The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1851.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee,

Official Journal of the State, General Council, City Municipality and Board of Liquidation.

Wednesday Morning April 23, 1851.

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of the different Representative Districts of New Orleans and of other Parishes of the State, are notified that the Assessment Rolls for the present year, are ready to be delivered, on their receipt at the office of the Bee.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MR. RITCHIE'S FAREWELL.

The Washington *Union* of the 15th inst., contains a long valedictory addressed by Mr. RITCHIE to the public, on the occasion of his retirement from that paper, and from the cares, turmoil and responsibilities of editorial life. Like most of the productions of Mr. RITCHIE, it is somewhat rambling and diffuse, but bears the marks of scholarship, and of a ready and rapid pen. The venerable editor regards himself, perhaps not unreasonably, as privileged by the weight of years and his half a century's connection with the public press, to make a new profession of faith on withdrawing from journalism, and to proffer some advice to his cotemporaries. His political manifesto may be anticipated. It is democratic all over; and as democracy has not changed materially since the election of Mr. POLK, it is considered timely and proper, by Mr. RITCHIE to reproduce the original prospectus of the *Union*, published six years ago, as embracing a convenient and comprehensive recapitulation of his political faith. What that is, we deem wholly unnecessary to define. Every body who cares for politics is familiar with Mr. RITCHIE'S reverent attachment to certain stereotyped phrases, typical of his democratic devotion; every body has read in the *Union* about the dangers of a consolidated government, the horrors of a National Bank and a protective Tariff, and the transcendant and infallible truths of the Virginia resolutions of 1798. The reader will rejoice at escaping the infliction of their iteration.

The counsel given by the retiring editor to his brethren of the press is sensible and judicious. We copy the greater part of it:

One word more to my brethren of the press, and I have done. They have called me the veteran of the press—"Father Ritchie"—and all those amiable epithets which seem to give me some right to speak to them in that character. You have a profession, gentlemen, of the highest importance to our country. In fact, I do not see how a great republic can be supported without an intermediate organ, which shall make known the acts of their agents to the people, or the opinions of the people to their agents. But in a thousand ways the press is of inestimable importance to this people. It should, of course, be a profession of high honor to those who officiate at its fountain. It would certainly be one of the most dignified pursuits in society if it were conducted in the spirit which becomes its importance—with talent, independence, a gentlemanly liberality, and with a decency and a courtesy which are due from one editor to another. I have often asked the question, How can editors expect respect of the world, if they do not show some respect for each other? No man knows better than the retiring editor of the *Union* the difficulties, the sacrifices, the drudgery which attend the profession; and yet it becomes you to overcome them all when your duty requires it. You must, therefore, carry into your task an indomitable spirit which quails under no difficulty. You should fear nothing but the neglect of your duties and the reproof of your own consciences. You should think for yourselves, listening, at the same time, to every man who will tell you the truth; and when you have made up your own opinions, carry them out in the firm spirit of a free press. In our profession, gentlemen, there is a necessity for great energy of character—for much courage in what we think, much exertion. I go further. Energy is not a sufficiently strong world. The true secret of success in every business is *enthusiasm*. I would especially frankly recommend to you a careful attention to your finances; but in this respect let my course be a warning, and not an example to you. In making these suggestions, I give you the result of a long experience, dearly and hard bought.

Mr. RITCHIE does not leave the stage of action without a bold and manly appeal to his countrymen to stand by the Union of the State; and we like him for it. With all his backsliding and shifings; with all his changes of opinion; his artifices; his narrow political prejudices; with all the sins of omission and of commission with which the conscience of a party-hack of fifty years' standing must be heavily laden, Mr. RITCHIE has never flinched from rebuking disunion, nullification, abolition, and all other foul heresies which have sprung up in rank luxuriance of late, threatening to overgrow and blight the fair field of the Republic. He stood bravely by the Compromise during the recent desperate struggle, when moderation and patriotism had to contend with the wildest fanaticism of both north and south; and it is not asserting too much, when we add, that his vast influence over the democracy; his experience, energy and sagacity enabled him to contribute largely to the auspicious result which crowned the labors of CLAY, WEBSTER, FOOTE, and their associates. For this, he is entitled to the respect and esteem of his political opponents. We, who have broken many a lance with him; who have said some harsh things of him and have received in return a due measure of biting rebuke—we cannot part with Mr. RITCHIE without feeling that in his noble adherence to the cause of the Constitution and the Union, during the recent perilous crisis, he displayed a courage, firmness of purpose, moral honesty and unflinching patriotism that would atone for a thousand years of utter shiftiness to party. May the remainder of his existence be blessed with calm comfort and tranquil ease; and may he reach the end of life's journey with that unfaltering trust and sustained religious hope which teach us to look without a shudder on the gloomy and unknown path that lies beyond.

