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 we take notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language 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 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,	$60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat	80
factors, &c.	80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions,	80

Advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, a while 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 for separately and at the ordinary rates.

All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices or articles of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $5 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & VERISSE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRE- STREET

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y., 19, 1845.

THE REGULAR MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. The express came through with dates from New York to the 9th inclusive.

THE CONVENTION.

At the opening of the sitting yesterday, the Convention rescinded the resolution requiring them to meet every day at ten o'clock. The experience of a few days has proved that the Convention never in reality began its labors until 11 o'clock, for want of a quorum before that hour, and that the only result of the resolution was to waste the time of the few members who were in punctual attendance at ten o'clock. Hereafter the Convention will meet at 11 A. M.

On account of the small number present, the vote upon the question of striking out the provision requiring the Governor to be native American, was postponed till one o'clock.

In the interim, the Convention resumed the consideration of the third article—on Executive power. After some discussion the section was adopted requiring the Governor to commence his functions on the fourth Monday in January immediately following his election, and to remain in office until his successor shall take the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

The next section which provides that no member of Congress, no officer of the General Government, and no minister of a religious sect shall be eligible to the office of Governor, was taken up for discussion.

Mr. Downs moved to amend the section by providing that no member of Congress, &c., shall fulfil the functions of Governor.

Mr. Grymes opposed the motion. He was unwilling that a man already in the enjoyment of one office should become a candidate for another. He cited the case of a Judge on the bench of the Supreme Court, who had an interest to be elected United States Senator. Such intrigues merited public rebuke. If a public functionary be desirous of becoming a candidate for some other office, let him first resign the place which he occupied.

Mr Marigny sustained Mr Dawn's motion. He thought that public officers were the best schools for the acquisition of the science of Government; and considered it would be unjust to compel a public functionary to resign his office, in order to incur the chance of a popular election.

Mr Chinn proposed a substitute for the section, embracing the views put forth by Mr Grymes.

Mr Downs again argued in opposition to the section. He thought it quite sufficient that a public functionary should not be allowed to fill two offices at the same time; but it would be too rigorous to prevent any one from becoming a candidate, because he already possesses an office. He was in favor of rotation in office, but was not disposed to carry the principle to an extreme.

Mr Grymes was of opinion that the purity of our institutions required that no encouragement should be given to politicians by trade; that on the contrary, for the sake of public morality, we should seek as far as practicable to create a disgust for such employments. Office should be offered, not solicited. It was in vain for people to speak of restrictions, for nothing was easier than for a public functionary who was anxious to be elected to some other office, to begin by resigning the one which he enjoyed. The influence of his office would otherwise give him a marked advantage over his competitors.

Mr Preston sustained the views of Mr. Downs. He thought the proposition entirely too restrictive.

Before the question was taken, a motion was made to take the vote on the question of excluding naturalized citizens from the post of Governor.

Mr. Guion's motion to lay on the table the motion to strike out, was lost—yeas 29; nays 40.

Mr. Voorhies said, that while admitting the constitutionality of the proposed restriction, he thought it neither just nor politic, and would vote against it.

Mr. Culbertson rose to explain his vote. After having attentively followed the discussion, and thoroughly examined the question, he was of opinion that emigrants from other States of the Union are much more dangerous than foreigners. He would vote for the motion to strike out, but was disposed to offer an amendment providing that after the adoption of the Constitution, all persons who may fix their residence in Louisiana, whether they come from foreign countries, or from the several States of the Union, shall be ineligible to the office of Governor.

Mr. Conrad also explained his vote. He considered the restriction both Constitutional and just, and would consequently vote against the resolution to strike out.

Mr. Roman said that he had combatted the proposition, when made in the Committee, but that the discussion had induced him to alter his opinion, and he would now vote against the motion to strike out.

Mr. Garcia would unhesitatingly vote to strike out a restriction which he considered unjust, impolitic and insulting to naturalized citizens.

The motion to strike out was carried—yeas 41; nays 9.

Mr. Dunn moved that a residence of sixteen years as a citizen of the United States, and ten years in the State should be required, before a person could be eligible to the office of Governor.

Mr. Beatty moved to strike out the property qualification in the report. Adopted—38 to 28.

Mr. Winder proposed that the qualification should be 12 years a citizen and resident of the State.

