The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 122. VOL VII.—NEW SERIES | NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1845. | VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4863

TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $15
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - 5

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only or to the paper and advertising, it will only be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber when the week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each insertion of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisement will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN lines, charged as a square.

ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published TWICE unless, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

FAMILY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders in French and English, $50 Commission merchants, ship and steamboat agents, &c. 30

Auctioneers office, public institutions, 20

Advertisements in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices.

Cash in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business of the proprietors, such as legal notices, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell, rum—ay slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged 1 responsibly and at the ordinary rates.

All notices of Candidates for political offices; all notices or criticism of a personal nature (when admitted) will pay $2 per square, in advance.

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

L. Duperron,
DOCTOR DENTIST,
No. 86 Bourbon street,
Between St Philip and Dauphine streets.
Is open from 8 o'clock A M, till 3 P M, and from 4 till 6 in the evening.

JOHN E. HOLLAND,
(Successor of the late CARLISE POLLOCK, Esq.)
Notary Public,
Has removed his Office to the corner of Exchange Place and Conti street. m27—tf

W. E. MURPHY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office 24 Orleans street, St Anthony's Square.

PEET & MORTON have removed to 12 Magazine street. m27

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 84 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
Particular attention given to sale and package sales of goods.
Liberal advances will be made upon all goods deposited for sale. a 2 6m

NOTICE.—During my absence from the city, Messrs H. & W. Kiss have my Exposition pass. I have Louis T. Cazes, notary public, dated this day.
PIERRE POUTZ
New Orleans, May 26, 1845. m 3

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed by His Excellency the Governor, successor to the late Carlisle Pollock, Esq., a NOTARY PUBLIC in this city, doing also the best of informing the friends and the public in general, that he has taken an office at No 16 Camp street, next door to the Bank of Louisiana, where all persons interested can at any time be in the records of his predecessor.
JOHN E. HOLLAND.
New Orleans, April 29, 1845. m17 1y.

W. F. VERDENBURGH & Co., No 8, Old Levee will make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, molasses &c. consigned to Benjamin H Field, Esq., New York, or to Field Pierson, Esq., do. m26

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 81 Canal street, m 6

MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our legally authorised agent and Attorney in fact, during our temporary absence in this city.
NORCROSS & PUDDICK.
m26

ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on all consignments of sugar, molasses and coffee, to our friends in Cincinnati.
REYNAUD & FALLON, 16 Bienville st. m15 tf

FORDICK & BROTHER,
Commission Forwarding Merchants,
No. 66 Campstre New Orleans.
m26

BUDDECKE, WOODS & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 92 Tchoupitoulas street m1

Third Municipality
THIRD MUNICIPALITY OFFICE,
OWNERS of property within the limits of the Corporation are notified that the collection of Taxes imposed on said property by the Common Council, will be commenced on the 1st of June next.
J F DUCHARRY, Treasurer. m12—1m.

LOUISIANA LEGION,
STAFF QUARTERS
New Orleans, January 20, 1845
GENERAL ORDER No 11.
Will be mustered on the first Saturday in March, 3d Division, L. M. for the purpose of electing Major General Brigadier and Brigade Inspector.
The polls will be opened from 10 to 12 o'clock, A M, at such places as are designated in each Brigade, viz.
4th Brigade ..... Vermilionville.
11th do ..... Lafayette.
8th do ..... Opelousas.
6th do ..... Washington.
By order of the Commander in Chief.
J. A. ADAMS, Adj and Insp General
m16—1st (a) May.

REMOVAL.—J. DE PALDIS, Professor of Modern Languages, has removed his office: No 14 Exchange Place, where he continues his lessons in the instruction of the French and Spanish languages.

He respectfully recommends to all those who wish to attain success with the Modern Languages, to avail themselves of the advantage requisite to bring a pupil up to the philosophy of the language, enabling them to speak and write fluently and correctly, with a good accent. The course being so much improved in the labor of year it is hoped that every pupil will be in the shortest time.