GENERAL SCOTT.

This distinguished and gallant officer arrived in our city last evening, on board of the steamboat *Belle Key*. The Hero of many a well fought battle field, and the conqueror of Mexico, cannot fail to meet with a most hearty and cordial reception from the citizens of New Orleans.

PARODI, Patti, Avignone, Strackosch and Mika Hauser, all arrived yesterday from Mobile. The first grand Concert of the gifted troupe will positively take place on Friday. Expectation is on tip-toe to hear the delicious strains of the divine PARODI.

SERENADE TO PARODI.

Our Italian fellow citizens have been roused to a pitch of enthusiasm by the arrival of this gifted country woman, and notwithstanding the torrents of rain that fell last evening, they assembled in large numbers in front of the St. Louis Hotel at 11 o'clock, and tendered her a most magnificent serenade, the performers numbering some of the best musical talent of the city.

A committee consisting of Messrs. JOSEPH LANATA, J. A. BARELLI, Dr. NATILI, L. MONDELLI and N. UZZILLI waited upon the great cantatrice and presented her with a choice and most beautiful bouquet comprising all the floral selections of this clime—a fit offering at so fair a shrine. Madlle PARODI acknowledged her thanks in a most graceful manner; whereupon the band struck up one or two brilliant airs, filling the whole neighborhood with a volume of sweet sound. Altogether the compliment was a most happy one, and the charming Prima Donna cannot but have been highly pleased with this cordial and welcome reception on the part of her countrymen.

☞ In consequence of the sudden and severe indisposition of Mr. WYMAN, the *Grand* Prize Concert to be given THIS EVENING at the Lyceum Hall, is unavoidably postponed. *Public notice* will be given of the date when the Concert will take place.

☞ JOHN CALHOUN, Esq., has been selected as Secretary of the Permanent Committee on the New Orleans and Jackson Rail Road. A better appointment could not have been made.

CARLISLE, PA., April 14.

There is great excitement in Dickinson College, between the students and the faculty.—Nine members of the junior class have been suspended, and fourteen for insubordination.

☞ The attention of trade generally is called to the large and well assorted sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, and ladies' gaiters, THIS DAY, by Sylvester, Hyde & Co., 63 Magazine street, by sales, upon liberal terms. See Catalogues, &c.

SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The attention of the city and country Trade, is called to the Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods, which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. B. Hooker & Co's Auction Room, No. 77 Chartres street.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[To the N. O. Bee.]

By the Western [O'Reilly's] Line.

New Orleans, April 21.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1200 bales; market has declined ¼; making a decline of ¼ since the Pacific's news. Middling 11¾; other articles unchanged.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, April 22.

Cotton—Sales 1600 bales; decline ¼, making ½ since Pacific's News. Flour—Sales 4000 bbls., at $4 62 ¢ 75. Corn—Sales 20,000 sacks at 67 to 69. Pork—Sales 600 bbls. old Mess at $14; new do. $15¾; old Prime $11¾; new do. $13. Lard firm; in bbls. at 9c. Shoulders and Hams 7 and 6c. Sugars quiet. Coffee—Sales 300 bags at 10¾ to 10¾. Whiskey 24 to 24¾; Sterling firm. Freights 5-32 to 3-16.

ACCIDENT.—The towboat *Mississippi*, Capt Brown, coming up the river, with the ship Sultana, Captain Barrett, from New York; and a schooner, in tow, at the English Turn, about 10 o'clock, P. M., blowed off a sheet from the second starboard boiler, tearing up a small portion of the boiler deck. No person, on either the boat or vessels, received any injury. The steersman of the boat is missing, and is supposed to have jumped overboard. At the time the accident occurred the boat had stopped to pick up a man that fell overboard from the gib-boom of the Sultana, which appears to be the cause of the accident. The towboat Conqueror was dispatched immediately to bring up the vessels.

