting and instructive matter. Dr. Montgomery, of Mississippi, has contributed an Essay on Typhus Fever. Dr. Binaghi, of our city, has furnished an able paper on the Spontaneous Gangrene of the Foot, and an article by Dr. Kilpatrick on the Yellow Fever which decimated the town of Woodville, Mississippi, last year, will be found exceedingly interesting. The summary of foreign medical intelligence is, as usual, comprehensive and complete. A considerable portion of the Journal is devoted to brief notices of recent medical literature, to observations on the health of the city and country, and to accounts of remarkable cases which have appeared, and bold and skillful surgical operations performed in New Orleans.

ANOTHER THIRD OF QUEBEC DESTROYED BY FIRE.

We are greatly pained at learning that another great fire broke our in Quebec on the 28th ult.—just one month after the fire of the 25th May—by which fully a third of the city was destroyed. It commenced about eleven o'clock at night in the back premises of Mr Tessier, notary, St. Johns suburbs, and spread with unrelenting fury until nine o'clock the next morning, and in its awful course consumed about 1,300 dwellings and rendered 6,000 persons homeless! Human aid was of no avail. The wind blew fiercely from the North-East; water could not be obtained in sufficient, and even when obtained, was of little use, in consequence of the rapid progress of the destructive element. About 30 streets were laid in ruins by this fire alone. Of the amount destroyed some £70,000 was insured—of this £40,000 is in the Canada office, which, it is said, will redeem its obligations:

The fire has destroyed nearly the whole of St. John and part of St. Lewis Suburbs, from St. John's Gate and the north-west angle of walls, along the line of the *Cotean Ste. Genevieve*, nearly to the Tower No. 4, and up to a couple of streets below St. Lewis Road. A couple of houses in the second street from the Tower No. 3, have escaped and a few near the *Cote d'Abraham*, and three or four in the vast extent destroyed.

We have heard of only one or two lives being lost.—Although it was in the night, most of the inhabitants warned by the rapid progress of the fire of the 26th May, made their escape in time, with a part of their movables.

It was only about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, that the flames were exhausted towards the tower No. 4, by there being nothing more to burn, and by blowing up a number of houses north of the St. Lewis road.

A meeting of the General Committee of Relief appointed by the citizens after the great fire of the 26th May, met yesterday at one o'clock, and ordered the purchase of provisions, &c., to the destitute. All the public buildings were thrown open to the sufferers, and tents were pitched west of the Citadel, but many persons remained with their effects along the walls of the city, and in the fields. Numbers were sent for by their relations, friends, and acquaintances, in the surrounding parishes.

The scene of desolation, distress and affliction, and the extent of the calamity are nearly as great as after the former conflagration; the value of the property destroyed probably greater. The population of the City Suburbs was about ten thousand, and the population of St. Roche had mostly found refuge in St. John Suburbs.

Quebec is now reduced to the Upper Town within the walls, and the Lower Town from the St. Charles, below Hope Gate to Cape Branch on the St. Lawrence, the extent which it occupied, but then confined to a line built, after the destruction of the Suburbs during the seige of 1775. The remaining houses in the Suburbs are about as many as they were half a century ago.—*Quebec Gazette.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT FROM FIREWORKS.—On the evening of the 4th at Washington a great concourse of people gathered upon the wall, in the rear of the President's mansion, and the adjoining grounds, to witness the contemplated display of fireworks, for which vast preparations had been made the day previous. It appears that after the display of a portion of the fireworks, half a dozen rockets, discharged on the frame, went off together, taking a horizontal direction, and carrying dismay and destruction among the crowd. *The U. S. Journal of the 5th says:* "A black woman, we were told this morning, was struck by a rocket, the stick penetrating below the shoulder joint, and in consequence of the wound, has since died. Mr. Sutton Magre had his wrist dreadfully wounded, and his children were scorched. But there was an occurrence at the same time which filled us with feelings the most painful—Mr. James Knowles, of Georgetown, who had been married but a short time, was sitting with his wife, on the wall, far, as they supposed, from danger—the distance betweenthem and the pyrotechnics being about a fourth of a mile—but one of the rockets, after skimming along the heads of the crowd below, struck him on the left breast, directly over the heart. His wife, it is related, discovered the calamity as she saw him falling from her side, and in a moment drew out the stick. He died instantly, without a struggle. The most piteous and harrowing lamentations filled the air from one thus, in the twinkling of an eye, reduced to widowhood; and she was led through the gravelled walks, with her white garments stained with the blood yet warm, her cries 'she is dead, oh! my husband, he is dead!' caused a general outburst of sorrow from the thousands, who, with her, were hastily leaving the tragic scene. It was indeed a sad spectacle, one from which memory turns away with shudder even on the day after the fourth of July."