Mr. Brent moved that the qualifications of an elector should constitute those of a candidate for Governor. Laid on the table—52 to 12.

The motion to strike out 10 years residence was carried—40 to 24.

Mr. King proposed to fill the blank with 2 years. Pending this motion, the House adjourned.

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The question on the final passage of the bill was taken, and it was passed by a vote of 37 to 12.

In the HOUSE, a number of private bills were acted on and passed. Among the bills considered, was an act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make arrangements, or compromise with any of the securities on the bonds given to the United States by Samuel Swartwout, late Collector of the Port of New York.—The bill, after much debate, was laid on the table—yeas 96; nays 58.

A SHOCKING MURDER.—The Cecil (Md) *Democrat* of Saturday, 8th says:—"We have just learned, from a gentleman from the upper part of this county, that there had been a horrible murder committed about eight miles from this place, near the Big Elk Creek. The unfortunate man, we believe, is named Alexander Shaw. He was found upon the floor of his sleeping room covered with a sheet. Upon examination he was found to have been dreadfully disfigured, so much so that no one would suppose that a human being could have been guilty of committing so dreadful an outrage."

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DANIEL S. DICKINSON has been elected by the New York Legislature, United States Senator for six years from the 4th March. Mr. Dickinson is a friend of annexation, and the result is considered a triumph of Old Hickoryism, and a defeat of the Wright and anti-Texas party.

General Lewis Case.—The Albany *Argus* has private advices that his nomination has been acted upon by the joint ballot of the Legislature of Michigan, for U. S. Senator from that state, for six years from the 4th March next.

☞ To the officers of the Pioneer Hose of Orleans we tender our thanks for late Cincinnati papers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SR CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Anderson will appear this evening as "Coriolanus," in Shakespeare's tragedy of that name.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Campbelogians are announced to appear this evening. The drama of "Black Eyed Susan," and the farce of the "Rum Old Commodore," will also be performed. Go early if you wish to secure a comfortable seat.

SUICIDE.—The Coroner was yesterday called to hold an inquest at the Police Jail, upon the body of a slave named Asolin, the property of Mr. Oride St. Amant, who had blown his brains out with a pistol, during the morning. The deceased was arrested the previous evening as a runaway, and as soon as his master made his appearance, to take charge of him, he committed the fatal deed. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Colas Arvise, indicted for stabbing; Michael Flinn indicted for burglary; Phillip Humphreys, f. m. c., charged with remaining in the State in contravention to law; and, Patrick McDonald, charged with larceny, were yesterday arraigned and severally pleaded not guilty.

Bills of information were filed by the District Attorney against Patrick Miller, J. C Isler and James Robinson, for assault and battery.

William Campbell, charged with larceny, was put upon trial. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving the seats.

Josephine Chambers, charged with receiving stolen money, was put upon trial. The Jury not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged from any further consideration of the case.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Michael Kelly and William Anderson, arrested for having a quantity of stolen goods in their possession, were committed to the Work House, the former for thirty days and the latter for six months.

Nathaniel Austin, arrested on a charge of swindling, was remanded for further examination.

Hugh Mc Elry, John Olouse, Robert McKey and Richard Dixon, were committed to the Work House for thirty days each under the Vagrant law.

OLE BULL.—The concert of this distinguished artist on Monday evening, was attended by a large and fashionable audience; every seat in the spacious Hall of the Washington Armory being occupied, besides which many were compelled to occupy a standing position.—The main point of attraction was the performance of the *Psalm of David* and the *Solitude of the Prairies*, both new compositions of Ole Bull. His numerous admirers were highly gratified with these pieces, and testified their pleasure by loud and continued rounds of applause. OLE BULL's compositions can scarcely be appreciated on a first hearing; they must be listened to more than once before any correct opinion can be formed of their merits.

This evening we are to have his celebrated composition of *Niagara*, for which the public is on a tip top of expectation. We anticipate to see the room crowded to its utmost capacity.