THE CLAY FESTIVAL.—The Anniversary of the birth-day of HENRY CLAY was celebrated in New York on the 12th instant, by a supper, at the Apollo Rooms. The room was beautifully and appropriately decorated for the occasion and among the company assembled were some of the oldest and most devoted of Mr. Clay's friends. Of course there were many fine speeches made. Hon. WILLIS HALL presided at the Festival, and before reading the first regular toast took occasion to pass a glowing eulogium upon the life and character of Mr. Clay. Joseph L. White, N. Bowditch Blunt, George Cornell, Gen. Mather and others also made brief addresses in response to the call of the President. The following, among other letters, were read:

FROM MR. CLAY.

HAVANA, Monday, March 31, 1851.

Gentlemen—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your obliging letter, stating the purpose of the Clay Festival Association to celebrate, on the 12th proximo, my birth-day in the city of New York, by a supper, and inviting me to be present and partake of the Festival.

Language, gentlemen, is wholly inadequate to express my grateful feelings, and the extent of my very great obligation to my friends in New York, for the strength, ardor, constancy and fidelity of their attachment to me, of which they have given so many signal proofs.

In this last, you have found an additional motive, arising out of my recent public service. In all the trial and struggles of that service, it was a high consolation and a stimulating encouragement to me to know, that whatever difference of opinion might elsewhere exist between my friends and me, there was none, there could be none, for the question involved was the integrity and harmony of the Union, to the preservation of which we stood voluntarily and unanimously pledged. If there be any remaining in our country (I hope there are not) who would seek or desire to overthrow it, let them go abroad and contrast our numberless blessings and our wonderful advancement and prosperity, with the condition of any other people on the habitable globe; and if they do not burst with profound gratitude for our admirable institutions, they must have hearts not derived from the common parent of mankind, or converted by the same evil Spirit which destroyed his repose in the garden of Eden. Temporary as is my absence from the United States, during my short sojourn on this delightful island, almost in sight of the shores of our own country, I feel that sentiment in full force.

I shall return, gentlemen, in a few days to Ashland, by the route of New Orleans and the Mississippi river, and I regret therefore that it will not be in my power to be in the midst of your festive association on the occasion to which you have done me the honor to invite me.

I need not assure them that wherever I may be, at home or abroad, in heart, in spirit and in sympathy, I am with them.

With high respect, I am,
Your friend and obedt servant,
H. CLAY

Messrs. Brewer, Wood, Blunt, Bradford and Carroll.

FROM DANIEL WEBSTER.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1850.

Gentlemen—Your may well say that you never approached the anniversary of Mr. Clay's birth with "more profound respect" for this illustrious and venerated Statesman' that you do now.

Having entertained high regard for Mr. Clay for many years, and heartily co-operating with him on many occasions in public life, I have great pleasure in saying that at no period did he ever render more important service to his country than when he took part in favor of the Compromise measures of the late session of Congress.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the kind notice you have taken of my efforts on the same subject.

It would give me true pleasure to attend your dinner, but an excursion for that purpose would be inconsistent with my engagements at that time.

Letters were also read from Edward Everett, William Duer, D. S. Dickinson, Senator Beckman and S. G. Havens. In the letter of Senator Beckman, there is the following passage:

I need hardly add how warmly I sympathise with you all who desire to do honor to the purest and highest of living Statesman, in my judgment. I have striven to honor him by following, in a small way, his example, that of DOING RIGHT rather than doing what would be popular or advantageous to himself.

THE WEATHER in Washington has been as mutable and unseasonable as in New Orleans. Witness the subjoined paragraph from the *Intelligencer* of the 15th:

Winter made a very sudden wheel upon this part of the world on Sunday last, and a very extraordinary one for so late a period of the spring. The weather became raw and cold in the morning, turned to rain in the afternoon, and to snow in the evening, which continued all night; presenting a very singular aspect yesterday morning, of the fleecy flecks of winter thickly mingled with the blossoms and young leaves of the fruit trees. The snow disappeared in the course of the day, however, and spring resumed her reign.

FIVE EAGLE PIECES.—Fifty dollar gold pieces have been received at New York from California. They came in the Empire City. The editor of the Union describes one he has seen. It is not exactly circular, but an octagon, having on each side of the edge the following sentence: "Augustus Humbert, United States Assayer of Gold, California, 1851." It contains the figure of a spread eagle, with a scroll in his talons, on which is inscribed "Eureka." Underneath are the figures and initial "50D." of course meaning $50; and over the eagle are the following figures and abbreviation of the word thousand, as follows: "887,-thous," designating its fineness, namely, 887 carats out of 1000 pure gold. Its diameter is not greater than that of a silver dollar piece, but it is thicker.

