The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBR'Y 5, 1845.

THE CONVENTION will probably determine to-day the principle whether in the apportionment of representation, every parish in the State shall be entitled to at least one representative. It is a grave, a momentous question—far more momentous indeed than many seem to imagine; for if once decided affirmatively, the great principle of equal representation, of which so much has been said, and which has been so highly extolled, will be virtually violated and trampled upon.

According to various projects which have been submitted, the ratio of representation agreed upon will be one to about every four thousand souls. But if the doctrine be admitted that each parish shall have a representative, it is evident that a number of parishes which do not separately contain more than a population of two thousand each, will all have representatives while others will be deprived of a certain proportion of their due representation, in order to maintain the general ratio. Thus, while a parish having 1,200 or 1,500 souls will be entitled to one representative, another parish having a population of seven or eight thousand, will likewise be allowed but one—a population of one parish quadruple that of another being thus permitted only the same numerical influence in the Legislature. Is this justice?

Let the Convention reflect seriously before voting upon the proposition. Let their pause before they sanction a principle which will give, at the expense of all the others, a certain degree of power to some eight or ten parishes, to which they have no fair or well founded claim.

But we may be told that nothing need prevent the Legislature from establishing a minimum of population hereafter. And why should such minimum not be established at once? Why should a few parishes be now favored to the detriment of the rest? This species of argument is tantamount to saying: "We will be unjust now, because injustice will prove profitable; but we have no objection to justice being done hereafter, when we have accomplished our purposes."

A mode certainly exists of giving every parish a representative without perpetrating an odious and glaring injustice. It would consist in taking the population of the smallest parish in the State as a basis, and apportioning the representation accordingly. The effect however, of such an apportionment would be to swell inordinately the number of our legislators, and augment alarmingly the expenditures of the State. In some of the New England States this plan has been carried out, every township, as it is called, having its representative. But in this case the expenses of legislation are not defrayed by the State, but by the towns and counties which send representatives, each delegate having his expenses paid by the section which he represents.

"Justice" and "principles" are, however, idle terms when applied to a party that appear determined to perpetuate their own power by every possible means. One of the majority observed a day or two since, naively enough, that they had the power and were determined to keep it. In few words lies the solution of the enigma. Might prevails, and is resolved to have its own way regardless of right and reason. Equality of representation is a good bait to catch silly wits—a sort of motto adopted to blind unsuspecting folks to the enormity of the wrong contemplated.

☞ The Mobile *Register* contains a singular statement in reference to the excitement existing in that city on account of a supposed deception practised upon the public in regard to the foreign news by the *Cambria.*—It appears that the *Register*, by a contract with the proprietors of the *Crescent City* obtains the news furnished by their Express, every afternoon at 5 o'clock.—On Saturday last, a little after the Eastern Mail had arrived, a movement was observed in the cotton market indicating the possession of news affecting the value of that staple. The *Cambria's* accounts were expected, but at 5 o'clock, the editor of the *Register* was informed that the express had entirely failed, and reported the fact on his bulletin board. The remainder of the story, we append in the language of the *Register*:

"A little after 6 o'clock, however, we were astonished with a visit of the Express at our office, with the express package in his hands. It had been diverted from its usual channel at Montgomery, and a special Agent dispatched to this city having it in charge, and instructed to withhold it until 6 o'clock. On opening the package we found a manifest effort to deceive the public, of the 29th, announcing the arrival of the Cambria at Boston, with the January accounts. All the Liverpool letters, quotations, sales, etc., had been carefully cut out of the paper, rendering it of little comparative value, and disclosing the insignificant liberty that had been taken with the advices we had taken every precaution to secure.

"These are the facts, and all the facts that have come to our knowledge connected with the transaction. The public will have no difficulty in understanding the motive that prompted so gross a violation of good faith to us. We abstain from comment however for the present. We have in all the whole circumstances before the proprietors of the Crescent City and asked an explanation—We can, for a moment suppose that the depredation connected with that establishment, will countenance the outrage that has been perpetrated, or fail to find out the delinquent and expose him to the public reprehension, as well on their account as ours.—On the gentleman is expected here to-morrow.

Under the circumstances we feel bound to state that we consider the subscription referred to as cancelled."

THE CONVENTION.

Mr Benjamin moved to lay Mr Beatty's substitute for the sixth section on the table, and maintained in an able argument the propriety of referring the section to a new committee.