☞ On Monday Evening last, the American Theatre was crowded to suffocation; the St. Charles filled to its utmost capacity, and the Washington armory thronged to overflowing. At the first, the Swiss Bell Ringers performed; at the second ANDERSON played Claude Melnotte; at the last OLE BULL delighted his audience with the "Solitude of the Prairies." The single announcement of the fact, that three establishments were thoroughly filled on the same evening, by audiences taken almost exclusively from above Canal street, at once demonstrates conclusively the liberality of a New Orleans public in all cases were real talent and genuine attraction present their claims.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS slightly attract full and fashionable houses at the American. They are truly an extraordinary band, and their performances are astonishing as they are delightful. With no other instruments than common bells, graduated in size and the clappers somewhat muffled, in order to diminish the vibrations which would otherwise interfere with the harmony, they execute the most difficult and brilliant airs, with complicated accompaniments and variations, and this too, with a precision of tone, correctness of time and exquisite nicety of modulation utterly inconceivable. We can compare their performances to nothing else than a huge musical box, the silvery sounds of the bells resembling considerably the tingling tones of such contrivances, while their perfect timing is equal to any that can be produced by machinery, and their modulation is guided by an innate sensibility and vigor which the soulless handiwork of the most finished artist cannot counterfeit. We have heard nothing like it, and but for the evidences of our eyes and ears, would have questioned the possibility of attaining such astonishing results, with no other appliance than a simple dinner bell.

THE STORM AT THE NORTH.

The N. Y. *Herald* of the 8th and 9th, contains particulars of much disaster and some loss of life by the awful storm of the 5th inst. The ship *Sheffield from* Hull went ashore; passengers and crew all saved. At Eaton's Light House, L. I. the remains of a vessel were discovered, which must have been stranded on the night of the 4th, and all hands on board perished. For miles portions of her cargo were strewed along the beach. She was a schooner, and probably one of the Boston packets, supposed to have been the *Reeside*, Langley, from Boston, for New York. The Sheffield will probably be a total loss. She was insured at Lloyd's for $18,000, on freight $2,000.

The schooner *Saluda* of Boston, Ames, from Marblehead for New York, with dry fish, went ashore near Cape Cod, on the 31st ult.; vessel and cargo a total loss. Four persons were drowned, viz: Capt. Ames, a seaman, one Irishman, and a colored man, the cook.

Two schooners drove ashore near New Bedford during the gale, one of which took fire and was burning at the last accounts. The crews were understood to be safe.

The papers are full of accounts of damage and injury sustained by the shipping. In the interior the fall of snow for many hundred miles was so heavy, as to impede the progress of the Railroad cars, and suspend the transportation of the mails. The thermometer at Newport, R. I., was down to 4° at sunrise on the 4th inst.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 11—6 o'clock, P. M.

The British barque Glasgow, Capt. May, which sailed hence for St. Johns about two weeks ago, returned to port in the night, with her crew, who was in a mutinous state, and the general supposition is, that she has returned in consequence. She is lying at Tybee, and no communication has yet been had with her. The Cutter Crawford was despatched this evening to ascertain if she needed assistance.

A *Safe* INDEED.—The New York *Tribune*, gives this account of the recovery of its Iron Safe:

The Safe has been got out and opened. The contents though not without visible marks of the severe ordeal to which they had been exposed, were found to be in a state of perfect preservation. The mail books will not even need transcribing. The pocket books containing money, notes, &c., being composed of leather, were thoroughly charred and spoiled, but the cash (between two and three hundred dollars in bills, and between twenty and thirty dollars in specie) and the papers were as good as when put in the Safe.—Schumander was manufactured by Mr. Herring, 139 Water street, under whose vigorous and well directed efforts it was taken out of the ruins. It was found surrounded by burning timbers, and had evidently been exposed to the severest action of the fire. The door was slightly sprung, but very little difficulty was found in opening it with a key. We do not see how any Safe could acquire a better certificate of character.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, February 18th, 1845.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called and members answered to their names.

Mr Pilie, in behalf of Mr Wadsworth, submitted a memorial from sundry inhabitants asking the Legislature to come to the relief of Pierre Soulé, a manchaud and improvement individual. Referred to a special committee.

Mr Texada presented a petition from the inhabitants of Avoyelles, Rapides and St Landry, praying the creation of a new parish. Referred to the delegation from those parishes.

The same member presented a petition from sundry inhabitants praying that the navigation of Bayou Rapides be improved. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr Newton presented a petition from the State Agricultural Society. Referred to a select committee.

