The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, April 19, 1853.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The press has done for taken little notice of the rejection by the Legislature of all the propositions to amend the Constitution. It will oblidions be remembered that immediately after the ratification of that instrument by the people, the Democratic party pledged itself to repeal various features that were considered objections to those more subversive of popular rights; and one among the several appeals made by them pending the late State canvass, was that the Whigs having a majority in the Convention which framed the Constitution, had failed to keep pace with progressive principles, and had incorporated in the organic law popular features that were supremely distasteful to the Democracy. They insisted, particularly upon the abrogation of the clause establishing the total population basis, and argued that the judicial tenure of office was entirely too long. They promised a multitude of reforms, if the Democracy should succeed, and were as lavish in protestations of affection for the people, as they usually are on the eve of an election.

Whether it was, that the voters throughout the State placed implicit faith in Democratic professions, or from the universal apathy among the Whigs, succeeding the disastrous issue of the Presidential contest, or from both these causes combined, Locofocism carried all matters at its own will and pleasure, and the result at the election for State officers three months ago, placed it completely in possession of both branches of the General Assembly. Had the Democrats been faithful to their pledges, they would, during the early part of the session, while a full attendance was in the city, have pressed the amendments to the Constitution to a vote. We entertain little doubt, a Constitutional majority could have been then obtained for some, if not all of the proposed modifications. To several of them the Whigs had no particular objection—and to the substitution of the elective for the total population basis, few dissenting voices would have been raised. But instead of this, the dominant party availed themselves of a customary, and highly effected mode of getting rid of unpleasant subjects for at least some time. It sent for ever—They consigned the entire question to the labors of a Committee. Probably that body would never have reported, and the contemplated amendments would have died a untura death, and have then escaped the official stress pulsion to which they were subsequently subjected, but for the pertinacious demands of one or two unreasonable Legislators, who had not yet enough to perceive that the General Assembly had not the slightest desire to take the question out of the hands of the Committee. But their continued complaints at delay at length induced the majority into a demonstration; and then that which the Committee actually submitted a report, after incubating for three mortal months.

At the period selected for this report, the rejection of the amendments was a clear, foregone conclusion. They could only pass the Legislature by a vote of two-thirds of the members elect of each House, and as scarcely two-thirds of the members could be brought together, the smallest possible minority would suffice to defeat the propositions. This was precisely what happened. One after another, the amendments were read, barely eliciting a passing remark, were put to the vote, and went by the board. For every one of them, we believe there was a decided majority, and had the vote been taken by a majority which has constituted two thirds of the members elect. We think it must have been pre-determined that they should not pass, for upon no supposition, except that of a most complete self-stultification and imbecility, can we explain the deliberate postponement of the subject, until the last of the session, when barely a quorum of both branches can be kept together.

Thus it is that the people are fooled and trifled with by brawling partisans, who promise every thing and perform nothing. Most of the amendments were perhaps of minor intrinsic magnitude, but the total population basis was professedly regarded as the great point at issue, not only by all the Democrats, but by many Whigs, that most of us in our simplicity imagined that the General Assembly would not be a single week in session, without striking this objectionable clause from the organic law. But it still remains, to attest the hypocrisy and double dealing of the dominant party, and then we presume it will continue, while Democracy quietly unshackled the destinies of Louisiana.

Gottschalk Concert.

Another genuine ovation was rendered to the distinguished Louisianian last evening, in the homage of enthusiastic admiration paid to his genius by one of the most brilliant audiences that ever assembled in Odd Fellows' Hall—and richly did he deserve the tribute, for his execution seemed absolutely to surpass even its wonted excellence. Grace, elegance, firmness, purity of touch, the most exquisite sensibility, the most impulsive passion, all the varied qualities of the master distinguished our youthful compatriot.

Gottschalk now repairs to Mobile to astonish and delight the music loving inhabitants of our sister city. We commend him to their kind consideration. They will find him as unassuming as he is gifted—as modest as he is truly great. They will hear him play upon the piano in style a thousand times superior to anything they have ever listened to before.