Young gentlemen wishing to join evening classes are requested to enter their names before the expiration of the present month. N. B. Evening Classes will be formed. The Office is opened from 9 o'clock in the morning until 2 P M and from 4 till 6 in the evening. m31 tf

WHEREAS the following Certificates of Shares in the Lower Coton Press Company, in the name of J. C. de Boisblanc, viz:
No. 101, dated 23 February 1842 for two shares, upon which one hundred dollars have been paid;
No 102, dated 1st March, 1842 for five shares, upon which three and five and fifty dollars have been paid;
Have been lost or mislaid, I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next meeting of the Board of Directors, for a renewal of the above mentioned Certificates, unless the same shall be produced and cancelled according to the by-laws of the Company.
D F GUEX, Secretary
New Orleans April 4th, 1845. m11

BOTTS, SHOES, HATS—Now landing and in store the following assortment of the 10 sewing, goods which will be constantly replenished by late arrivals, and for sale at reduced prices:
Men's fine calf sewed Boots and Brogans;
Ladies' and misses fine calf sewed pumps;
Children's kid and morocco Brogans and Ankle Ties;
Men's fine kip and sewed Brogans;
Men's and boy's calf and kip sewed Brogans;
Men's fine calf, kip and sewed regal Boots;
Wiggins' calf and kip pegged do do;
Youth's and children's calf and kip do do;
Men's and boy's heavy kip and Brogans.
HATS.
Men's fine nutria, castimere, silk and Russia Hats;
Do. drab and fine mole and plush Hats;
Do. and boy's fine and common sporting Hats;
Wool Hats—black, drab, blue and white;
Kossuth Hats, double brim, for the country;
Palm leaf Hats, fine and low priced—constantly on hand.
FRONT & CO, 73 Magazine street.

NOTICE.
The undersigned has for sale at the lowest cash prices, in his Greenhouse, Camp street, between St. Charles st., a large and varied collection of most beautiful Plants in flower, camellias, similar to other palms, orangeas and a great variety of other greenhouse plants and exotics. He has twenty thousand more beautiful rose trees. Orders promptly executed and sent gratis to the steamboats.
JOHN M BACH.

REMOVAL.
PEET & MORTON,
No. 25 Magazine Street.
ARE receiving per ships Hungarian, Andes and Orange a large inner most of fresh fancy prints, entirely new styles, black cambrics, pink and lilac de, black and fancy gingham, printed linens, fresh linen shirting and sheetings, together with a very large assortment of fire & spring goods, which will be sold low for cash. m24

BOOTS & SHOES—8 cases containing of 36 pair ladies' fine calf sewed slips, 30 pair ditto do do do, 6 case proof soles, 20 pair double sole water proof shoes, 24 pair light shoes just low in close consignments by FOODICK & BRO m 6 76 Camp

UPPER WINES IN BOXES—100 boxes claret of different brands, Chateau Lafite Chateau Margaux, Chateau Leoville and white wine, Chateau Yquem, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 18 St Louis.

BEGGING & ROPE—Balance of an invoice for sale low to close consignment by
JOHN BRYAN, 20 Chartres st.

WHITE WINE—50 half casks assorted, for sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & Co, 17 and 18 St Louis

SUGARS—200 boxes Havana Sugars in store, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

TOBACCO—Twelve de Alvajo and twelve Cabeza—six, twelve and 6 tore, in store for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

MINERAL WATER—40 doz Kissingen water in jugs, just recently received, and for sale by
E JOHNS, 110 Poydras

HAY—100 bales dew rotted Missouri of very superior quality and in store, for sale by
E JOHNS, 110 Poydras

PORK—500 bbls mess pork C, soft mess, prime and prime C, of Bennett's inspection, for sale on order
JAMES E WOODNUFF, 60 Camp

OATS—200 sacks superior quality, just received and for sale by
JAMES E WOODRUFF, 6 Camp

JAMAICA RUM—30 qr hds a fine imitation Jamaica Rum of the proof, for sale by
W F VERDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

QUININE—100 oz French, for sale by
W F VERDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

HEMP—16 bales prime dew rotted hemp, landing and in store and for sale by
GOODWIN & MOORE, 81 Magazine st

BALE ROPE—100 coils, small and large rope, landing per steamer Independence, for sale by
DOUGLASS & MORROW, 61 Magazine

OILS—50 cases bbls chief winter sperm oil, for sale low to close, 50 cases Boxes, lard oil; 50 bbls linseed oil, for sale by
W F VERDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS—2000 cases in store consisting of goods to assortment of trade and season, for sale by
E ROBERTS, 19 Camp street

SARDINES—40 cases in tin, 50 cases in glass; and small boxes, for sale by
LORILLARD & CO, 26 Chartres street

COLLORED SHIRTS—100 boxes assorted colored shirts for sale by
LORILLARD & CO, 26 Chartres st.

