The New-Orleans Bee.

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NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres street
State & Third Municipality Official Journal.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

☞ In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. Magne & Weisse, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements required by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.

WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT. C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.

New Orleans 27th Dec. 1845.

Friday morning, March 13, 1846.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE THIRD DISTRICT
A. C. BULLITT.

ANOTHER MAIL FAILURE.—Again has the mail failed from beyond Charleston. There are only SIX MAILS now due north of Richmond.

Third District.

We perceive by a communication from Mr. LOCKE in yesterday's *Commercial Times*, that that gentleman has withdrawn from the contest, or to use his own modest language "declines being a candidate for re-election." We are sorry for this; for it would doubtless have been a source of satisfaction to the electors of the Third District to have enjoyed the opportunity of deciding a second time upon the claims of Mr. LOCKE to their confidence and support.

Mr. LOCKE's card is an admirable taste and temper. The House of Representatives, comprising a large majority of his political friends, determine by a heavy vote that Mr. LOCKE is not entitled to a seat in this body as a representative of the Third District. They express a similar opinion in regard to Mr. BULLITT, the sitting member. The latter acknowledging the right and respecting the will of the Legislature, immediately withdraws, and throws himself before the people as a candidate for their suffrages, confiding in their judgment, and willing to abide by their verdict. The former refuses very decidedly to submit to claims of the people and declares roundly that he was elected in the first instance, and that the House of Representatives had denied him a seat to which he was in every respect entitled. This is peculiarly frank, and dignified. Malicious people might think Mr. LOCKE indisposed to incur probable defeat. Fortune is so uncharitable a view of his course. The only subject of regret is that the constituency of Mr. LOCKE have now no chance of recording their opinion of his rights, but must perforce make a selection between his former competitor and some other candidate.

Several of the morning papers announce Dr. M. FARGUE as wending to occupy the seat from which Mr. LOCKE thinks himself unjustly ousted. The Doctor is a man of talent, and popular with his party. He is quite strong enough to give the friends of Mr. BULLITT some trouble. They must be at the polls on Monday next, and do their duty actively and energetically, if they would secure the triumphant success of their candidate. The district is doubtfully which, and nothing but sheer and criminal apathy, such as was exhibited on the 12th January, can render it otherwise.

☞ By the notice of the Parish Judge, published in this morning's paper, it will be seen that the Polls of the Second Ward has been changed from Dimond's Hotel, opposite St. Mary's Market, to the Engine House, in Good street—thus being a central point in that portion of the Second Ward lying in the Third District.

The polls of the Fourth Ward is placed at Lewis's Coffee House, corner of Circus and Common streets—which is at the corner of Julia and Circus streets.

The Ivory Christ.

A second examination of this statue has confirmed us in first impression of its almost more than mortal beauty, while the most ignorant spectator cannot gaze upon it without being struck with admiration; to him who comprehends and appreciates the nice details and delicate nativeness of art, its contemplation is a source of profound and exalted pleasure. The artist has conceived his subject in first powerful, artistic language, and in a manner which will rare felicity the simplicity has succeeded in fixing an expression of placid resignation succeeding the throes of the death agony. Upon the calm and chiselled brow, one can almost fancy that he detects the dew drops forced by intolerable anguish, while the lower part of the countenance is composed as a sleeping infant, and bears the impress of hallowed fortitude and a sentiment above and beyond human suffering. The mouth is exquisitely beautiful. The entire face and head pre-eminently lovely, intellectual and benevolent.

Long and angling must be the gaze before it detects a flaw in the trunk and extremities. Looking at these, we are at once struck with the fine anatomical projection observed. The delineation of the muscles and body, the attitude—precisely that of a man who has perished by crucifixion—the admirable muscular development, not exaggerated as it a Hercules, were exhibited but natural and quiescent, every prominence or depression precisely such as the most careful and accurate anatomist would depict in bone, all the physical attributes of the statue are surprisingly correct, even to the manifest details, and could truly have been the result of prolonged attention and study. Perfect, however, as all this may be, the eye again and again abandons the *corpus*, to return to the lineaments of the matchless face, with its unutterable expression, and to linger upon the faultless symmetry of the immortal head. In truth it is surprisingly beautiful.