☞ The examinations in the Public Schools of the Second District commenced yesterday, and we understand that in most of them the pupils acquitted themselves remarkably well. In Miss GARDNER'S school, Burgundy street, between Bienville and Conti, the examination was altogether satisfactory, and reflected equal credit on the assiduity of the teacher and the intelligence and industry of the scholars.

NEW MUSIC.—Our thanks are due H. LEE MAS for two new musical composition—the one a Polka de Salon, entitled *La Lilas Blanc*, and the other an Esmeralda, called *L'Hélistrope*. They possess the usual merits of Mr. H.'s musical inspirations.

PROFESSOR AGASSEZ.

This distinguished and learned gentleman whose sojourn among us we fondly wish could be of the Lyceum Hall, this evening, at o'clock, on the first of a series of four lectures. The subject will be the Coral Reefs of Florida. It was our misfortune not to hear the introductory lecture given by him on Friday last. Every tongue has been eloquent in its praise, and to the lover of science we can offer no richer treat than this evening's lecture. The Committee on the Lyceum have used their utmost endeavors to induce learned men to visit our city, and in obtaining the aid of Professor AGASSEZ, they have brought within our midst one among the most eminent savans of the age. We have read many of his works. Those upon the Mollusks and the Fossil fishes stamped his reputation in early life as one among the most eminent naturalists of the present century. The intimate friend of Cuvier and Humboldt needs no eulogy from our pen. We are pleased to welcome him amongst us, and trust that in audience this evening will prove that he is justly appreciated by the citizens of New Orleans.

PICKED UP AT SEA.—Captain Dissoy of the Tow boat *Eagle Saxon*, picked up on Saturday, 16th instant, about four miles from the Passes, a young lad about 17 years of age, who gave his name as HILL. Captain Dissoy had him secured and brought up to the city, and supposed him to be from some vessel which had been run down and sunk. Hill reported up the coast some few weeks since.

A Quorum of the Senate.

The special session of the United States Senate, convened on the fourth of March, was adjourned at one o'clock on the 11th, by its President, Mr. Atchison. The remarkable gentleman, in reply to the resolution of thanks which the Senate unanimously and so justly voted him, spoke as follows:

SENATORS: Before the Senate adjourns, I desire to return my thanks for the very kind and complimentary resolution unanimously adopted on Saturday last, and to assure the Senate that no honor so I shall have the honor to occupy the presiding officer this body, the highest ambition will be to retain the personal regard and confidence of my colleagues.

Several interim appointments were in the interim of kind *favorable*; after which the Senate gradually deserted their chamber—to meet again, we trust, in the enjoyment of health, happiness, and the continued blessings of an undiminished and unclouded national prosperity.

A SINGING MOUTH.—The *Southern Sentinel*, published at Plaquemines, says:

We have read of singing mice, but never saw or heard one till a few days past. Several nights since the poor wretch a shrieking, screaming wailing of a Canary bird, that answered at different times and places in our bed room. The sounds were so like, and yet unlike, the singing story. After a night or two had passed of this unknown serenade, we remembered that we had read somewhere of a singing mouse, and we resolved to see them the origin. Last night which proved true. On Wednesday night the shrieks were so loud and long and continued that we arose, struck a light and found the author of the music. Announcing the discovery to our family, we opened the door and endeavored to drive the mouse from the room, but he instantly killed it, which proved to be a female. It did not cease to sing.

CATALOGUE SALE AT DAY GOODS.—The attention of buyers is called to the CATALOGUE SALE of Dry Goods at 9 o'clock precisely, this day, at the Auction Room No. 76 Camp street, corner of Common, by order of Messrs. Hyde & Goddard.