OATS—50 bags in assorted bushel sizes, for sale by
J E WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

HAVANA SUGARS—50 boxes Havana Sugars, landing and for sale by
P SALAMON, 70 and 80 St Louis

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State,
AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 2

NEW-ORLEANS.
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1845.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

In a former article we commenced the examination of the Title "General Provisions," and adverted particularly to the clause relative to duelling. There are many other details in this Title of leading importance meriting a passing notice.

An excellent provision is that prohibiting any appropriations to be made for a longer term than two years, and, or in any other manner than in pursuance of specific enactments. This one check among several, to extravagant and useless expenditures by the General Assembly.

All district or parish officers must be residents of the district or parish in which they may be chosen. As a general rule this may be correct enough, but we fear that it will work badly in certain parishes where legal and judicial officers are to be selected, and where it is well known that scarcely an Attorney is to be found—as for instance Plaquemine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John and St. James. In these parishes the executive will be from the very nature of things inconveniently restricted in his choice.

The duration of all officers not fixed by the Constitution shall never exceed four years. This provision is complained of in its application to Notaries Public, who require long experience and special information, in the fulfilment of their duties. In other respects it can do little harm.

In all elections by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, the vote shall be given *viva voce*—a capital provision which will operate, like the one providing for the publication of the vote of the Senate, on executive nominations, in stifling intrigue, and exposing attempts at narrow minded proscriptions.

The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House shall be conversant with the French and English languages, and members may address either branch in French or English. This is but a reasonable concession to the whole population, and it meets our hearty approval.

The first Legislature under the new Constitution shall legislate and fix the seat of government, at some place not less than sixty miles distant from New Orleans. Of all the provisions adopted by the Convention, this is the most stupid and senseless, unnecessary and revolting to the citizens of New Orleans. It virtually makes a parish of our city, reprobates us as political outcasts and places a *cordon sanitaire* around us, to prevent the pestiferous influence of the city from tainting the pure and healthful air of the country. If a majority of the people of New Orleans approve of the new Constitution, it will be because they have magnanimity enough to sustain what is really good, despite this atrocious and insulting clause.

The Legislature is absolutely prohibited from pledging the faith of the State, and is not allowed to contract any debt exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, except under certain pressing exigencies, and then provision must be provided for the payment both of principal and interest. The provisions are stringent, but who that casts a retrospective glance at the past, will deny their necessity?

The Legislature may provide by law for the change of venue in civil and criminal cases. Lotteries are prohibited. The power is taken from the Legislature of granting divorce. Every law passed by the Legislature shall embrace but one object which shall be expressed by the title. These are all sound and healthful provisions, though the last may be somewhat embarrassing in practice.

The State shall not become subscriber to the stock of any corporation or joint stock company. No corporation with banking privileges shall hereafter be created—From and after the year 1890 the Legislature shall have power to revoke the charters of all corporations which shall not have expired. These three provisions are all connected with each other, and are aimed at extinguishing upon the whole banking system of the State. As they passed by almost unanimous votes, we surrender our judgment to the will of the Convention, and are disposed to abide the issue, feeling cheerfully confident that all banks are hereafter proof: the people will be ready enough to amend the Constitution for such a purpose.

The remaining articles of the General Provisions require little special notice. The promulgation of the Constitution and Laws in the French and English languages, is a very proper provisions in behalf of a large and intelligent class of our population who are familiar with the French tongue only. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the States—another capital provision.

We shall examine the remaining Titles of the Constitution hereafter.

The northern papers in their summary of European news, republish with apparently great gusto, an article from the London *Times*, in reference to Texas and Oregon, in which this country is abused with a heartiness of hatred eminently characteristic of the dastardly that pupilled. The article is principally devoted to an exposé of the reasons which should induce foreign powers to employ every effort to maintain the Independence of Texas. It is argued that if the Young Republic should be incorporated into the American confederacy, it is highly improbable that any other State will attempt to its independence in the Southern regions of North America, and the progress of the dominions of the Cabinet of Washington, will be as rapid as the decay of its delaneeree and ungoverned southern neighbors. It is further maintained that the roving and restless spirit of the population of the United States will lead them to constant encroachments upon the territory of their neighbors, and that this can alone be prevented by the maintenance of Texas as an independent sovereignty. It depends, says the *Times*, on the acceptance or rejection of the proposed measure of annexation by the people and Government of Texas, whether every fresh step of the Anglo-American race is to add citizens and lands to the Union; or whether the new States which may be formed in the course of time on either shore of that vast continent may uphold as independent sovereignties, independent interests, and an independent policy.