ST. LOUIS.—After a long spell of extremely cold weather, the weather at St Louis moderated. The *New Era* of the 5th inst says "Yesterday was a fine spring-like day, and would have been altogether quite agreeable, but for the sloppy condition of the streets, caused by the thawing of the frozen earth, snow and ice. There had been but little change in the river. The ice had given way, and large quantities were floating. The indications were favorable to a continuance of fine weather, and consequently a rise in the river.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—We learn from the St Louis papers, that on the 3d inst the steamer *Dove*, Capt Ball, on her way down from Alton, struck a snag in the channel, about 12 miles above the city, which caused her to sink almost immediately, in 14 feet water. No lives were lost. The boat and cargo are gone beyond the hope of recovery. The boat was valued at $6,000, of which one half is covered by insurance—a considerable portion of the cargo, which consisted of wheat, lard and other articles of produce was not insured.

MR. CLAYTON AND MR. WEBSTER.—Potomac, the correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*, whose letters, by the way, are as sprightly and sagacious as any that are written from Washington, recently recalled the following reminiscence of an interesting incident in the Senate:

"Well, I do I remember the occasion ten years ago, in that same chamber, when Mr Clayton defended Mr. Webster against the systematic attacks that were then made upon him, for having declared in debate that rather than vote for an unconstitutional appropriation to put the country in a state of defence against an enemy, he would see the enemy here at the seat of Government battering the Capitol down over their heads.

'What,' said Mr Clayton, his face pale and his eyes glistening with patriotic fire, 'what, sir, was the sentiment uttered by my honorable friend from Massachusetts that has been so vociferously, and unsparingly denounced upon this floor, and elsewhere? It was, sir, holding up a little book containing the constitution, that he would stand longer by this instrument than he would by the Capitol in which we are assembled! that rather than have the constitution of his country trampled under foot, he would see this pile of stone and mortar battered down over our heads! And where, sir, I ask, is the Senator—ay where is the traitor, who would not adopt that very sentiment! I pause for a reply!" He took his seat—the Senate Chamber was as hushed as death—no one uttered a syllable—the eloquent orator arose and went on with his speech, and then every body present seemed to breathe freer and deeper.' It was the most eloquent moment I ever witnessed.

☞ An ingenious contrivance is mentioned as having been lately constructed in Boston by Dr. Tucker, and applied as a substitute for the palate and velum palate in the case of an individual deprived of those appendages, viz. with whom, of course, there existed a very defective articulation. The palate of gold was constructed and admirably adapted. On the posterior margin of that was an artificial uvula of India rubber, attached by the lower extremity, resembling the letter V. It was connected with a spring which allowed one to slide over the other, so as nearly perfect the mechanism with on the inner surface of the palate, that, it was proved by the experiment of the loose material, and the uvula was moved by them like the natural one, and the person was able to modulate the voice.—*New York Evangelist.*

☞ What! Mr. Brown a brute! Why he talks to his wife every pocket!" "Yes, he talks to a piece of discovery about the agony of slavery, he has subscribed not a shilling. Do you see this half-dollar? Doddidly, contributing liberally

City Intelligence.

ARRESTED.—A man named Kearney, a hand on board the steamboat *Charlotte*, was arrested yesterday accused of using threatening language to, and attempting to use an open pocket knife on Henry Simmons, mate of said boat. Kearney gave bail in $300 to keep the peace.

A man named McNamarra was arrested accused of larceny.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The Grand Jury found a true bill against A. McGregor, for stabbing, and against James Jones for burglary. They ignored the bill against Ellen Dorman for stabbing. William Brannan alias J. S. Matthews, accused of burglary in the day time, and David Humphrey and Peter Leverin accused of larceny, were discharged. Victor Chauvin, accused of stabbing, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The comedy of "The Wonder," will be performed at this Theatre to night.