☞ A Mr. Henriques at Mobile, has invented a very curious method of destroying flies, cockroaches and mosquitoes. It is simply paper saturated with some attractive and fatal poison, which produces almost instaneous death to all insects of the domestic tribes.—What is still stranger, it is entirely harmless to "human beings," and may be chewed by them with impunity.—The Mobile papers speak in the highest terms of the efficacy of this invention.

METHOD IN MADNESS.—A lunatic in Raleigh, N. C., recently penned the following stirring lines, and sent them for publication to the editor of the Raleigh Register:

"Tell them I AM, JEHOVAH said
"To Moses, while Earth heard its dread,
"And, smitten to the heart,
"At once, above, beneath, around,
"All nature, without voice or sound,
"Replied—Oh! LORD—THOU ART."

PASSION AND PETTOLA.—It is well understood that negotiations are pending, having for their object a reconciliation between the rival Champions during the approaching Fall campaign. As soon as "the high contracting parties" shall have arranged the terms of the race, our readers shall be apprised of it. In the meantime we may mention as an interesting item of sporting intelligence, that Mr. Laird's stable has been strengthened by the addition of *Bascot*, who is again in training, and going remarkably well. *Bascot*, it will be recollected by Pastime, and for his motion proved himself one of the best performers we have had on the Northern Turf.—*Spirit of the Times.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPALITY No. ONE.—At a meeting (last evening, of the Council of Municipality No. One, Mr. Hermann, the Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to draft a plan for the re-organization of the Fire Department, reported the following ordinance, which after a short discussion, was adopted. It will be perceived that all of the old companies, with the exception of the Liberty Hose and Engine Company No. 3, have been re-instated.

We deem the provisions set forth in the ordinance as extremely judicious, and hope that it may fully meet the views of the members of the Fire Department.

Ordinance regulating the Fire Department of Municipality No. One.

Section 1st—From and after the adoption and promulgation of the present ordinance, the Fire Department of this Municipality shall consist of the following named Engine Companies only, to-wit:

No. 4.—The Engine to be kept in the Engine-house in Hospital street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, lately occupied by No. 3.

No. 7.—The Engine to be kept in the Engine-house, Old Levee, between Bienville and Conti streets.

No. 10.—The Engine to be kept in the Engine-house now occupied by them in Main street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets.

No. 15.—The Engine to be kept in the Engine-house now occupied by them.

No. 16.—The Engine to be kept in the Engine-house now occupied by them.

Section 2. Each of the said Companies shall be composed of not less than 25 active members of at least 18 years of age, and it shall not be lawful for said Companies to allow boys under the age of 18 years or negroes or colored persons to assist in pulling or carrying said engines at a fire or going to or coming from a fire.

Section 3. Each of said Companies shall be bound to have attached or belonging to their engines, and to keep the same in good order, a tender with at least 300 feet of hose.

Section 4. The sum of $800 per annum shall be paid quarterly to each of the said Companies by the Treasurer of the Police Department, on the warrant of the Mayor, whose duty it shall be before issuing said warrant to require from the Foremen of the said Companies respectively a list of the members thereof, duly sworn to by said Foremen before the Mayor, showing that the said Companies are composed of at least 25 members as required in the 2d section, and that they have regularly attended and done active service at every fire which shall have taken place during the quarter just ended.

Sec. 5. In addition to the sum of $800 per annum allowed to each of the said companies, the Treasurer of the Police Department is hereby authorized to pay the monthly rent of the Engine Houses occupied by Companies Nos 15 and 16. The said Treasurer is moreover authorized to pay all warrants which the Mayor of Municipality may draw upon him for the cost of new tenders or repairs of old ones, for the purchase of new hose as said companies may need hereafter, or for the repair of the hose now in use—but it is well understood that all other expenditures occurred or to be incurred hereafter by the said companies, shall be borne by them exclusively, and that no appropriation for the support, maintenance or relief of said companies, other than those mentioned in this and the foregoing sections, shall be made by this Municipality.