Mr Dunn opposed the motion. *Mr Conrad* sustained it, and exposed in energetic terms the flagrant iniquity and injustice of the proposed apportionment.

After a brief debate the vote was taken on the motion to refer the report to a new committee, and decided in the negative—yeas 26, nays 39.

The consideration of the sixth section being then resumed, *Mr Preston* offered an amendment requiring that representation should be based upon the number of electors—the first Legislature which would assemble under the new constitution being empowered to apportion the State.

This amendment was laid on the table—yeas 47, nays 21.

Mr Benjamin moved to strike out of the section "every parish shall be entitled to one representative."

Mr Downs combatted the proposition. He did not object to the Convention's fixing for the future a certain minimum of population, without which no new parish could be created. The Legislature would even possess the power to reduce the number of parishes, if it was deemed too considerable. He was disposed likewise to see adopted a certain scale of diminution by which the number of representatives would be diminished in proportion as the population increased in certain localities.

Mr Benjamin in a brief reply, exhibited the abuses which would flow from such a principle, and the uncertainty and varying character of our parochial limits which would constantly follow its adoption.

Mr Ratliff was in favor of stability; he was opposed to according to the Legislature the power of either diminishing or augmenting the number of representatives at their pleasure. He considered this principle dangerous, if not fatal, and tending continually to be employed for the sole aggrandisement of one or the other political party.

Mr Porter defended the section in general, and that portion of it which allows a representative to every parish in particular. He declared that it was no innovation, as had been pretended; such a provision was to be found in many constitutions. In New England local interests rather than population were consulted; and here nothing was spoken of but population. In his opinion the question was solely one of expediency. Was it or was it not expedient to give to New Orleans a preponderating influence in the State. He did not think it was. In many States which he cited, the influence of the city had been purposely restricted. According to his notions, no single city should be allowed to acquire a dangerous excess of power, and he was therefore prepared to vote to diminish the representation of New Orleans in proportion as her population augmented.

The Convention adjourned.

☞ We mentioned a day or two since a report of a destructive fire in Wetumpka, Ala. We now learn to our great regret, that two-thirds of the business portion of that flourishing town has been laid in ruins. The conflagration commenced on the 29th ult., at the storehouse of J. Y. Oliver, and spread with great rapidity. In less than an hour nearly the whole block between Main and Company streets, was destroyed. One warehouse containing 1650 bales of cotton, was completely destroyed. The estimated damage is $200,000, besides 60,000 which was insured.

The following individuals are the principal sufferers: —W T Hatchett, A Hagerty, T Johnson, Dr. Jones, S Catlin, Chas. Yancey, Dr. Vincent, Mr Woodruff, B F Cleveland, A Lyon, Garnett & Boswell, O E Adams, Dale & Ives, J Oliver, J P Winn, J & W Trimble, Dr. Cooper, Parrell, Dacey & Co., Mrs Dixon, W Barlow, John Leeper, D C Neal, Dr Moore, W Crocheron, W H McElroy & Co., S Heard, Wm. Price, J Conklin, Jesse Bean, W B Harvey, R McDonaghy, J D Palmer, W W Mason.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE adjourned *sine die* on Monday, the 27th Feb. after a session of about 60 days. Two hundred and eighty acts were passed—only four or five of which were of a public and general character.

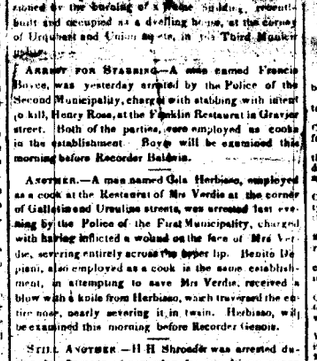
CITY INTELLIGENCE.

☞ The weather, which for some days had been uncomfortably warm and close, has undergone a marked change. On Monday night it rained heavily and unceasingly for several hours, and yesterday it was serene and beautiful, but cold.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. H. Placide will appear this evening in the character of Michel Perrin, in the beautiful drama entitled *Secret Service.* He will also personate the character of Uncle John, in the farce of that name.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The interesting drama of *Nick of the Woods*, in which Mr. N. B. Clark will personate the character of Nathan, will be presented this evening. The celebrated *Congo Serenaders* during the evening will appear and sing some of their popular melodies. The performance of the evening will close with the drama of the *Midnight Stream.*

MADAME HAMMERSKOLD, the charming Swedish songstress [illegible] this evening at the Artizan Hall on Chartres st. She will be assisted by Mr Henry Phillips, Mr Grunebaum, Mr Hegel and Mr Wm. Fisher. Her programme forms a selection of the choicest vocal and instrumental pieces. As this is Mr Phillips' last appearance in New Orleans, those who have not heard of this accomplished vocalist, should not hesitate to embrace the present opportunity.