INQUEST.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of James Carroll, aged 35 years, who died at the Charity Hospital of Apoplexy. Verdict accordingly.

STEALING.—Mary Wilson was arrested yesterday, accused of having stolen several decanters and forks from Richard Murphy, in 1845. She was remanded for further examination.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AGAIN.—An application was made yesterday by Mr. Wolfe to Judge McCaleb to grant a writ of Error to the Supreme Court of the United States, to reverse the decision of Judge Canonge, allowing the Attorney General to proceed in the discharge of the functions of his office.

Judge McCaleb declined to take any action in the matter, for several reasons, viz. that the matter might be taken to a higher Court of the State of Louisiana—that this writ is grantable only in cases wherein the decision is against the validity of an act of Congress, or against some authority or exemption set up under the Constitution, or a treaty, &c. of the United States, and that as the decision of the Criminal Court sustains the validity of the form of oath prescribed by Congress—that even if the above reasons did not exist, a District Judge could not grant the writ, a Circuit Judge alone, or the Judge giving the decision, having that authority.

MESMERISM.—Professor Bronson delivers this evening his last lecture on mesmerism, and will exhibit the extraordinary phenomena developed by a young lady in the magnetic state. His subject sings in any language, with melody and precision, though unable to carry a tune when in the normal condition. See card.

To the Editors of the Bee.

GENTLEMEN—The rumor says I have withdrawn my name as candidate for the Recordership of the First Municipality, please announce in your valuable paper that I am and will remain candidate for said office.

F. BUISSON.

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MORMON PUNISHMENT OF THEFT.—Two or three weeks ago, says the Louisville *Journal*, while the advance guard of the Mormons was passing through Bowling Green of their number stole a bag of grain from a farmer. The farmer went into the camp, pointed out the thief, and proved the crime on him. The Mormon authorities sentenced the thief to be whipped, and the farmer went off satisfied. The Mormon thief made their man put on a pair of over coats and administered the punishment with a *whip of nine*.

DEBTORS.—The *Natchez Mississippi Free Trader* of the 10th inst, says

We learn that a decision in the U. S. Supreme Court has been made recently, affecting the right of ownership to the City Hotel in this place. The decision we understand is in favor of the heirs of Adam Bowers, deceased, by which Chas. Rice, Esq. of Louisiana, becomes owner of two-thirds of that establishment.

TOP TRAPPER'S LIFE.—The following pleasing incident occurred in the party of Governor Butler, head Indian Agent for the South-west, while passing over the country from Arkansas to Texas:

Stout was one of the oldest trappers, and had for many years followed their shiftless life. He was born on the Mohawk river, in New York, but his roving nature soon carried him West. Among his accomplishments, was that he called his possible sack a long bag, made of skins, close at both ends, with a slit in the middle, so that it could be used on a horse or slung over the arm. "What will you take for that sack, Stout? I want to buy it of you, because it is unique, and also to have something to remember you by," said Butler to him one day. "Well, Governor, you can have it—it's worth about a dollar and a half I reckon, but you can't have what's in it—only the outside of it. The Governor assented to the terms and the trapper, taking a position, proceeded to empty out the contents of the sack upon the ground.—Then emerged an old suit, a broken knife, two or three shoots of buffalo skin, and a few sinews.—"Thirty, said the owner, looking down on them and speaking half serious, half comic—"there are the proceeds of thirty years labor" Here was, indeed, a summary of the life of these wanderers.

"Stout," said Butler, after the silence of a moment, "you have seen a good deal of country in your life—you've been on the Upper Mississippi and Missouri in Oregon, and down to Texas—where, now, of all places, would you rather fix yourself, if you were to settle down to live?" The trapper did not hesitate a moment, but with much feeling replied, "Oh, Governor—of all the world, on the banks of the Old Mohawk!"—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN VIRGINIA.—It was said in a Virginia newspaper, some years ago, that the first newspaper in that State was printed in 1780, at Williamsburgh, the seat of government. The *conditions* were conspicuously placed at the head of the paper and run thus:—"All persons may be supplied with this paper at *Fifty Dollars* a year, and have advertisements of a moderate length inserted for six dollars for the first week, and six dollars for each week after." The paper was issued *once a week*, which made its cost to subscribers about *ninety-six* cents a number!