Sec. 6. During any alarm of a fire all the above named companies shall be under the control and command of the Mayor of the City, or in his absence, of the Recorder of this Municipality, whose orders the said companies shall be bound to obey and execute promptly, and should any company refuse to obey any order or command of the Mayor or Recorder of this Municipality, the sum of $50 shall be deducted by the Mayor from the quarterly appropriation of $200 due and coming to said company for every infraction of this ordinance.

Sec. 7. The Municipality Surveyor shall be hereby requested to deliver to the above named companies the engines and apparatus belonging to them.

Sec. 8. All ordinances or resolutions relative to the regulation of the Fire Department and heretofore in force, are hereby repealed, and the foregoing ordinance shall continue in force until otherwise ordained by the Council.

COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.—The argument in the case of Samuel Kennedy, which has occupied the attention of the Court for the last few days, was yesterday brought to a conclusion, Mr Grymes making the closing argument in favor of Kennedy.

The Court will probably deliver its opinion on the appeal in the course of the week.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Gardner [Newman, indicted for uttering counterfeit coin, and Frederick Blanchard, indicted for possessing implements of forgery, were yesterday, on motion of the District Attorney, discharged from custody, the principal witnesses on the part of the prosecution being absent from the State.

COMMITTED.—Michael O'Connell, arrested on a charge of being implicated in the affray on the Levee on the 26th of April last, which resulted in the death of Captain Craglievich, of the Austrian ship *Elizabetta*, was yesterday brought before Recorder Baldwin for examination. At the request of Mr Randell Hunt counsel for O'Connell, the preliminary investigation was dispensed with and the case sent before the Criminal Court.

☞ The Coroner yesterday was called to hold an inquest upon the bodies of two infants (twins) who were discovered buried in the yard in the rear of a dwelling house, No 59 Dauphine street, occupied by Patrick and Elizabeth Donnaho.

From the statement of a midwife, it appears that Elizabeth Donnaho was delivered by her of twins (a male and female) on Friday night last. The delivery was premature by some three months; one of the infants was born dead and the other, although alive, was considered too delicate to survive long.

It appearing to the jury that death had ensued from natural causes, they returned a verdict accordingly.

☞ The *river* at St. Louis was falling rapidly at the last accounts.

☞ A reward of $500 has been offered for the apprehension of the persons implicated in the murder of Col. Davenport, of Rock Island, Ill., the particulars of which we published yesterday.

☞ There were no New York papers published on the 5th inst., but we received yesterday an *Extra Sun* of that date, announcing the Annexation of Texas.—The Fourth went off merrily and peaceably in New York.

☞ The Whigs of St. Mary assembled at Franklin on the 5th instant and nominated Messrs. R. B. Brashear, W. C. Dwight, J. G. Oliver, A. Frost and E. W. Stewart delegates to the Baton Rouge Convention, with instructions to vote for Wm. Dubuys and Edward *Sparrow*, as the Whig candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

☞ The Whigs of St. Bernard Feliciana convened at Clinton on the 5th and appointed the following delegates.—Messrs. J. N. Chambers, W. D. Carter, W. F. Flynn, William East, Dr. R. H. Lewis, John Rist, Wade H. Gaulden, Noel Norwood, Thomas J. Muse, James Booker, and W. D. Winter.

The meeting declared Gen. Dubuys the unanimous favorite of the party in that parish, and instructed their delegates to vote for his nomination.

From the Mobile Herald.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

Our ingenious fellow-citizen, Mr. A. Girard, has invented a burner, which is likely to be of great benefit to the public. It embodies an idea suggested by certain experiments on gas burners made in the Laboratory of the Franklin Institute, and published in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, (Philadelphia) vol. [illegible] page 89. Below we make an extract:

"Experiment has shown that every burner should have its full supply of gas, as a greater light will always be obtained without a proportionate increase of consumption. An experiment was tried with an argand burner: a sufficient quantity of gas was turned on to give a light equal to that of a mould candle. The consumption in this case was 4 foot and a half per hour. The light was then increased until it equalled four candles; but notwithstanding the light was quadrupled, the consumption of gas was not even doubled, it was only two feet per hour, or half a foot per candle—while in the first trial the light of a candle consumed a foot and a half, or three times as much. The following experiment shows the result of the whole experiment, which was continued as long as the burner consumed all the gas that was admitted.