REMEDY FOR SHORT SIGHT.—The following has already appeared in the *Bee*, and we republish it at the instance of several who have derived considerable benefit from the practice recommended.

Dr. Turnbull has discovered a remedy for short sight, which he has communicated to the Medical publications. The learned doctor thus describes the process: "In the first instance I applied the extract of ginger, which was rubbed for five or ten minutes over the whole forehead, with the view of acting upon the fifth pair of nerves. Afterwards I substituted a concentrated tincture of ginger to two parts of spirit of wine, decolourised by animal charcoal. The success of this operation was remarkable. In many cases it had the effect of doubling the length of vision. In some cases I found the iris was not much dilated but very torpid. In these cases I applied the concentrated tincture of pepper made of the same strength, and in the same manner as the tincture of ginger. This used until I observed that the iris had obtained a great power of contraction and dilation, after which I had again recourse to the tincture of ginger. This plan of treatment has been attended with the most signal success, and persons who were extremely short sighted have very soon been enabled to permanently lay aside their concave glasses."

☞ The united States sloop of war *Germantown*, which has been lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for some months, has received orders to join the African Squadron, and left New York on the 14th for Malta. She will be the flagship of Commodore Lavalette, and will relieve the *Fortsmouth*, Commodore Gregory. James D. Knight is commander of the *Germantown*.

FORMER COMMERCE OF CHARLESTON.—A statement of the exports from the port of Charleston to foreign countries, during the quarter ending on the 31st March, shows that their aggregate values to be $6,919,400, being an increase of $678,894 over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The increase in the revenue collected at the Custom House during the first quarter of 1851 is fully 60 per cent over that of the same quarter of 1850; the increase of export a little 20 per cent.

☞ The *London Morning Chronicle*, comparing the constitutions of the American and French Republics, makes the following remarks upon one particular point in which the two differ:

Every fresh experience of the French constitution is an additional testimony to the wisdom and foresight of the founders of the transatlantic Republic. There is, perhaps, no subject of complaint so frequent among educated Americans as the rule which makes the functions of ministers incompatible with a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives. They describe it as a perverse contrivance for weakening the administration party, and for unduly strengthening the opposition. The eloquent voice which invigorated Whigs or Democrats during the political struggle is silenced the moment that victory is achieved, and it can only, through the clumsy mechanism of committees, communicate a defence of policy, which, if delivered orally, would be unanswerable and irresistible. What, and it is asked, does this exclusion serve? What harm would be done if the minister were permitted to come down to the house which sit in judgment upon them? Now, doubtless, Mr. Webster might at this moment be allowed to resume his seat in the Senate, not only without detriment, but with appreciable advantage to his party and to the Republic. But this is because the American federation is already old, and because executive and legislature have been taught the lesson, which they are not likely to unlearn, of keeping their hands off each other. It is more doubtful what would have followed, if the President's minister had been permitted or compelled from the first to assist at the deliberations of Congress. A first class orator, habituated to parliamentary conflicts, becomes acutely sensitive to parliamentary defeats; nor can the sense of humiliation be deadened by any fine-drawn distinctions on paper between executive and legislative privileges, so long as traditions survive which make it incumbent on the beaten minister to retreat before the victorious opposition. Who can affirm that the Republic would not have been immediately jeopardized, or at all events its existing machinery brought to a dead lock, if, before Congress had emancipated itself from the prejudices of the British House of Commons, a federalist or republican cabinet had personally encountered an unfloutsing majority of the political opponents in both branches of the legislature? As yet, votes of censure, and all the armory of discontented parliaments have been excluded from the practice, as they are necessarily from the theory of the American Constitution, by the homely expedient of keeping the ministry out of shot. It must be admitted, indeed, that the danger against which the fathers of the federation framed the security in question took the shape of an overpowerful executive. They recoiled from the image of a Walpole or a North commanding majorities by force or corruption or the machinations of intrigue. But the device which suggested itself to their sagacity for depriving the active power in the commonwealth of the means of undue influence has met with exactly opposite criticism—the preponderant legislature; and it effectually neutralizes the violent and unscrupulous tyranny to which men acting in bodies and masses are universally prone.