[illegible] by the burning of a frame building, recently built and occupied as a dwelling house, at the corner of Dryades and Union sts, in the Third Municipality.

ARRAY FOR STABBING.—A man named Francis Bouvee, was yesterday arrested by the Police of the Second Municipality, charged with stabbing with intent to kill, Henry Rose, at the Franklin Restaurant in Gravier street. Both of the parties were employed as cooks in the establishment. Boyd will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

ANOTHER.—A man named Gia Herbisso, employed as a cook at the Restaurant of Mrs Verdie at the corner of Gallatin and Ursulines streets, was arrested last evening by the Police of the First Municipality, charged with having inflicted a wound on the face of Mrs Verdie, severing entirely across the upper lip. Benito Dupiani, also employed as a cook in the same establishment, in attempting to save Mrs Verdie, received a blow with a knife from Herbisso, which traversed the cellar nose, nearly severing it in twain. Herbisso will be examined this morning before Recorder Genois.

STILL ANOTHER.—H H Shroder was arrested during the afternoon of yesterday, for assaulting a person whose name we did not learn, with a knife with intent to kill. He will be examined this morning before Recorder Genois.

And still another.—An affray took place last evening about 12 o'clock, in the bar depository of the Saint Louis Hall Room, between Mr. H. F. Hatch and Mr. Jackson, a nephew of Judge Jackson, in consequence of some alleged insult received in the Hall room, which resulted in Mr. Jackson's receiving three dangerous dirk wounds in the side after having slapped Mr Hatch's face. Mr. H. was immediately taken into custody by the Mayor.

FATAL AFFRAY.—Yesterday morning between 11 and 12 o'clock, a quarrel occurred between Auguste Harrison and Joseph Bonnedeau, at the corner of Priour street and the Bayou Road, which led to Bonnedeau's spitting in Herrison's face. Blows immediately passed between them, when H. gave Bonnedeau four stabs in the chest and abdomen with a small sheep knife which almost immediately resulted in death. Harrison, who also received two cuts with a knife in his right hand, immediately repaired to Recorder Genois, and after relating the particulars of the affray surrendered himself up. After having his wounds dressed, he was committed to prison to await an investigation this morning before the Recorder.

ACCIDENT.—A gentleman, while passing the new building in progress of erection on St Charles street, adjoining the Verandah, was severely if not dangerously wounded yesterday afternoon, by the falling of a brick from the eve of the house, which struck him on the head with such force as to cut the scalp thro' to the bone, and render him insensible for a considerable length of time.

COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.—The hearing of the arguments in the case of the State vs. D. L. Adams, for manslaughter, was postponed over until Thursday (to-morrow) morning.

☞ Thomas, a slave of Mr. Roberts, was arrested last evening in the First Municipality, charged with stealing a bag, containing a small amount of silver, the property of Mr. Bertrand Coumbs.

☞ Cæsar, a slave of Mr. J. A. Peoche, was arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, charged with stealing two five dollar gold pieces, the property of Mr. William Wilson.

VELPEAU'S OPERATIVE SURGERY.—We are indebted to the publisher, H. J. Langley of N. Y., through the politeness of J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp st., for a copy of the first volume of Professor VELPEAU's great work on Operative Surgery. The first American from the last Paris edition, translated from by P. S. Townsend, with notes and observations by Valentine Mott. It is a production of immense, almost inestimable value, not only to the student, but to the practitioner. Every species of information, from the fixing of a pin to the amputation of the hip joint, is embraced within its compass. It is impossible to recommend this publication too highly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Morgan of Exchange Place has sent us the following periodicals:—

The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, for January.—We have frequently alluded in terms of praise to this review, which forms a valuable repository of the most choice foreign literature. The present number is very interesting, and embellished as usual, with a most beautiful engraving in mezzotint. An article which will excite most attention in this quarter, is headed—"The United States of North America," in addition to which there are several others which will amply repay perusal.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for January.—This sterling periodical requires no commendation on our part to enhance its well deserved popularity. The number before us contains a lengthy and ably digested article on the "Manufacturing Industry of France," replete with valuable statistic information. Another article on the "China Trade," will be read with much interest.