Mr Barsha presented a memorial from the Council of the Second Municipality, praying the State to relinquish the amount of $5,000 per annum due by the Municipality to the State, and suffer that amount to be appropriated to aid the maintenance of the Public Schools, and praying that the act of 1841 be re-enacted so that the excess of fees of the Harbor Masters may be given to the support of these schools. Referred to the Orleans Delegation.

Mr Chaffe presented a memorial from Decostas Saucier, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, praying for compensation for certain services made in the state House. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr Campbell presented a petition from the Fire Wardens and another from the citizens of St Landry, on the subject of the transfer of the seat of justice of said parish. Referred to the St Landry delegation.

Mr Duvignaud presented a memorial from the bakers of Orleans remonstrating against any change in the laws regulating the inspection of flour, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a memorial from F A Aubert praying for some compensation for services, was then by him in behalf of the State Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr Taylor presented a petition from sundry citizens of Natchitoches in relation to a dike or embankment in said parish. Referred to a special committee.

Mr Griffin presented a petition from sundry citizens of Avoyelles in relation to the formation of a new parish.—Referred to the delegates from Avoyelles, Rapides and St Landry.

Mr Rogers presented a petition on the same subject, from St Landry, which was similarly referred.

Mr Winchester, from the Judiciary Committee, reported with amendment an act relative to witnesses.

Mr Davignaud, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably on the petition of Jean Gaudet.

Mr Gardere, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill on several accounts relative to printing the proclamation of the Governor for the sale of public lands. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for the payment of the printing of the Governor's proclamation relative to the sale of the Seminary and Internal improvement lands of the State.

Mr Gardere observed that he had been instructed by the committee to report the bill in the form in which it had been presented, in order that the House might have entire control over the subject; and that the committee reserve to themselves the right to propose either to augment or diminish the sums allowed, according to the explanations which might be made to the House.

The bill was taken up for a second reading and discussed in committee of the whole. Mr Burthe in the chair.

The first item was $1000 to the Louisiana Courier. After some explanations as to the value of the work done, Mr Taylor moved to strike it at $500. Mr Stille said that when the Legislature passed the act providing for the sale of the lands they never dreamt of this expense, or the bill would not have passed. $1000 seemed to him an ample compensation.

Mr Marks said that the Legislature had gone hastily and unadvisedly into the matter. It would have been impossible to foresee all the expenses of the sale for $1000. If the Legislature did not be native American, was postponed till one o'clock.

In the interim, the Convention resumed the consideration of the third article—on Executive power. After some discussion the section was adopted requiring the Governor to commence his functions on the fourth Monday in January immediately following his election, and to remain in office until his successor shall take the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

The next section which provides that no member of Congress, no officer of the General Government, and no minister of a religious sect shall be eligible to the office of Governor, was taken up for discussion.

Mr. Downs moved to amend the section by providing that no member of Congress, &c., shall fulfil the functions of Governor.

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Mr Preston sustained the views of Mr. Downs. He thought the proposition entirely too restrictive.

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Mr. Guion's motion to lay on the table the motion to strike out, was lost—yeas 29; nays 40.

Mr. Voorhies said, that while admitting the constitutionality of the proposed restriction, he thought it neither just nor politic, and would vote against it.

Mr. Culbertson rose to explain his vote. After having attentively followed the discussion, and thoroughly examined the question, he was of opinion that emigrants from other States of the Union are much more dangerous than foreigners. He would vote for the motion to strike out, but was disposed to offer an amendment providing that after the adoption of the Constitution, all persons who may fix their residence in Louisiana, whether they come from foreign countries, or from the several States of the Union, shall be ineligible to the office of Governor.

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Mr. Garcia would unhesitatingly vote to strike out a restriction which he considered unjust, impolitic and insulting to naturalized citizens.

The motion to strike out was carried—yeas 41; nays 9.

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☞ LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—In compliance with an invitation from gentlemen in this city, Prof. SILLIMAN is expected here, in a few days, to deliver a course of lectures on the structure of the earth. This important subject, replete with practical applications, will be rendered both intelligible and interesting by numerous illustrations—graphic and experimental.

A free introductory will present a distinct outline and sketch of the plan, and the terms for subsequent lectures will be made known in due time.