The *Chronicle* here reasons, unconsciously perhaps, from the analogies of the British Constitution. The President of the United States, observes the Baltimore *American*, being elected for a definite term, carries on his administration, with or without the concurrence of a political majority in Congress, as the case may be. He does not resign because a majority may oppose and defeat the measures he recommends; nor is he called upon to change his cabinet on the occurrence of such an event.—There would be no difference in this particular, if the members of the cabinet had seats in Congress—the Secretary of State in the Senate, and the others in the House. Nor does it appear that the danger of corrupt or undue Executive influence would be increased by such an arrangement. It would not be in accordance with our system, however, that members of the cabinet, thus admitted to seats in Congress, should have the right to vote.

We do not know that it matters much one way or the other. If cabinet ministers could be interrogated in either House on points involved in the administration of their respective departments, it might save the trouble of a great many reports and printed documents which very few persons ever read. Nevertheless the present system, to which we are accustomed, has the advantage of definiteness and distinctness in the conveying of information when the same is called for by resolution—although it may sometimes happen that a profusion of *verbiage* defeats that very desirable end.

STORM IN SOUTHERN GEORGIA.—Extracts from a letter dated

LEE COUNTY, April 11th, 1851.

"Last Tuesday morning, 8th instant, we were visited by a heavy storm of wind, thunder and rain. For about an hour it blew a perfect hurricane, uprooting trees, tearing down fences, &c. in its course. The rain fell in torrents, and so saturated the earth as to render it difficult to receive seed, and hence I have been prevented from finishing my planting, and shall not finish till next Monday.

"There is much cotton up yet in this county, most of the planters having just about finished putting their seed in the ground. What little cotton is up and growing must have suffered severely from the recent frost, and the cool nights and mornings which we have experienced ever since the storm on Tuesday. I am afraid that the rain has compacted the earth so hard on the seed just planted, that it may not come up well, and we shall have a poor stand. Matters are going on as well as possible, and I will keep you advised of our progress, &c. Country generally healthy."—*Savannah Rep.*

THE NEGRO SIMS.—Throughout the late violent display of abolitionism in the State of Massachusetts, the public press there, with very few exceptions, sustained the law nobly. The Boston Traveler, of Saturday, "congratulates its readers that the fugitive slave case has at length been brought to a conclusion which the great mass of the community will pronounce to be just." It adds the following facts:

Relative to the story of the purchase of Sims by a periodical dealer of this city, we learn from an authentic source that such is not, as yet, at least, the fact. The party in question has been told by the agent of the claimant, J. B. Bacon, that he can probably purchase Sims after his arrival in Georgia, for 1,500. The orders of the master were, not to sell him *here*, at any price.

Though the city will have to pay a greater share of the expense of preserving peace, yet it is thought that the expense which will fall upon the master in recovering the slave will be very large, perhaps as high as $1,000 or $2,000.

THE KENT MURDERS.—The Centreville (Md.) Times of Saturday, the 12th, says that nothing new has reached it relative to this deplorable event—consequently the rumored confession of Webster is unfounded. The Delaware Republican of yesterday thus alludes to another probable arrest:

"We understand that a woman calling herself Mrs. Drummond, stopped at the house of Mrs. Darling, in New Castle, on Friday last, being on her way to New Jersey. After her departure it was supposed, from something which transpired, that she knew something in regard to the Cecden tragedy, and on Saturday officers were taking steps to procure her arrest."

Here is a gem full of wit and poetical beauty, from the pen of Oliver Wendell Holmes:

The Meeting of the Dryads.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

After Moral prosing of the moss around Harvard College.

It was not many centuries since,
When, gathered on the moonlit green,
Beneath the tree of liberty,
A ring of weeping sprites was seen.

The freshman's lamp had long been dim,
The voice of song, the voice of wine,
And tuneful melody had ceased,
Her sufferings on the evening fine.

They met, not as they once had met,
To laugh o'er many a jocund tale;
But every pulse was beating low,
And every cheek was cold and pale.

There rose a fair but faded one,
Who oft had cheered them with her song;
She wasted a mutilated arm,
And silence held the listening throng.

"Sweet friends," the gentle nymph began,
"From blooming bud to withering leaf,
One company we have been, and
Un-severed change of joy and grief.