Light rendered.	Consumption per hour.	Candle light.
1 candle	1.43 feet.	1.43 feet.
4 do	1.96 "	49 "
6 do	2.40 "	40 "
8 do	2.95 "	37 "
10 do	3.10 "	31 "

It is evident from this experiment that it is more economical to diminish the number of burners than the supply of gas; hence we are of opinion that a plan might be adopted by which one or more of the little flames of gas which the burner is perforated might be stopped off when the light diminished, instead of admitting the air, by the sheet forms of the burner.

This is the object intended by Mr. Girard's burner.—It is contrived so as to increase or diminish the light by opening or closing the split of the burner, leaving, at the same time, a full supply of gas in the tube. The philosophy of the thing he believes to be in the friction caused by the gas in passing through the atmospheric air. By this means not a particle of the fuel escapes without combustion.

The experiments so far have been most successful in proving that a much greater quantity of light may be obtained, with a less expenditure of gas, than by the ordinary burners.

Mr. Girard, we learn, intends to apply for a patent right for his invention.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RIO PORTO RICO. We have received the following additional particulars of the Porto Rico, which was so mysteriously abandoned a few days ago:

On sounding the empty cisternsy of the Porto Rico, it was ascertained that there were four feet of water in her hold; nine were, therefore, at work throughout the day, cleaning her. No log book was found on board, as has been stated, but the last entry was made on the 23d, changing up in the cabin. The pilot-boats in that they found a lamp in the run, but these many appearances were so unsatisfactory, that it had more the appearance of having been left there by persons in a hurry, than of a regular discharge of cargo in the trade.

The Spanish Consul, in a most magnificent case, has taken all the books, papers, &c., on shore with him, and will not allow the owners or any one else to examine them. They are probably left on the table, as the Consul is very rich and has no pecuniary interest in the matter.

The vessel is now in charge of the Harbor Master, and will be towed up to the city to-day. She is a fine vessel, and is valued at $30,000.

The Spanish Consul, in a most magnificent case, has taken all the books, papers, &c., on shore with him, and will not allow the owners or any one else to examine them. They are probably left on the table, as the Consul is very rich and has no pecuniary interest in the matter.

The vessel is now in charge of the Harbor Master, and will be towed up to the city to-day. She is a fine vessel, and is valued at $30,000.

GEN'L JACKSON'S LETTER TO MAJOR LEWIS.—We have several times alluded to the letter written by Gen. Jackson to Major Lewis on the occasion of the removal of the latter by Mr. Polk. It is a somewhat remarkable production, as its tone sufficiently demonstrates. We think it highly probable that the disgust felt by Gen'l Jackson towards Mr. Polk, at the dismissal of Major Lewis, would have led to an open rupture, had the veteran survived a few month's longer.

Here is the letter:

From Gen'l Jackson to Major Lewis.

HERMITAGE, April 10, 1845.