The Knickerbocker, for January, contains a variety of interesting reading matter, which we have scarcely time to enumerate. It is indeed, a capital number.

Morgan has likewise received a variety of the richest and most popular publications of the day, which we would again recommend to the attention of all lovers of literature. His collection will satisfy the most fastidious.

MEDICAL LEXICON, by David Meredith Reese, M. D. This is an excellent work for Students, as it is a complete vocabulary of technical terms used in medical science—in itself a puzzling and intricate study to the beginner. The volume is issued from Langley's press, New York, and may be found at Steele's, No. 14 Camp street.

☞ Col. Wm. Campbell, a Whig Senator in the Virginia Legislature from Franklin and Bedford counties, died at Richmond a few days ago.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Capt. Lowe of Louisville, fell down the back hatchway of the steamer *Belle of Nashville*, at Cincinnati, a few days ago, and was killed.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* appears quite unmanned at the passage through the popular branch of Congress, of Mr. Brown's annexation resolutions, and calls vehemently upon the Senate to avert the impending danger, and interpose to prevent the consummation of the deed. The *Intelligencer* has always been steadily opposed to annexation in every form and shape and under every aspect; and from its tone now, one may readily conclude that it really believes there is some probability that the Senate will concur with the House. The article in question is very significative.

☞ A committee in the Missouri House of Representatives have made a report, recommending to receive the distributive share of Missouri, arising from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and divide it among the citizens of that state, who suffered by the recent frost and overflow of the rivers.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamboat *Memphis*, for late Memphis papers.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Express* says that Mr. McNulty has obtained satisfactory bail, and has a week to make good his deficiency and escape the criminal prosecution, and that his sureties on the $20,000 bond, as Clerk, have secured the $15,000 which was recently in the hands of a business firm in New York to his account, and will therefore suffer only to the tune of $5,000.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
JANUARY 23, 1845.

Jorgen Flood, to be the consul of the United States for the port of Foresgrund, in Norway.

Richard Sands to be collector of customs and inspector of revenue for the district and port of Annapolis, Maryland.

Charles B. Lenes, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Bayou St John, Louisiana.

John G Cameron, to be receiver of public moneys at Edwardsville, Illinois.

Richard Dugan to be register of the land office at Greensburg, Louisiana.

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION.—*More Destruction of Cotton.*—On Wednesday last, we announced the burning of a building on one of our wharves, which involved the destruction of about 1,000 bales of cotton, and it now becomes our painful duty to chronicle the loss of 450 bales more, by the same element, and with it a large three story brick storehouse, on Magwood's wharf.

The alarm was given about half past 8 o'clock last evening, and when we reached the spot, a dense body of smoke was issuing from every interstice of the building, shewing that the whole interior was in flames. The fire department, with an alacrity and promptness deserving of all praise, were at their labors in an almost incredible short period, and within the space of thirty minutes the "leather ribbons" of the various engines were stretched along the wharves, and streams of water were playing on the store, and at such various points, that to the spectator that the fire would be confined the immediate building in which it originated.

But all justice to the owner, too, to state that he was among the first at the fire, and with the coolness, facts and judgment of an experienced fireman, gave such directions as contributed largely to the subduing of the flames. The small space allowed for the engines to operate, and the dense crowd which assembled, also obstructed their movements, made this a most difficult task.

We learned last evening, that there was an insurance on the building, in the Georgia Insurance and Trust Company, to what amount we could not ascertain, nor have we been able to learn what portion of the cotton was insured.—*Charleston Courier, Jan. 27.*

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 4th, 1845.

The House assembled pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called 39 members answered to their names.

Mr Ray asked for a dispensation of the rules in order to take up the Pee Bill. The motion was lost.

Mr Fortes presented two petitions from the Parish of Caddo relative to the adverse movement of judicial sites. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr Texada presented a petition from sundry citizens of the Parish of Natchitoches praying a change in the boundary lines of said parish. Referred to the Natchitoches and Bossier delegation.