Subscriptions may be made to Messrs. Alex Gordon, L. Ducatel, C. Rosenius, Prof. Riddell, Dr Cenas, L. Janin, J. F. Benjamin.

☞ LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—This course having been earnestly desired, by many gentlemen in New-Orleans the lectures on that subject will be given by Mr B SILLIMAN, Jr. if it be in his power, after the close of the course of lectures on Geology, at such an hour as will not interfere with the business engagements of with those of business. Subscribers as above.

BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New-Orleans 3d Feb. 1845.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent, payable on and after Monday, 3d inst.

By order of the Board
WM ELVERICH, Cashier.

17 2w

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st Division, L. M.
New Orleans, Feb. 12, 1845.

[Orders No. 2.]

1st. The approaching Anniversary of the Birth Day of Washington, the Father of our Country, will be celebrated by the Volunteer Corps of 1st Division with due military honors and by a Sham Battle. For the purpose they will assemble at Spontoon Bridge for parades, fully equipped, on Saturday, 22d inst, at 7 o'clock A M.

2. The officers and troops of the U S, and the volunteer companies from places that have been invited to join in the celebration, will rendezvous at half past 7 o'clock A M, on the Place d'Armes of the First Municipality, or on Lafayette Square of the Second Municipality, as may suit their convenience.

3. The Artillery will be fully equipped with horses to their pieces, and will be prepared with a company five rounds blank cartridge per gun; the Infantry with twenty rounds of blank cartridge per man.

4. The different corps of volunteers of the Division will make the necessary arrangements to pass the day out of town, and will be prepared to move to the point of general rendezvous at 8 o'clock A M. To guard against accidents to spectators, a detachment of cavalry will be despatched half an hour in advance of the troops, to clear the field, and will during the action, keep the ground from the ground occupied by the troops.

5. Brig Gen Charles Cavillier, commanding Louisiana Legion, and Brig Gen Beratio Davis, of the 1st Brigade, will make the necessary division of their forces, and are other wise specially charged with the execution of this order at their respective commands.

By order of
Major Gen. JOHN L. LEWIS,
Commanding 1st Division L. M.
CHAS. A. LAFITAN, Aide de Camp.

f12

HEAD QUARTERS LOUISIANA LEGION.
Order No 2.
New Orleans, February 11th, 1845.

IN accordance with the order emanating from Division Head Quarters, the Legion will parade on Saturday, 22d of February instant, to celebrate the Anniversary of the birth of GENERAL WASHINGTON, the father of our country, at 8 o'clock A M. Punctual attendance is requested. Great placement rendezvous.

By order Brigadier Gen'l CHARLES CAVILLIER.
CHAS. L. DUROCHER, Aide-de-Camp.

f12

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A fine plantation situated about four miles above the English Turn, in the Parish of Plaquemines, on which there is a high house with all the necessary outbuildings. Proposals will be received for the cutting of timber on five arpents fronting the river. For terms apply to

MRS. J. FLYER,
corner of Royal and Toulouse streets.

17

LEECHES!

THE subscriber has lately received from Europe a large assortment of HUNGARIAN & SWEDISH LEECHES which he offers to all very moderate prices, and being the sole importer, the public can always obtain a good fresh and genuine article. Also on hand, a large supply of French and American Pictures, Canary Birds, Looking Glasses, &c.

J BRUSCONI, 187 Chartres.

f20

NOTICE.

The undersigned has for sale at the lowest reduced prices, in his Green House, Rue St. Charles, a large and valuable collection of most rare plants, plants, cacti, aloes, &c. &c. also a large variety of other greenhouse plants. Jasmines in bloom, one hundred thousand fine rose roses. Orders promptly executed and delivered in the country.

JOHN M BACH.

f14 4m

NOTICE.—The Legal advertisements in this paper will be published in accordance with an act, entitled, "An act relative to the Public Documents of the State of Louisiana," approved March 16th, 1843, will be published in the Louisiana Courier, edited by Mr. Jerome Bayon, the contractor, at the rate of two cents per hundred words in each language.

New Orleans, 31st January, 1845.

ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS,
Secretary of State

f31 3m4t

WM. DEBUY, State Treasurer.

FRESH SEEDS.