MY DEAR MAJOR,—Years of the 31st, and postcript of the 1st instant, are just received, and the information therein contained: "That President Polk consulted with me on the subject of your removal from office, and that this step was taken with my knowledge and consent," is positively false in fact, and even the shadow of a shade of truth to support it. The first notice I had that you were removed or would be, was from a confidential letter, written by President Polk to his friend in Nashville, which was shown to me on the 4th instant by direction of Col. Polk, with a long list of grievances against you for years, and of the danger of the position you occupied in the war, and of my friendship for you, and that your dismissal would be unpleasant to me, &c. This, on the 4th instant, was the first intimation I ever had that Col. Polk designed to dismiss you from office. In my confidential letter to him on the 4th of April, on another subject on which I had been writing, I took occasion to refer to the subject of your dismissal. I assured the Colonel that in one case his fears were groundless, and in them the great injustice he had done you to my own knowledge—that you were too much of a patriot to do the injury] or suffer your own country to be injured by a foreign Government, by either withholding information that might be beneficial, or imparting it to the foreign power. That my existence of friendship with you were of the greatest intimacy and confidence—that I was sincerely your friend, but that my friendship for officers of the Government should not interfere with his dismissal of those who were obnoxious to him, or in whom he had no confidence. It appears from your letter that he had commissioned Gen. [illegible] on the 21st of March, to take charge of your office on the first day of April. His confidential letter was shown me on the 4th inst., four days after your removal. My dear Major, I regret your removal as well as the manner of it. I did suppose that the magnanimity of Col. Polk would prevent him from the removal of any officer without giving him notice thereof—but the officer might make arrangement to hand the public property over to his successor. You know, Major, that I am not a seeker for office, neither beg for myself or friends, and if I had been in the habit, it was too late—you were removed. My dear friend, I am very sick and my disease has assumed a dropsical type, and how soon it may end my days, none but my God can determine. Nothing but the request in your letter and justice due to myself and you, could have induced me to make the attempt to write this letter. I am kind Providence will permit me to smoke you once more before the shades of the Hermitage, I will be greatly thankful, as well as all its inmates. Here all are your friends, and will greet you as such always, and all join me in our kindest salutations.

Your sincere friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.

MAJOR WM. B. LEWIS, Washington, D. C.

A SINGULAR, IF NOT A SILLY APPREHENSION.—The people of Burlington, Iowa, have held a meeting to provide measures to protect themselves against the Mormons, on the occasion of the execution of the two Hodges, which takes place on the 18th inst. Among other processions, the Sheriff of the county has been despatched to procure one hundred stand of arms.—We do not suppose the Mormons have been much moved at this alarm on their part, but if it certainly groundless. The Mormons are too impotent and weak to attempt anything like a rescue, nor is it probable that they would risk the consequences of such an attempt.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A REMARKABLE FACT.—We witnessed a day or two ago a most extraordinary and to us a highly interesting exhibition. Mr Jacob F Todhunter, a son of Mr F E Todhunter, of this county, was born deaf and dumb. He is now about 22 years of age, and has received a very fine education for one in his situation, at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Danville. He writes and converses with as much facility, (almost) as any young gentleman. A few months ago, he was placed under the charge of Mr Robert T Anderson, a gentleman who has acquired no little celebrity as an instructor of youth in Christian county, near Garrensburg, in this State, for the purpose of learning to articulate. We were incredulous when informed by his father that Mr Anderson would be able to confer that benefit upon his son. A few days ago, however, we had the pleasure of seeing Jacob, who has just returned on a visit to his parents, and he distinctly said to us "good morning," and in a conversation with us, he made himself distinctly understood in many things. We also heard him read a chapter in the bible, which he did with great ease and the utmost accuracy. The success of Mr Anderson in a few days and his friends are of the opinion that another session will greatly improve him and render his articulation perfectly natural. We have seen many instances of deaf mutes that has been accomplished with a young man 25 years old, deaf and dumb from birth, and who never before saw or heard a word in his life, the fact is certainly most remarkable.

☞ The Duke of Wellington is thus described by the author of "Pen and Ink Sketches", in description of the most prominent statesmen in the House of Lords:

"Our Lilliputian friend the Duke of Wellington—that in him is a blue frock coat, closely buttoned up to his chin, with his left hand behind his ear, and placed there, seemingly, for the purpose of assisting his hearing, by the aid of a sort of trumpet. His right hand holds his hat, which is placed on his knee. A very clever sketch of him recently appeared in one of the illustrated London papers. It represents him with his usual position in the House, and, as a likeness, I would rather have it than many costly engravings of him. The Duke appears quite the old man—but glance at his tough look—at the cadaverous—his determined look—at his iron mouth, and you will perceive that his brain has much stamina in it yet. His hair and whiskers are grey, but not white, and his head is well set. As a speaker, he does not particularly shine, but what he does say is to the point. All that firmness and decision so displayed which in many early actions are distinguishing traits of his character. His speeches are short and business like affairs. There is no more attempt at oratorical display than if he were giving the word of command at the head of an army. If one did not know him to be a Duke, he would be set down at some little, businessattending to member of the government, and excite scarcely a passing remark. Tell the Duke, the great number of houses north of the St. Lewis road, marked as reduced in price to agents who will purchase.