Mr Peck asked leave to introduce a resolution requiring the Committee on Public Education to enquire into the necessity of making some disposition of the State College, that they may no longer be a burthen to the state. Adopted.

Mr Rogers presented a memorial from the police jury of St Landry. Referred to the same committee to which was referred a similar petition a few days ago.

Mr Morgan introduced a bill for an act repealing a special act of the last session, and to provide for the payment of the tax imposed on slaves brought into the State for sale. Adopted.

Mr Perkins, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back, and recommended the passage of a fellow-citizen, reported adversely to the petition. The report was adopted.

The same member reported a bill for the relief of Benj W a Wm M Forney. The rules being dispensed with, it was taken up for a second reading. It authorizes Messrs Forney to sell their share of their mother's succession, as if she were dead, which she is not, but has disappeared, real a third time and passed.

Mr Cenac, from a select committee, reported strongly in favor of the Pelican Orphan Asylum, and recommended an annual appropriation of $600 for ten years. The report was accompanied by a bill.

Mr Conrad said the immediate state of the institution was such that he requested the House to take it into consideration. Last year a similar bill had passed the House, but from some cause or other had failed to become a law. The institution is solely dependent upon private benevolence, and was properly an object of the solicitude of the State as it received inmates from every part of Louisiana.

The bill was taken up.

Mr Mills said that the committee appointed to examine this institution, and had likewise served on the committee appointed in 1843 for the same purpose. The report had invariably been unfavorable to the institution. Last year the House had passed a bill granting an appropriation to the female Orphan Asylum, but from the laziness of the session it had failed in the Senate. The condition was such at the institution, that it was entitled to the sympathy and distress, and the bill before the House was intended to confer upon it substantial relief. The debts of the Asylum amounted to $1,200, while its resources were exceedingly slender and precarious.

Mr Wills further stated that the St Charles and Verandah Hotels had been in the habit of sending to the Asylum the cold meats and remnants of repasts, while the butchers and bakers supplied it from time to time with bread and meat, and thus the institution was enabled to maintain life upon what was the very middle state and poverty. Nothing aided Mr B, could be more pleasing and beautiful spectacle than to witness these children, of all ages, from infancy to the verge of maturity, rejoicing in the enjoyment of the benefits of care and education and living under our roof as one family. He took a most lively interest in this bill, and trusted it would pass without a dissenting voice.

The bill was taken up, read a second and third time and passed unanimously.

Mr Ray introduced an act to share certain territory in the Parish of Calcasieu. The bill being taken up for a second reading, was, at the suggestion of Mr Peck, laid on the table subject to call.

On motion of Mr Newport, the House took up the bill to facilitate the collection of Parish taxes, from non-residents, and made it the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr Campbell introduced a bill for the relief of John Lyons Senr. The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr Taylor introduced an act to improve Black Lake; and an act to provide a Sheriff for the Parish of Natchitoches.

Mr Waterman gave notice of an act to amend the act of incorporation of the Board of Public Works.

Mr Pitchlynn introduced an act to provide a commissioner of the Board of Public Assessors in the Parish of St Martin.

Mr Blanchard and Mr Fourcaut had been absent while in the discharge of their duties, and the unanimous consent allowed them to be recorded as present on the roll.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr Mills introduced an act to appoint weighers of cotton and sugar in New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

Mr Camp bill gave notice of an act to amend the Militia Laws.

Mr Texada introduced an act explaining a resolution relative to the salaries of certain officers. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr Dabney introduced a bill granting certain powers to the Fourth Jury of the Parish of St Martin.

Mr Burke asked the House to take up a bill for the relief of the Native American Artillery, Washington Brigade, East Baton Rouge and East Feliciana Artillery. The bill was taken up.

Mr Winchester said he was opposed to bills of this description. They commenced when was called for resolutions—three reserves appropriations in the bill. He was in favor of every bill granting or taking out the wan forms. He was disposed to encourage our Volunteer Companies, but in the present indebtedness of the State was prepared to vote for appropriations, unless the money in our Treasury. We would rather apply it to the extinguishment of our debts. Mr W called upon the necessity of these appropriations, amounting to several thousand dollars.

Mr Pee offered an amendment appropriating $200 to any company that may be found in the parishes of Franklin and Catahoula.