Texas independence, according to this astute journal, is the only check to the rapacious encroachments of the United States, and hence its burning zeal in behalf of a measure in which Great Britain has no more right to interfere, than we have in her subjugation of the effeminate tribes of India, or her tyranny over the self-conceited and imbecile population of China.

We copy two paragraphs from the article in question as samples of the whole, and as furnishing a certain indication of the designs and object of British opposition to Annexation:

The part taken by England and France in this question—for we are happy to find that the most entire concurrence prevails between the two great powers by which Texas was first recognized in Europe—has been dictated by no such selfish or exclusive objects. To them individually the annexation of Texas offers no very formidable dangers, and her independence promises no very certain or conspicuous advantage. But they are actuatedby a sincere desire to uphold in America that respect for territorial rights which is the only sure basis of peace; and in maintaining the independence of Texas they may hope to establish an important element in the distribution of power which North America. There as well as in Europe, an universal dominion is impracticable.

The time is now rapidly approaching when the western coast of North America—hitherto the least peopled, the least productive, and the least frequented portion of the globe—will become the scene of great political interests, and will gradually be animated with the stir of business and the activity of social life. The United States are working to subject these future races and States to their dominion, and, without an army or any of the ordinary instruments of conquest, to extend their sway over nations yet unborn. The scheme for the annexation of Texas is the most decided step they have made in this direction, but that is only the prelude to their ulterior designs. The claim to the exclusive possession of the Oregon territory is another indication of the same policy: it will be followed by an attack, either by force or by fraud, on California. On all these ventures. For the protection of the British interests in North America ample means exist; and, indeed, the possession of the Oregon territory by the Hudson's Bay Company, under the joint conditions of the Convention of 1815, is practically exclusive on this point. But in California which is Mexican, we have no direct pioneers, the check to the rapacious encroachments of the United States will be found to consist in the establishment of another vigorous and independent power to bar the dominion of North America, and such a power we still hope Texas may become.

MEXICO.—The news published by the *Journal of Commerce*, in the same we published here on the 20th, strong the character of authenticity which is given it.—This will be easily understood since it was extracted from the Havana papers of the 5th. Santa Anna, it will be recollected, had not been considered to be hostile—but had the option of continuing his trial or quitting himself.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN CAMPBELL.—We learn from the Charleston *Courier*, with deep and sincere regret, that the Hon. John Campbell, for many years a distinguished member of Congress from the Pee-dee district, died at his residence in Marlborough district, on Monday last, of a hemorrhage of the lungs. He was in the prime of life and vigor of his faculties at the time of his demise.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ECLIPSE COURSE, CARROLLTON.

Report of Killworth's performance during the last 24 hours, viz: from 20 minutes of 6 o'clock, P. M., the 28th, until 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, P. M. the 29th of May, 1845:

TIME OF STARTING		TIME MADE		REMARKS:
May 24—	Min	M.	Sec	
1845	20	6	18	50.. Weight at this time, 70 lbs—lost since starting, 5 lbs.
	30	6	18	10
	40	6	16	16
	50	6	16	24
	60	10	16	30
	70	10	16	25
	80	17	16	30
	90	18	17	10
	100	3	18	44
	110	3	16	20
	120	4	16	20..Clear and warm during the night.
	130	4	16	20
	140	6	16	08
	150	6	16	16
	160	6	16	20
	170	6	16	20
	180	10	16	15
	190	12	16	16
	200	12	16	44..Showery.
	210	3	16	10
	220	3	16	30..Track very heavy.
	230	3	16	30
	240	3	16	30..Heavy rain.
	250	4	16	10
	260	4	16	00
	270	4	16	44

Time of whole 24 hours, 6 hours, 20 min. 44 seconds. Completed 700 miles at 10 min 45 seconds, past 6 P M.

MURDER AT GRETNA.—Information was received by the police on Wednesday night, that a shocking murder had been committed at Gretna, about half past eight o'clock, on the same evening. It appears that an old man named Mazereau, who has resided in Gretna a long time, was passing along the road and as he came up to a shanty, occupied by a French Canadian, named Pierre Cartier, a ferryman, he was attacked by a dog, which he struck or kicked; whereupon Cartier, who was in his shanty, picked up an oar and came out, and after a few words struck Mazereau once or twice on the head—Mazereau fell and died very soon afterwards. Cartier immediately fled, and was pursued by a number of citizens, but up to the hour at which we write, although the police have been diligently searching, he has not been arrested. We trust he will not long elude the officers of justice. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of the murdered man, and the Jury after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict in accordance with the above stated facts.