MR. LELIEVRE has the honor to inform his friends and customers that he has just received by ship Chalmette, a fresh assortment of flower and vegetable seeds of the crop of last.

f14 1m

COAL! COAL! Five hundred barrels Anthracite Coal, high quality, all screened and in fine order, for sale by the boat load and delivered free of cartage at the lower price.

WM. K MURPHY
f 2 4t Bank Place.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE SPRING GOOD FOR LADIES DRESSES.

C. M. SIMPSON, 187 Chartres st., corner of Conduit st., has just received by the recent arrivals from France and New York, the following new goods:

1 case Balzarines, low priced;
1 do do and medium price;
1 do extra rich, entirely new designs;
1 do new plaid French lawns;
1 do new jaconets and cambrics;
several gross barege scarfs and fancy hat bonnets;
1 case new and rich silks for dresses, which will be sold at very low prices;
2 cases percales, to be sold low;
Several cases of calicoes at all prices;
Also—Sold off at less than cost, a large quantity of Cambrics de laines, crepes, chusans, &c. together with a full and complete assortment of dry goods suited to family use.

f 18

FEBOS, No 208 Royal street, corner Dumaine, receives by the ship Bordeaux, and offers for sale, Claret in casks and cases, viz: Chateau Margaux, Chateau La Lafite, Haut Bauterne, sardines in oil of the best brands in boxes and halves; French mustard in large and small pots; bottle anchovies; olives; sealing wax; &c.

Also—In store from former importation—Wines of all qualities in casks and cases, viz: Madeira; superfine and mixed; port; sherry; Lyons sausages; truffles; peas; green peas; capers in nut, &c.

f14 1m

F. A. T. LACOSTE, 100 Royal street, offer for sale landing from Bordeaux packet—A complete assortment of fine wine, viz: Haut Sauterne, Haut Barsac, wine in half casks; Red wine in casks. Wine ordinaire, Saint Emilion, Chateau Margaux and Chateau Lafitte.

In store from former importations:—Wines in casks and cases, viz: Madeira, Sherry, Port, Rotepha Malaga, St. Julien, Chateau Margaux and Chateau Lafitte and in cases of bottles and half bottles. A complete assortment of Cordials, Anisette, Rum, Brandy of the best brands in cases of different quantities.

f12

THE undersigned offers for sale, landing from ship Trusta and Bordeaux Packet from Bordeaux:—

4 half pipes Cognac brandy, 4th proof, Chatillon brand
4 qr do do do do
50 baskets superfine olive oil.

For former importations:—

10 half pipes Cognac brandy, entitled to drawback 20 qr. do do, 800 cases, 12 bottles, red wine, entitled to drawback; 250 do do white wine do; 120 casks red wine different brands; 80 half casks do do; 100 do do white wine; 50 Bordeaux wine; 20 half casks wine vinegar; 50 cases prunes in fancy, retail and transparent boxes; 50 boxes corks, of different qualities; 100 bushels of 100 each empty bottles; Old Jamaica rum, 10 pipes; 10 casks of 30 gallons each; Madeira wines in casks and cases of 12 bottle and 24 halves; fine and superfine anisseed in baskets; assorted cordials, superfine cognac; Swiss absynth; fruits in brandy in flasks and jars; Dijon mustard in boxes half and quarters; Champagne in bottles and halves, call through in small bulk.

EDOUARD LARRONDE.
f12 93 St Louis

FOR SALE—100 kegs and bags Boston refined sugars; 100 boxes tea; 5000 segars; 50 barrels Carolina indigo; 70 bbls white Havana sugar; 400 bags Havana coffee; 250 do pepper; 250 do allspice; 100 do cassia; 200 do almonds; 200 kegs cream rice; 25 bales soft shelled nuts; 200 bags No 1 do; 200 kegs assorted; 20 jars shad; 10 tierces prime beef; 100 tierces do; 500 bags salt; 100 do pearl; 300 sacks cards; by

NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

WHITE LEAD, 25—100 kegs Prime No 1 and extra each; 25 do, 50 do each; 100 do, 200 do, 100 extra fine paint; 400 do Dry Permanent do; 50 do Superior English, in intermediate qualities.

f11 W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

WINE—200 casks Redeanx wine, St Julien, St Estephe, Montferrand and Quarces; 25 do do St Emilion, Bordeaux, 1842; 50 do do Margaux, Medoc and St Emilion; 50 do do old Chateau Lafitte and Leoville, 1834; 50 do old Margaux, Medoc and Pauillac Medoc, 1834; 44 half do Pauillac Medoc and St Emilion; 50 do Madeira wine, Bordeaux and Bucellas; 50 half do do do Bucellas; for sale by

BARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co. 11 and 16 St Louis.