Mr Burke said that the Native American Artillery had never received any appropriations, though heavy appropriations had been made to the Legion. They were willing to have their claims considered and a common sense provision of the legislature reimbursed them. All our security depended on the volunteer companies—they were meritorious and useful and maintained at great expense. He was as little disposed to vote money as any man, but in this case the appropriation was well deserved and greatly needed.

Mr Peck contended that the proposition involved an useless squandering of money; but that if money must be bestowed for such purposes, he sustained the claims of Catahoula to similar appropriation.

Mr Texada moved to add an amendment appropriating $500 to every company in the State to which no appropriation had been made.

Mr Taylor argued that this State was to a great extent perfectly defenseless. Our reliance would be upon these very uniform companies, in the event of any disturbance or tumult in the interior. He was disposed to sustain the bill. Texas acquired her independence by a single battle, and we were ready at the blast of a trumpet to rush to the rescue of the State, if assailed. He moved to reject the amendments.

Mr Texada objected to the bill as leading to partial legislature and log rolling. None of these appropriations could pass the House separately, and they were united, in order that by the combination of different interests they might be adopted.

Mr Bickham moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. On this motion the vote stood—yeas, 18; nays, 22. So the motion was lost.

A motion to lay Mr Texada's amendment on the table was lost—yeas, 20; nays, 22.

Mr. Fisher expressed himself favorable to the encouragement of artillery companies generally. They require a heavier outlay to maintain, and had, therefore, stronger claims to assistance. He hoped that the amendment would pass in the country parishes. Infantry and cavalry were less efficient.

After some further conversation, a motion to postpone the bill to Monday next was put and carried.

Mr. Newport introduced a bill to incorporate the First Baptist Church of New Orleans.

The House adjourned.

☞ The only agency for the celebrated Sappington's Pills is at 59 Poydras street, and warranted to cure the ague and fever in every case; and at the same place only is the Anti Winter's celebrated Balsam of Wild Cherry for Consumption, and all the usual family medicines required on a plantation, which are at all times sufficient to cure the different complaints to which people are subject, are kept at 59 Poydras street, and warranted to give satisfaction. We invite planters to call and get a pamphlet, gratis, with directions for the use of all these celebrated articles.

☞ Ship Atlantic Liverpool.—Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, which are landing opposite the Rail Road; all goods not permitted with in 5 days will be sent to the Public Stores.
f4 GEO. GREEN & BRO.

☞ NOTICE—The packet ship YAZOO, Wiltrap, master, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. T HULLIN & WOODRUFF.
f 5 60 Camp.

☞ The ship HILAH, Capt Hammon, from New York, is now discharging between Markets, First Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. T TOBY & BOGERT.
f4 70 Camp st.

☞ The brig REPUBLIC, Gates, master, from Philadelphia is now discharging opposite the Triangle Buildings. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. AARON COHEN.
f4 90 Common

☞ The barque ARGYLE, from Liverpool. This vessel is now ready to discharge cargo. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days.
f4 J F WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp

☞ Ship CHAOS, from Liverpool—Consignees by this ship are notified that all goods not entered within 5 days from the 26th inst. will be sent to Public Stores.

☞ POTATOES—100 bushels fine Irish potatoes, on board ship CHAOS, for sale by the Captain on board, or by GREEN & BRO, 92 Gravier

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignees of the British ship GERTRUDE, Brown, from Liverpool, will be accountable for debts of the crew.
f4 WM MURE, 92 Royal st

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Jan 24	London	Jan 1
New York	Jan 26	Liverpool	Jan 1
Philadelphia	Jan 25	Paris	Jan 1
Washington	Jan 26	Havre	Dec 31
Baltimore	Jan 27	Mexico	Dec 28
Charleston	Jan 20	Tampico	Dec 19
Cincinnati	Jan 24	Vera Cruz	Jan 1
Louisville	Jan 25	Honduras	Jan 12
Havana	Jan 21	Galveston	Jan 3

MONEY MARKET.

Consolidated	[illegible]	¾ cent discount
Citizens	10@11	do.
Improvement	68@70	do.
Alabama	54@57	do.
Exchange	50@51	do.
Orleans	15@20	do.
United States Treasury Notes—		
$1,000 bills	par	¼ cent premium.
$500 bills	par	
$50 and $100 bills	par	
Kentucky	par@1¼	do discount.
Tennessee	1@par	do do.
First Municipality	par	
Second Municipality	par	
Third Municipality	50@75	do do.
Alabama	5@7½	do do.
Ohio	par@	do do.
Illinois	par@	
Indiana	1@2	do do.
Texas—Treasury Notes	12@13	cents on a dollar
Do bonds	17@19	do do do

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT,
FEBRUARY 4, 1845.