☞ The *Courier* conducts its controversy with as good humoredly. We shall not be behind hand "our neighbor is this respect. We cannot attempt to follow it in its wanderings. One fact is certain and beyond all discussion The Locofoco members of the Council demanded proposals for the printing of the Municipality. These proposals were laid before them, and in opposition to every thing like precedent, or principle, common sense or caution, they bestowed the contract on a journal which claimed the highest compensation. This is a waste of the public money as well as a virtual breach of faith.

We are asked whether the Whigs under similar circumstances would not have done as much? We think not. We have a better opinion of our party, than to suspect them of conduct so flagrant. But if they had, we should have been as ready and sweeping in our denunciation, as we have been with respect to the Locofoco of the Council of the First Municipality. As for those who find such matters, perfectly natural and proper, all we can say is *so be it*, and *God speed* for the public who are the sufferers to the extent of the difference between our proposal and that of our contemporary.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—We are indebted to J. B. STARR, No 14 Camp street, for Part VII of Littell's Living Age, containing Nos 46, 47, 48 and 49. It is a number full of interesting and able articles.

PRACTICAL PUNNING.—The Boston *Times*, under the head of "popular punning," has the following:

"An acquaintance of ours has, with his family, taken up his residence in Poplar street, recently. At the breakfast table on the first morning after "moving," the following brief dialogue occurred:

"My dear, this Poplar street is too good by putting e (you) in it," (at the same time pointing to his better half) "make it *popular*."

"Why, by putting *we* in it," immediately rejoined the lady, "we'll make it *populous*."

Mr. McDuffie, we are pained at learning by the following extract from a private letter published in the Augusta *Chronicle*, that Mr. McDuffie is entirely ill:

"I have just heard that Mr. McDuffie was attacked suddenly, on yesterday, with paralysis, and has lost the use of one side, and his speech."

THE WRECK OF THE SWALLOW.—A letter dated at Athens on Saturday last says: "They have the steamboat Swallow on the beach, deck out of water. A man has explored the cabins, and no bodies could be found. On coming out he said that he had examined every berth. It is now barely possible that there is anyone board. Efforts are now to be made to pump her out, to bring her to New York."

SLAVERY AND THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The N. Y. *Commercial* states the Presbyterian Convention now in session in Philadelphia has adopted the following preamble and resolution relating to the subject of slavery:

1. That the institution of slavery, existing in three United States, is not sinful on the part of civil society.

2. That slavery, as it exists in these United States, is not a sinful offence.

3. That the civil Government is not bound to abolish slavery in those United States.

4. That it is not agreeable to the word of God for any person intentionally to induce those held in slavery to rebel against their masters.

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship *Columbus*, the flagship of Commodore BIDDLE, was towed to the quarantine ground at New York on Monday morning, 19th inst, preparatory to her sailing for China.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*, lying at Norfolk, is to be fitted out for sea immediately.

The U S. sloop of war *Boston* was at Montevideo on the 12th of March.

Capt. W. K. LATIMER, appointed to the command of the Pensacola Navy Yard, has entered upon his duties.

Capt. ANDREW FITZHUGH has been assigned to the command of the U. S. steam frigate *Mississippi*, now fitting out for service.

We understand that Messrs. MILTON SANDERS and J. W. STARR, of Cincinnati, the gentlemen who went over from this country to England, a short time since, to obtain a patent for their Magnetic Light, have been well received. They had made application for a patent when the steamer left, and up to that time had met with no opposition. Experiments made by them, in London, with their Light, resulted very favorably, and they entertained strong hopes of getting an opportunity to illuminate John Bull's light houses. When information of the discovery, in the province of the Magnetic Light, reached London, one of the papers announced that the invention was that of a Mr. WEEKS, an Englishman—On examination, however, the light *proposed* by Mr. Weeks turned out to be neither more nor less than a huge *Drummond Light*. No such thing as the Magnetic Light was known in Europe prior to the discovery in this country.—*Baltimore American.*

☞ The Butler (Pa.) *Democrat* announces the decease of the Hon. JOHN GILMORE, at that place, on the 18th inst., aged 65 years. Mr. GILMORE had filled important and responsible public stations As member and speaker of the House of Representatives of his State, member of Congress, and more recently as Treasurer of Pennsylvania, he distinguished himself by ability, devotion to business and courteous bearing.