No one in London streets attracts greater attention than the Duke. Let him be recognized, every hat is doffed, and if he happens to be on foot, he is followed by crowds eager to catch a glimpse of the Hero of Waterloo. The stranger who visits London considers that he has seen all the lions, if he has not caught a good glimpse of the Duke. In illustration of this remark, I may mention one circumstance. A lady of my acquaintance, on the morning of her intended departure from London, after a short visit, was walking with a friend in Hyde Park, near Apsley House, one morning, as early as six o'clock. As they walked along, she said,—Well, my dear, I am very sorry I missed to see in London, the Duke of Wellington, and I would rather have seen him than all the rest." She uttered this remark in a loud spiteful way. He overcoming that any but her friend heard it. Immediately, however, a gentleman passed her, raised his hat, and smilingly said, "Madam, I am happy to present him to you," and again descended by the side of a little dwarf of a man in a groom. There was no mistaking the personage who spoke. It was the Duke himself, and I need hardly say, that the lady was, as reported of her confusion, not a little gratified by this incident.

LORDS BROUGHAM AND LYNDHURST.

The clever writer of the "Pen and Ink Sketches" published in the Boston *Atlas*, draws the following portrait of two distinguished British statesmen. Speaking of the House of Lords, he says:—

"For instance, look at that tall, ungainly looking figure, which leans carelessly against the back of the throne, with his sarcastic countenance, of dark cheek and unshaked body—that rusty, ill-cut coat—that ridiculous neck cloth, in whose folds the chin is half lost—glance at that hat, which covers the owner of the head—and then behold the Tory Colossus! Look at it, you cannot make a mistake about the figure. It is as busily employed in reading, perhaps a speech of one of his own reporters, in the *Times*,—not probably he is, or fancies himself to be, misreported—for see how furiously his eyes twinkle, how nervously agitated are his brows—how his mouth describes all the possible angles and curves, and how that "little proboscis" of his writhes, as if in mortal agony. See, he springs to his feet, and having sought the Chancellor's eye, he rubs the paper violently with the back of his right hand, whilst the words "breach of privilege" are over and over again repeated. It is Brougham—who else on earth can it be? "None but himself can be his parallel." And he vehemently pours forth a declamatory flood against, and empties all the vials of his wrath upon the unlucky peer, whilst his compeers sit, regarding him with mingled admiration and amusement.

Now for a contrast. On the bench opposite to Brougham is seated a gentleman with folded arms, and a singularly placid and pleasant countenance: a calm dignity is the prominent characteristic. If in a face which would at once attract admiring and respectful attention, it must rank amongst a crowd of philosophers. There is no appearance of the slightest tendency in the expression of those deeply set eyes, and firmness—great firmness—is indicated by the mouth. Notice the ease of his position—the quiet, yet deep attention he pays to what is going on, and the perfectly perceptible sort of his lips, to which the *burner* is performed might be stopped off when the light diminished, instead of admitting the air, by the sheet forms of the burner.

This is the object intended by Mr. Girard's burner.—It is contrived so as to increase or diminish the light by opening or closing the split of the burner, leaving, at the same time, a full supply of gas in the tube. The philosophy of the thing he believes to be in the friction caused by the gas in passing through the atmospheric air. By this means not a particle of the fuel escapes without combustion.

The experiments so far have been most successful in proving that a much greater quantity of light may be obtained, with a less expenditure of gas, than by the ordinary burners.

Mr. Girard, we learn, intends to apply for a patent right for his invention.

☞ During my absence from this city, Mr. EDWARD BARNETT, of this city, is my duly authorized agent.
New Orleans, July 1st, 1845.
THOMAS BOUDAR.
jy11 2t 106

☞ During my absence from this city, Mr. EDWARD BARNETT, of this city, is my duly authorized agent.
New Orleans, July 9th, 1845. SHERMON JOHNSON.
jy11 2t 104

☞ During my absence from this city, Mr. EDWARD BARNETT, of this city, is my duly authorized agent.
New Orleans, July 1st, 1845. JOHN MAGAN.
jy11 2t 103

FIRST REGIMENT—NINTH BRIGADE, L. M.