"While all around has felt decay,
We rose in ever-living prime,
With broader shade and fresher green,
Beneath the stumbling step of Time.

"When often by age feet has past,
Some lisped, nature's walking whim,
Say, have we trimmed one awkward shape,
Or lopped away one crooked limb?

"Go on, fair Scholars, none to thee
Shall Nature yield her idle boast:
Her vulgar fingers formed a tree,
But thou hast trimmed it to a post.

"Go paint the birch's silver hue,
And quilt the maple with satin down;
Up with the elm's trailing threads,
Off with the sunflower's radiant crown!

"Go plant the lily on the shore,
And set the rose mating the waves,
And bid the tropic bird subdue
Its silken zone in aerial caves:

"Bring bellows for the feeling winds,
Hang up a lantern by the moon,
And give the nightingale a fife,
And lend the eagle a pinfeather!

"I cannot smile—the tide of scorn,
That rolled through every bleeding vein,
Comes kindling fiercer as it flows
Back to its burning source again.

"Again in every quivering leaf
That moaned to agony I felt,
When limbs, that spurned the northern blast,
Shrank from the sacrilegious steel.

"A curse upon the wretch who dared
To crop me with his foreign saw!
May every fruit his lip shall taste,
Lie like a ballet in his maw.

"In every twig that he drinks,
May gout and bile, and headache be;
And when he rots beneath the pale,
May celic mingle with his tea.

"May nightshade cluster round his path,
And poison shoots, and brambles cling;
May blistering ivy scorch his veins,
And dogwood burn and nettles sting.

"On him may never shadow fall,
When fever racks his throbbing brow
And his base soul be prayed to pass
To hang him on my highest bough!"

She spoke,—the morning's herald beam
Sprang from the bosom of the sea,
And every mangled sprite retired
In sadness to her wounded tree.

FREAKS OF PHILANTHROPY.—A few days since the papers contained the account of the death of a man in Bedford jail, Mass., who was a most strict temperance man. He was a man of education, a graduate of one of New England's colleges. Yet he was a vulgar man, and a merciless creditor enforcing the letter of the law, but not the collection of debts, put him in jail, where he lingered, and finally died of consumption in the fatal cell. We heard of no rescue, or attempt to rescue!

A philanthropist in Philadelphia writes that a black man named Sims was arrested, charging him with being a fugitive slave. There was danger, not of his being put in jail and lingered to death, but he was in danger, but with appreciable advantage to his party and to the Republic. But this is because the American federation is already old, and because executive and legislature have been taught the lesson, which they are not likely to unlearn, of keeping their hands off each other. It is more doubtful what would have followed, if the President's minister had been permitted or compelled from the first to assist at the deliberations of Congress. A first class orator, habituated to parliamentary conflicts, becomes acutely sensitive to parliamentary defeats; nor can the sense of humiliation be deadened by any fine-drawn distinctions on paper between executive and legislative privileges, so long as traditions survive which make it incumbent on the beaten minister to retreat before the victorious opposition. Who can affirm that the Republic would not have been immediately jeopardized, or at all events its existing machinery brought to a dead lock, if, before Congress had emancipated itself from the prejudices of the British House of Commons, a federalist or republican cabinet had personally encountered an unflouting majority of the political opponents in both branches of the legislature? As yet, votes of censure, and all the armory of discontented parliaments have been excluded from the practice, as they are necessarily from the theory of the American Constitution, by the homely expedient of keeping the ministry out of shot. It must be admitted, indeed, that the danger against which the fathers of the federation framed the security in question took the shape of an overpowerful executive. They recoiled from the image of a Walpole or a North commanding majorities by force or corruption or the machinations of intrigue. But the device which suggested itself to their sagacity for depriving the active power in the commonwealth of the means of undue influence has met with exactly opposite criticism—the preponderant legislature; and it effectually neutralizes the violent and unscrupulous tyranny to which men acting in bodies and masses are universally prone.

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Relative to the story of the purchase of Sims by a periodical dealer of this city, we learn from an authentic source that such is not, as yet, at least, the fact. The party in question has been told by the agent of the claimant, J. B. Bacon, that he can probably purchase Sims after his arrival in Georgia, for 1,500. The orders of the master were, not to sell him *here*, at any price.