AN OLD SCHOOL NEGRO.—The editor of the *Bane Gazette*, writing from Richmond, Va., says:

"The United States Circuit Court is now in session here, held by Chief Justice Taney. I was present at the opening of the court on Monday and observed an aged negro dressed in a long black coat, small clothes and stockings, knee buckles and other characteristics of fashionable years ago." As the Chief Justice entered the door, the old fellow rose and was greeted by the bowing of the judiciary with the name of one of his sons, who was washed off when she capsized, but regained her, says that three weeks passed them while in distress, which, he thinks, might have been shorter if all, and more in particular, which came near enough for them in the Daniel Webster to communicate their situation.

We learn further, that an Eastern schooner was lost on Squan Bar in the same gale, but that the crew were all saved by the Life Boat. There is also a rumor that a sloop struck on the Long Bar on Saturday, and went to pieces. There is great reason to fear that other disasters have occurred.

Council of Municipality No. 3.

SITTING OF MONDAY MAY 26, 1845.

☞ The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—The Honorable G W Lewis, President of the Council, Messrs Nadaud, Charbonnet, Crete, Wilts and Andler.

Absent—Messrs Boylan and Andry.

On motion, the reading of the journal of the proceedings of the last Council was dispensed with.

The Surveyor's Report of the work done during the last week was received and deposited in the archives of the Council.

The following communications were read:

1st A communication from Mr L. Garnier proposing an exchange of lots property with the Municipality.

2d A communication from Mr Wilts, said communication was laid indefinitely on the table.

2d A communication from the Surveyor informing the Council that he had given a written notice to Mr Bachemin, the Contractor of the Public Works, that it was necessary to furnish two carpenters more, that said contractor had not done so, and that the works of the municipality were suffering in consequence, and begging the Council to authorise him to hire said two carpenters.

Mr Wilts offered the following preamble and resolution, which on motion and after dispensation of the rules, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Mr Theodule Bachemin has, notwithstanding the notifications given to him by the Surveyor and other officers of the municipality, neglected to fulfil the conditions of his contract;

Be it therefore resolved, That the contract entered into between this municipality and said T. Bachemin be and the same is hereby annulled.

4th. A communication from Mr Bernard Sier, jr., praying that a fine be remitted to him;

On motion, said communication was laid indefinitely on the table.

5th. A communication from Mr S. P. Stickney asking the privilege of erecting a circus on Washington Square, from and after this date.

Mr Nadaud offered the following resolution, which, on motion and after dispensation of the rules, was adopted:

Resolved, That permission is hereby given to Mr. S. P. Stickney, to put up a circus on the Washington Square, for the space of 90 days; Provided that no trees shall cut down and spare in grounds; and that shall keep a strict police in attendance during the performances.

The Secretary submitted to the Council the following accounts, to-wit:

An account from the Courier, of $109.
Do do do F. Coquet, of 13 50.

On motion said accounts were referred to the Finance Committee.

Call of Committees:

Mr Wilts, in behalf the Finance Committee, offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted:

The Finance Committee beg leave to report that, on the 22d inst., they counted and burnt $7,000 of the notes of this Municipality, viz:

Sommereux's emissions,	$ 89 00
Notes issued in exchange, 11th Jan'y, 1840,	487 00
Emission of the 22d April, 1840,	" 354 00
Do. do. do. 1840,	" 3,522 00
Notes issued in exchange, 18th Jan'y, 1841,	1,685 00
Do. do. do. 29th Jan'y, 1842,	443 00
Total,	$7,000 00

P. S. WILTZ,
D. O. NADAUD.

The same member, in behalf of the said committee, offered the following resolution, which, on motion, and after dispensation of the rules was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised to subscribe a note of $881 11, dated this day, and payable at six months, in favor of Mr E. Legendre, being in renewal of a note of the same amount, due the 15th instant.

Mr Nadaud, in behalf of the Committee of Control of the Surveyors' Department, offered the following resolution, which, on motion, and after dispensation of the rules, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised to draw a warrant on the Treasurer of this Municipality, in favor of Mr Patrick Shields, for the sum of $251, being the amount of his bill for painting and white washing the Port Market, and numbering the columns therein; payable in conformity with the resolution of the 23d of December, 1843.