BRANDY AND WINE in cases entitled to drawback—50 half pipes brandy, 4th proof; 400 cases Bordeaux wine, for sale by

FOUGET, SON.
147 Royal.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—Essence and extract of New York strawberry, French Madeira, London porter, Swiss Absynth, of Verson & Lecourtier, crusty Cherries, Burgundy Wine, Vatney's and Chambertin, Champagne Wines in barrels, Gentleman's Indigo.

L. ALBERT, 32 St. Louis st.

LIME, Hydraulic, Bricksand and white Mortar—For the same contract in definitive, or engaged for sale by

SMITH SYKES, 25 Commercial

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRE- STREET

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y., 19, 1845.

THE REGULAR MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. The express came through with dates from New York to the 9th inclusive.

THE CONVENTION.

At the opening of the sitting yesterday, the Convention rescinded the resolution requiring them to meet every day at ten o'clock. The experience of a few days has proved that the Convention never in reality began its labors until 11 o'clock, for want of a quorum before that hour, and that the only result of the resolution was to waste the time of the few members who were in punctual attendance at ten o'clock. Hereafter the Convention will meet at 11 A. M.

On account of the small number present, the vote upon the question of striking out the provision requiring the Governor to be native American, was postponed till one o'clock.

In the interim, the Convention resumed the consideration of the third article—on Executive power. After some discussion the section was adopted requiring the Governor to commence his functions on the fourth Monday in January immediately following his election, and to remain in office until his successor shall take the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

The next section which provides that no member of Congress, no officer of the General Government, and no minister of a religious sect shall be eligible to the office of Governor, was taken up for discussion.

Mr. Downs moved to amend the section by providing that no member of Congress, &c., shall fulfil the functions of Governor.

Mr Grymes opposed the motion. He was unwilling that a man already in the enjoyment of one office should become a candidate for another. He cited the case of a Judge on the bench of the Supreme Court, who had an interest to be elected United States Senator. Such intrigues merited public rebuke. If a public functionary be desirous of becoming a candidate for some other office, let him first resign the place which he occupied.

Mr Marigny sustained Mr Dawn's motion. He thought that public officers were the best schools for the acquisition of the science of Government; and considered it would be unjust to compel a public functionary to resign his office, in order to incur the chance of a popular election.

Mr Chinn proposed a substitute for the section, embracing the views put forth by Mr Grymes.

Mr Downs again argued in opposition to the section. He thought it quite sufficient that a public functionary should not be allowed to fill two offices at the same time; but it would be too rigorous to prevent any one from becoming a candidate, because he already possesses an office. He was in favor of rotation in office, but was not disposed to carry the principle to an extreme.

Mr Grymes was of opinion that the purity of our institutions required that no encouragement should be given to politicians by trade; that on the contrary, for the sake of public morality, we should seek as far as practicable to create a disgust for such employments. Office should be offered, not solicited. It was in vain for people to speak of restrictions, for nothing was easier than for a public functionary who was anxious to be elected to some other office, to begin by resigning the one which he enjoyed. The influence of his office would otherwise give him a marked advantage over his competitors.

Mr Preston sustained the views of Mr. Downs. He thought the proposition entirely too restrictive.

Before the question was taken, a motion was made to take the vote on the question of excluding naturalized citizens from the post of Governor.

Mr. Guion's motion to lay on the table the motion to strike out, was lost—yeas 29; nays 40.

Mr. Voorhies said, that while admitting the constitutionality of the proposed restriction, he thought it neither just nor politic, and would vote against it.

Mr. Culbertson rose to explain his vote. After having attentively followed the discussion, and thoroughly examined the question, he was of opinion that emigrants from other States of the Union are much more dangerous than foreigners. He would vote for the motion to strike out, but was disposed to offer an amendment providing that after the adoption of the Constitution, all persons who may fix their residence in Louisiana,