Though the city will have to pay a greater share of the expense of preserving peace, yet it is thought that the expense which will fall upon the master in recovering the slave will be very large, perhaps as high as $1,000 or $2,000.

THE KENT MURDERS.—The Centreville (Md.) Times of Saturday, the 12th, says that nothing new has reached it relative to this deplorable event—consequently the rumored confession of Webster is unfounded. The Delaware Republican of yesterday thus alludes to another probable arrest:

"We understand that a woman calling herself Mrs. Drummond, stopped at the house of Mrs. Darling, in New Castle, on Friday last, being on her way to New Jersey. After her departure it was supposed, from something which transpired, that she knew something in regard to the Cecden tragedy, and on Saturday officers were taking steps to procure her arrest."

OFFICIAL.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1851-'52.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 18, 1851.

SEALED PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving five days' notice, except for Biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty-four barrels required) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, respectively, the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective presiding officers of the said Navy Yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, viz:

Flour, Biscuit, Whiskey, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Butter, Molasses, Beans, Vinegar, Pickles, Raisins, dried Apples and Soap.

The Flour shall be of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1850 or 1851, perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and fully equal to the best description of Richmond Flour, in all the qualities essential to its operation in tropical climates; and shall be delivered in good, sound, bright barrels, with lining hoops at each end, and in proportions under, from one to five per cent, of the United States.

The Biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1850 or 1851; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size, to the samples which are deposited in the said Navy Yards: Shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln dried, well packed and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit casks, or barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The Whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, of which at least two-thirds parts shall be rye—shall be copper distilled, and full first proof according to the United States customhouse standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, well hooped, white oak barrels, with white oak heads, and each barrel shall, when required, be coopered with four good and sufficient iron hoops, and the whole shall be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be the best Havana brown, and be delivered in sound barrels, *with lining hoops at each end.*

The Tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said Navy Yards.

The Coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba Coffee.

The Rice shall be of the very best quality, and, when required, shall be delivered in barrels, viz: Figures, Cabanas, Cabargas, Fragancia, El Sol, Dos Hermanas, Lord Wellington, Solide, Neveyda, Cotoches, Semilunas, Fortuna, Favorita, Vigilate, &c. &c. or equal and for sale by

ap18-5d D. BORNIO & CO, 34 Gravier st.

LANDING ex ship Lexington, Capt Thompson, from Havre—100 pipes of 3 gallons, 350 do 5 gallons, for sale by PAUL JUGE FILS & CO. 27 St. Louis street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
MEDICAL BOARD—EASTERN DISTRICT.
Sitting of January 21st, 1851.

RESOLVED, That the Medical Board will hold its Meetings on the 1st and 3d Friday of every month.

Persons who may have an application to make to this Board are requested to call on Thursdays, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at the corner of Bienville and Royal streets, and state their demand.

J. LABATUT, President.
By Order of the Pres't, P. A. BERTRAND, Secretary.
ja28 1tmif

NOTICE.

DR. E. B. MARMILLION, from the faculties of Paris and Baltimore, lately arrived in New Orleans, respectfully offers his services to the public as Physician and Accoucheur.

☞ Office 50 Dauphine st. a17 15d

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Directors of the Bank of Louisiana, for the issue of duplicate Certificate No. 1,903, dated 6th February, 1847, of five Shares, (full paid) of Capital Stock in said Bank, in the name of Frederick Jordy, the original of which has been lost or mislaid.

J. VERLOIN DE GRUY,
Administrator of the estate of Fred. Jordy.
a17 1m law

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Certificate No. 470 for four shares in the capital stock of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Co., in the name of Mrs. Widow Adams, issued on the 19th February, 1835. Said cert. deates supposed to be lost. a16 16,23,30m7 11

Collector.

THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
City of New Orleans.

THE State Taxes on Real Estate, Slaves, capital, &c. and the State Licenses on Trades, Professions and Occupations, are ready for delivery at the Collecting Office, No. 95 St Charles street, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., each business day.

A. M. SCANDL,
ap12 2w Collector.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE April 9, 1851.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock, for doing the following repairs on Bayou St. John Light House and keeper's dwelling:

The Light House requires new water-boarding on the side fronting the Lake, any one-half of the entire building; and the remainder to be repaired on the inside; a few one-foot braces are necessary; the sill onee being rotten. The copper sheeting on the table requires to be newly soldered, the door of the lantern required to be newly copped, and the roof to be repaired; the greater portion of the glass of lantern requires to be reset. There to fitment five of the lightning rod required, and one gutter, a new feader that to be placed around the lantern.