Since our report of Friday last, there has not been much animation in the general market, nor have any changes occurred that require any particular notice. The private correspondence per steamer Cambria came to hand this morning, and its tenor is generally favorable.

COTTON—Arrived since the 31st instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 17,782 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama 3,197. Arkansas 1,081; Lake 731; Mobile 227—together 23,060 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 11,[illegible] bales, Havre 5,381; Havana 449; Boston 4,410, Baltimore 31; Richmond 303—together 22,330 bales; making a reduction in stock of 1,499 bales, and leaving on hand including of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 184,[illegible] bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1845 Sept. 1, stock on hand		18,105
Received last three days	22,960	
previously	648,501	
		633,861
		651,966
Exported last three days	24,330	
previously	395,709	
		412,039
Stock		239,924

We left the Cotton market on Friday last very firm, but with only a moderate business doing. Saturday's sales amounted to 4,000 bales at steady prices. Sunday's mail brought the steamer's news, but as the letters failed to arrive there was not much activity in the market yesterday, and the business did not exceed 1,500 bales. After the letters had been distributed this morning, there was a fair demand and the transactions comprised 4,500 bales at prices corresponding with our subjoined quotations.

The business of the past three days has reached 11,[illegible] bales, comprised in the following particulars: 56 bales Louisiana and Mississippi at 3¾c.; 230 at 4¼—70 at 4¼—580 at 4½—90 at 4¾—[illegible] at 4¾—31 at 4¾—466 at 4¾—370 at 5c.—60 at 5¼—110 at 5¼—60 at 5¼—130 at 5¾—63 at 5¾—[illegible] at 5¾—115 at 5¾—246 at 5¾—100 at 5¾—[illegible] at 5¾—170 at 5¾—11 at —200 at —25 at —[illegible] at —100 at —207 at —64 at 6¼—1040 at —140 at —400 at —105 at 6¼—194 at 6¼—70 at 6¼—120 at 6¼—75 at 6¼—637 at 6¼@6¾—55 at 6¾—90 at 6¾—[illegible] at 6¾—30 at 6¾—31 at 6¾—160 at 6¾—[illegible] at 6¾—29 Texas at 6¾—and 63 at 4¼ cents ⅌ lb.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi	Tennessee and N. Alabama.		
Inf. [illegible]	3¼@ 4	Trash and Inferior.	
Fair to Good Ord.	4¼@ 4½	Ordinary	
Good do	4¾@ 5	Middling	
Good Middling	5¼@ 5½	Good Middling	
Middling Fair	5¾@ 6	Middling Fair	
Fine	6¼@ 6½	Fine	
Good Fine	6¾@ 7	Good Fine	
Fine	7¼@ 7½	Fine	
Good and Fine	8@ 9	Good and Fine	

TOBACCO—The transactions in Tobacco during the past few days amount to about 600 hhds, at steady prices. The market is barely supplied. We quote Inferior 1¼@2; Common 2¼@3; Fair 3¼@4; Fine 4¼@5; Choice and Superfine 5¼@6 ⅌ lb.

Arrived since the 31st ultimo, 563 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Havre 102 hhds; Boston 30—together 132 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1844 Sept. 1, stock on hand		4 000
Received last three days	561	
previously	11,977	
		12,540
		16,540
Exported last three days	265	
previously	10,030	
		10,295
Stock		7,215

SUGAR—The Sugar market continues brisk, and prices are fully supported. Most of the sales during the past few days have been for shipment to the North. We quote Inferior 3¼@3¾; Ordinary 3¾@4¼; Common 4¼@4½; Fair 4¾@5; Prime to strictly choice lots 5¼@5¾ ⅌ lb.

HAVANA SUGARS—Box Sugars continue in limited request at former rates, viz: Brown 3¼@4c, Yellow 4¼@5; White [illegible]c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate demand for Molasses since our last, at prices corresponding with our former quotes, say 14@16c for cuba, and 18@19c ⅌ gallon for cypress barrels. We are not informed of any sales of plantation.