This was 173 years after the settlement of Virginia; 61 years after it had been settled, Gov. William Berkley, who exercised the magisterial office for 30 years, in his answer to the enquiries of the lords of the colonies, said, "I thank God that we have not free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them and the libel against the government. God keep us from both!" Lord Effingham, who was appointed Governor in 1683, was ordered expressly "to allow no person to use a printing press on any occasion whatever."

This violent opposition to the printing press has been shown more recently upon the same spot. It will be remembered that the Hon. H. A. Wise thanked God that there was not a newspaper in that district.—*N. Y. Express.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

FREE TRADE—BRITISH CORN LAWS.

There are few Americans who do not sympathize with the Liberal Party of Great Britain.

That party is the opponent of monopoly, and the advocate of free trade, and with cause. For this monopoly is based on legislation for *caste*—intended, not merely to give privileges to a few, which ought to be universal, but to enable that few to enjoy them despite the rights or wants of the masses; and the tariff, connected with this monopoly, is the same in spirit and end. England, besides, does not make enough of bread stuffs to supply her home necessities, and, under these circumstances, it is downright oppression to shut her ports against foreign produce, and starve, or bring from the scanty earnings of hard labor, a heavy duty before they can taste it. For this reason we should, were we in England, be the advocates of Free-Trade, inasmuch as it would feed and sustain the poor, and uphold the labor of the country. And no one, as a man, or legislator, ought to hesitate in looking first to the real benefit and advancement of the greatest number.

In the United States we are differently situated—We raise more bread-stuffs than we need for home, and *this* makes a wonderful difference in the condition of the two countries, as it must in the legislation which should govern them. Standing upon the same basis, then, we go for a tariff in the United States, because it does, in our opinion, confer the greatest good upon the greatest number. We need division of labor, and diversity of employment. If by any policy we could build up manufacturing establishments, and mechanical shops in every county, in every State in the Union, and thereby create a market for our produce *at home*, paying well at the same time laborer, artizan, farmer, and capitalist, and uniting them in the same bond of interest, we should adopt it.—This a "judicious tariff" will do. *This the tariff of 1842 has done.* And, therefore, we defend it as the policy which our country should maintain. Our opponents denounce it as an unjust monopoly, and decry it as a system which upholds the rich capitalist. It is not the former—that all sensible men know. And as for the latter, he is the last man we would legislate for; not merely because he can provide for himself, but because the Whig party never has, and never will, directly or indirectly, defend or adopt a policy which squints simply at this result. If we can turn capital into channels which shall give new employment to labor—if we can, by any just means, make the money of the land, the proceeds of past toil, support and give prosperity to all who live by the sweat of the brow, we should do it. In this sense, and in no other, does the Whig party "uphold the rich capitalist."

When men say to you, then, "England is for Free-Trade, let us meet her," look at the difference of the circumstances and the distinct policy which it is necessary for each to pursue.

Again. Great Britain by means of the cheapness of labor, and her immense capital, needs a market for her wares. Hence her war in China and elsewhere, and her immense outlays on distant and expensive colonies. No subjugation of barbarian nations in India a made a matter of doubt if thereby the wares of Birmingham or the fabrics of Manchester, may find among them a readier sale. No cost is considered in making conquest of any kind of the sort, however distant, if these ends may be made to feed her capital and her labor. And if through diplomacy she can contract the United States into a free market for her manufactures, she will be the greatest fool and accomplished of her sex or sense. For besides advancing her manufactures, enriching her labor, and giving employment to her capital—it will enable, we fear, to keep her in her place, as a tributary to her manufactures, which, if we do not, will be the United States. Let us, then, in every other respect, be liberal and just to Great Britain, but let us, in every other respect, be liberal and just to Great Britain, but let us, in every other respect, be liberal and just to Great Britain, but let us