☞ The attention of purchasers is requested to the sale of Furniture, &c., at the Auction Room of Messrs. Hyde & Goddard, No. 76 Camp street, corner of Common, this day, at 10 o'clock precisely. Also, the sale of Dry Goods at the Auction Room of Messrs. Hyde & Goddard, No. 76 Camp street, corner of Common, this day, at 9 o'clock precisely.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Rev Van Pelt, the preacher of this pro ceeds for melting steel knives, razor blades, &c., recently announced in the King of Hyrnia speech manufacturing establishment, at Sheffield, the same material *Another* ingredient introduced, as Sheffield, but also made proper dinner the yard, which is so the mind and the body in its fit for writing or drawing, and needs no rising business of its cautious quality.

On Thursday night last, a Choctaw Indian and his squaw were committed an assault square near the Railroad Depot, Vicksburg, when they were attacked by some scoundrels, it is believed, for the purpose of robbery—the Indian having a large amount of money—they shot the Indian through the body, wounding him dangerously, and then commenced beating the squaw on the head with a rock. Her cries brought the watchmen from the Depot, who fired and the robbers fled. We learned, yesterday, says the *Whig*, from the Mayor, that there was a strong probability of their being apprehended.

Washington, it appears, was aged with some of a crowns in President Pierce's Cabinet on the 11th, which were quickly telegraphed to this city and other distant quarters, creating no little heart burn for the politicians and quid nuncs generally, to say nothing of the wonder excited in unsophisticated circles. All this busy and wondering, however, was so suddenly ended as it had been excited, by a prompt denial which speedily followed the rumor over the telegraph wires. The whole affair seems to have grown out of an earnest effort made on the 5th to obtain a quorum of the Senate in Washington on that yesterday, that the nomination of Gen. Jas. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, for Minister to the Court of St. James, might be sent to and acted upon. It was promptly confirmed, without a dissenting voice.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, Esq., has published a communication to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in which he is said to be severe upon ex Secretary Corwin, for some remarks alleged to have been made by him at a private dinner party in Washington, not very complimentary to the shell loonists.

A mutiny occurred on board the ship Glasco, bound from New York to Australia, on the 3d of February, soon after crossing the line, in consequence of the captain refusing to allow liquor to the crew. It was quelled after the arrest of four of the crew.

The friends of the late Daniel Webster have succeeded in collecting $800, the necessary amount to purchase the freedom of Daphne, a slave belonging to Mrs. Louisa Hunter, of the District of Columbia, together with that of her son. Daphne is the wife of William, for many years a faithful servant of Mr. Webster, who emancipated him several years since, and who also intended to purchase the freedom of Daphne, but his gentle life been suddenly ended. The contributions received on behalf of Daphne were $217 from Mrs. Webster and her Boston friends, and $95 each from Senator Seward, Hon. E. Everett, Hon. William Appleton, and others.

On the night of the 4th inst, Messrs. Clement Rust and Jesse Leaverton arrived in Easton, Md., and left their horses fastened near Mr. Sneed's blacksmith shop, and proceeded to the spot to return home, found the throats of both horses horribly cut, from the effects of which one had died, and the other died in a short time. The author of the cruel outrage is suspected, and it is thought he mistook the horses for those of another party. The mistake, however, should not shield him in the least from condign punishment.

A letter of resignation has been received from the Hon. Pierre Soule, in which he expresses his deep regret at leaving the Senate, and signifies his acceptance of the post of Minister to Madrid.

In the Gardiner case on the 11th, a spirited discussion arose in consequence of the non arrival of Arrangois, the Mexican Consul General, at New York, to give the contradicting testimony for the prosecution. The defence refusing to proceed with their rebutting evidence, the Court ordered that Senor Arrangois must be there by the next morning, or he could not testify. The Court adjourned at 1 o'clock, and Capt. Goddard was telegraphed to bring Arrangois on.

The Carpentershop of Charles McCarthy, on Fifteenth street, near St. Mathew's Church, Washington, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 11th. The flames communicated to the elegant three story dwelling owned by James Pilling, and occupied by Dr. Thomas, which was totally consumed, and the furniture much damaged. A portion of the Doctor's library, and many valuable papers were also destroyed. Loss over $6,000. The adjoining dwelling was also considerably injured. Mr. Pilling's was partially insured.

The horse of Dr. Stone, being frightened by the engines, ran off with the vehicle, threw the Doctor out, and broke his leg very severely.