The Dwelling: A new floor is needed for the lower part of the house, and to be raised one foot higher than the old one, to have some filling done underneath, and four ventilators put. The upper floor to be removed, and to be replaced by a ceiling floor to be reduced 4 inches above the old floor; the stairs to be taken away altogether; the doors and windows to be raised to correspond with the level of the floor; the windows in the gable end to be taken out and replaced with brick and mortar; the fire-places require new hearths and backs. Two small rooms nine feet by twelve to be built on the rear gallery, and the windows taken from the gable end, to be made to answer for these rooms; a new front gallery to be built. The building requires a new roof, and to have a pitch, so as to cover the front and rear gallery. The inside will require to be newly plastered. A levee of 200 feet to be built round the premises to protect them from an overflow; a new cistern to be made to contain 3,000 gallons, with new gutters and leaders.

All of the above named work to be done in a good and substantial manner, and no payment will be made until the same is finished, and then only on the certificate of the Keeper that it is done to his entire satisfaction and according to contract. Said work to be completed within forty days from the signing of the same.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Proposals for repairs on Bayou St. John Light-House." WM. FERRET,
Collector and Superintendent of Light Houses.
ap10 10t

Succession of John McDough.

ALL persons indebted to the succession of John McDough, are requested to make immediate payment to the Testamentary Executors of his estate, as otherwise legal steps must be taken for the recovery of all unliquidated claims; and those having claims against said estate, will present them at the office of the Executors, corner Carondelet and Royal streets.

C. ROSELIUS,
W. E. LEVERICH, F. B. DAGUIN,
A. D. CROSSMAN, I. SPEAR SMITH,
Testamentary Executors.
ap16

ADVANCES—The subscribers will make CASH ADVANCES on goods consigned to them for sale, or to be shipped, who on approved Merchandise, by Bend, H. Field, New York; M. Field Fowler, Boston, or in Liverpool Field, London.

W. F. VREDENBURGH & CO.,
29 Old Levee.

WE will make Cash Advances on consignments of produce to Mile. Pauline Bank, New York, or to our friends in London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Belfast. McDOWELL, MILLS & CO.,
ap16 17 Gravier st.

NOTICE.

ALL persons desirous to rent property belonging to the succession of John McDough, are requested to make application in writing, to be left at the office of the Executors, at the corner of Royal and Carondelet streets, or the undersigned Executors.

C. ROSELIUS,
F. B. DAGUIN,
W. E. LEVERICH,
A. D. CROSSMAN,
Testamentary Executors.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of DUFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., dissolved by the death of Charles Dufour, on the 22d October last, will be carried on in future by the surviving partners, under the name and style of WILLIAMSON, GRATIAA & CO.
New Orleans, April 9th, 1851. ap10

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Paris and Lanne, in New Orleans, under the firm of Lanne & Paris, is dissolved by mutual consent, from the 31st December, 1850, in Paris, and the 1st April, 1851, in New Orleans.

Our Mr Lanne is alone instructed with the liquidation in Paris; and our Mr. Paris alone with that in New Orleans.

New Orleans, April 1st, 1851.

LANNE & PARIS.

In consequence of the above dissolution of partnership, the undersigned will continue alone the same kind of business, under the style of

THEODORE PARIS.

Copartnership Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership with Mr Geo. May, and bee respectfully to ask for a continuance of the patronage of the late firm of Paris & Lanne, which has been so long and so liberally bestowed on me for the last fourteen years as Auctioneer and Appraiser.

J. A. BEARD.
April 1st, 1851. 8 Banks Arcade.

Ice Creams, Lemonades, &c.

☞ BELLANGE & CO. will open their Garden, situated in the rear of the St. Louis Cathedral, on SUNDAY, April 13th. They invite the public and their friends to the patronage of this female and the public in general.

ap10 15t

☞ In the same Gallery is now exhibiting a beautiful model designed and executed, by A. Perelli, a distinguished Italian sculptor, for the Jackson Monument.

ap10 if

Union Gallery Grand Prize Concert.

MR. GALVANI desires that his friends and acquaintances, would be so obliging to attend the Union Gallery prize Concert, will send an order with their address, and he will attend or forward them as