FLOUR—We have had a dull market for Flour since our last, and prices are lower, as there is scarcely any demand for shipment. We now quote Ohio $5 75@6 50 ⅌ barrel. Missouri country and City brands $4 00@4 50 ⅌ barrel.

WESTERN PRODUCE—There has not been the slightest alteration in the Provisions market since our last. The Pork there is a moderate demand at former prices, viz: Mess $10 00, M O $9 00, Prime $8 00 ⅌ barrel. The Lard market is firmer with the demand, but we learn that prices are maintained, we quote Mess 6½@7 ⅌ lb, barrel—half barrels $4 00@4 25; Prime $6 87½@7 00 ⅌ barrel. Lard ranges from 5½@5¾ ⅌ lb. according to quality, with limited sales. Bacon is firmer, we quote Hams, fancy, Canvassed do. 8@8½; Sides 4½@5; shoulders 4¼@4½ ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—Abundant supplies have depressed the price of Whiskey to 24@25 ⅌ gallon, at which the demand is transmitted. Common is held at 24 cents ⅌ gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—No improvement has taken place in the market since our last, nor is there any appearance of an amelioration. The transactions are small, viz: at 10@11c for Kentucky Bagging; Rope 8@9c ⅌ lb, according to terms, quality, &c.

COFFEE—The Coffee market is dull, and the business principally confined to Rio at prices ranging from 8¼@9c ⅌ lb, according to quality. There is little doing in other descriptions that prices are almost nominal.

SALT—Several cargoes of Liverpool Salt have changed hands since our last in speculation, generally at prices ranging from 56@60c per sack. From second hand sales we learn of selling at $1 00@1 05 for Coarse, and $1 06@1 10 per sack for fine.

TALLOW—No change has taken place in the Corn market since our last. We quote White 38@39c, and Yellow 4[illegible] cents, but there is nothing doing in the latter description.

CANDLES—We quote Boston and New Bedford 20@22c, Nantucket 17@20c ⅌ lb. The sales are small.

BUTTER—Prices remain unchanged, say 7@11c ⅌ lb for Western, and 14@17c ⅌ lb for Goshen.

RICE—The transactions in Rice are limited. We quote Prime $2 87½@3 00 ⅌ cwt.

EXCHANGE—The bill market is firm, and Exchange on all points is in demand at our figures. We quote London at 8½@9 percent premium. Paris 5.[illegible]@5.30. New York 60 days [illegible] per cent discount; Checks par@1 per cent premium.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Boston	[illegible]	¼ ct. prem.
Philadelphia	5 50@ 5 75	do.
New-York, 60 days sight	[illegible]	do.
do. 30 days sight	[illegible]	do.
do. 10 days sight	[illegible]	do.
Cincinnati, 60 days	[illegible]	¼ ct. dis.
Philadelphia, 60 days	[illegible]	¼ ct. dis.
do. sight	par@ [illegible]	¼ ct. dis.
Boston, 60 days	[illegible]	¼ ct. dis.
do. sight	par@ [illegible]	¼ ct. dis.

FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool has been taken in British vessels at 15-32@⅜ ⅌ lb, but American ships are getting 3d. Freights, however, are exceedingly dull to all quarters.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton ⅌ lb. to Liverpool		d.
do ⅌ lb. to Havre		d.
do ⅌ bale to New-York	$1 00@1 50	bale.
do ⅌ do to Boston	1¼@ 1½	do.
Tobacco ⅌ hhd. to Cowes, &c	40s. 6d.	
do ⅌ do to London, Liverpool	40s. 6d.	
do ⅌ do to New-York	$4 00	
do ⅌ do to Boston	$4 50	
do ⅌ do to Philadelphia	$4 00	
Sugar and Molasses ⅌ hhd.	$4 50@5 00	
do ⅌ do from the city	$3 50@4 00	
Flour to the north	20@25c.	
Pork ⅌ bbl. to the north	50@60c.	
Lead ⅌ ton to the north	$3 50@$4 00	

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

(By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.)

J F RANDOLPH, to be Notary Public for the Parish of Livingston.

J J TAYLOR, to be Sheriff for the Parish of St Landry.

JOSEPH M EVANS, Auctioneer for the Parish of Caddo.

JOHN C G REY, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Rapides.

H C THIBODEAUX, Parish Judge for the Parish of Terrebonne.

W RICHARDSON, District Attorney for the Seventh District.

LEONARD E FONTENAT, Justice