The British bark Robert Kerr, of and from Glasgow, for New York, with a cargo of iron, was abandoned at sea March 4th, in lat. 43 36, long. 53 5. The passengers and crew, 42 in number, were all saved by the British bark Douglass, from New Castle, for New York, which was spoken on Sunday 70 miles south of Montauk Point. Four of her crew arrived at Portsmouth, in the schooner Arion, which spoke the Douglass short of provisions.

The municipal election at Hartford, on the 11th, resulted in the election of Wm J. Hammersley, Democrat, as Mayor. The Whigs have two majority in the Council. The election was carried by the Democrats on the 2d February, soon after crossing the line, in consequence of the captain refusing to allow liquor to the crew. It was quelled after the arrest of four of the crew.

The boiler of the dredging machine at the navy yard, at New York, exploded on the 11th inst, killing the engineer and fireman. Several others were blown into the water and and badly injured.

Messrs D. & J. Ames, extensive paper makers, of Springfield, Mass., failed for for a large amount. They have been long embarrassed.

The full vote in Rhode Island, on the question of a repeal of the amended Maine Law, shows a majority of about one thousand against repealing the Law. Every county but Newport gave a majority against repeal. For Governor, Allen (D.) has 10,394, and Harris (W.) 8,192. In the Legislature the Democrats have a decisive majority.

Mrs. Stowe has published "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin", and we see that it is extensively quoted in the Northern journals. She labors in this work to prove that her pictures of Southern Slavery were entirely free from exaggeration, and cites various isolated examples in support of her views.

The Boston Railroad Times states that the railroads now in the course of construction in Europe and America will require for their completion no less than two millions and four hundred thousand tons of iron. To make this quantity will occupy all the rolling mills in the world which are engaged in the manufacture of rail way iron at least six years—those of Great Britain furnishing three fourths, and the United States, France and Belgium the remaining fourth. In view of these facts, it is anticipated that prices will further advance, and that the manufacture of iron will continue to be a very profitable business.

Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts and Minnesota have all given popular majorities against the sale of ardent spirits.

Mr. H. Richter, of Bremen, the inventor of the process of killing whales by electricity, has arrived at New Bedford, with a whaling crew upon the north-west coast, during which he is said to have successfully tested his invention.

Mrs. Meagher, wife of Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish exile, has arrived in England. She will visit Ireland, and then take passage for America. She is expected at New York about the 20th of May.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1853.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and after remaining a short time in Executive session, the doors were opened.

The President laid before the Senate a letter from Mr. Soule, resigning his seat as "a member of the august body," having accepted the mission to Spain.

A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Atchison, on Saturday, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner he has presided over the Senate, and the same fixed for adjournment sine die having arrived, he, in a few appropriate remarks, put the question, and declared the Senate, established of the 33rd Congress, and a family of 31 children, of whom 6 are rather old to Cheap and the other 5 to Reg. They attended to the business of the Senate, and of their chairmanship—kept the negroes to their work—were always ready and willing to turn their own hands to scratching, mucking, and general drudgery, and grind, chaff, and pound all sorts of farm work. Then, when bedtime was on, supper, they would devote their time to their experts, and draw from one dollar per to fiddling, and fisherman of their district. In fact, they lived as real country gentlemen, ready to drink a glass, or fight a round, when occasion required.

The Hon. Clement Clay and Reg Secondat were present, right well to the management of their property, and the former was also a member of the household during the absence of the latter on diplomatic duties. Madame Clement devoted her time to the education of her children, and the education of the servants, while Madame Secondat was engaged in the interesting duties devolving upon her as the mother of the 33rd Congress. Many changes have taken place with the years of the 33rd Congress, and the children have grown up to their siblings and that of the negroes. Some of the children, for one of whom Reg Secondat stood sponsor, have left the family circle, and are off on the shift for themselves. Others have married and settled down around the old homestead, and the negroes have also married and increased. Several children have died, and the whole family has undergone many changes. Death has visited with the rest