Mr Charbonnet, on behalf of the Police Committee, offered the following resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted:

Resolved, That the Captain of the Guard be, and he is hereby authorised to contract for furnishing the Municipality with a sufficient quantity of poinsed sausages, to be distributed at night by the Watchmen, in the streets of the Municipality, for the purpose of destroying the dogs which infest our streets and highways.

Be it further Resolved, That the Captain of the Guard shall announce, in the official Gazette of the Municipality, that said poinsoed sausages shall be distributed through the streets from and after the 5th of June next.

Mr Charbonnet, in behalf of the Committee on Claims to whom had been referred Widow Connolly's petition, reported unfavorably to the same, and begged to be discharged from all further consideration of the same.

On motion, said report was adopted.

Mr Andler offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars be and the same is hereby placed at the disposal of the Committee of Control of the Surveyor's Department, for purchasing four Bathents for finishing the necessary bridges in the fourth ward, payable in conformity with the resolution of the 23 of December, 1842.

On motion, said resolution was made the order of the day for the next sitting.

☞ The case of Henry Eiter, for the murder of Wm. Finn, which has been pending in Mobile for some days, has been brought to a close by the Jury finding a verdict of *murder in the first degree*. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

FRESH WATER IN BOSTON.—It was put to a vote in Boston, on Monday, the 19th instant, whether or not that city should have pure, fresh water *à la Croton*.—It was decided in the negative, by 3,999 to 3,690—majority against fresh water 309.

INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL.—The New York *Herald* publishes the following letter from its correspondent. It contains some intelligence of interest relative to the *Porpoise*, the seizure of which produced the difficulty between the United States and Brazil:

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 31, 1845.

We have had great times here for the last week, and will likely have for most of next. The Prince Don Pedro 2d, otherwise Pedro Fernando Louis Philippe, was baptised on the 25th, and we had a great day under it. Several temporary erections of handsome buildings and walks were made, and every night splendid fireworks and illuminations. On the 25th a great concourse of people were assembled than has ever been seen before. The whole military and troops of the line were assembled. The Emperor presented the infant with his own hands to the Bishop, and a Bishop was and cheering followed. After the baptismal, a loud peal of cannon and artillery on shore, and on the waters from all nations, ensued. At night, the Emperor and Empress visited the theatre, and every night since they have been visiting the different masquerades gotten up on stages erected in the different squares without cover or enclosure, and splendidly illuminated.

Yesterday, Captain Libby, of the Porpoise, and Captain Douglass, of the Kentucky, with their officers, were liberated by the Brazilians. They have commenced their present against all the public authorities of the United States, and think to be handsomely compensated for their imprisonment of three months. Captain Libby says he will sail in his vessel and go to the Southern States, but Commodore Turner says he will take him or vessel if they ever go out of the harbor. The Brazilians has been cruising and is now ready and waiting to go after the Porpoise. Consul Gordon has become very unpopular, and wishes to back out, and lay the charges to Mr. Wise. In fact, they are all in a fix. Mr Ed. Lee is supposed here, and it is thought that Wise and Gordon, and Com. Turner, would be willing to pay a good sum of Capt. Libby would go away and never say any thing about the affair. The Brazilians have, of course, cleared and honorably acquitted them.

We have many laughs about the manner in which the Porpoise was taken. The captain and crew—four men and two boys—were the only persons on board, and on course unarmed, not expecting any trouble. The American Consul went on board, and was talking to Captain Libby, when a two of the frigate Rentan's boats pulled alongside, containing in both twenty four men armed to the teeth, all hands, and officers. As soon as alongside, Lieut. Woodhull sprang up, drew his sword, and cried, "Men, to arms!" "Board!" "Away!" and the whole jumped on board, flourishing their cutlasses, and cried "Surrender! Surrender!" and no soul resisting.

When the report of the prisoner's acquittal go abroad the Commodore took a tour up to the Brazilian Minister, and the Brazilian government has issued a decree that as their treaty with England has not been renewed, they will no longer permit their vessels to be boarded by the English, and acknowledge no more "right of search."

Rio Grande *indeed*, and we expect great times soon, of which you shall hear.

The Brazilian Provisional Constitution is fitted out, and is about to sail for France and Naples, to take the news of the baptismal and some presents to the Emperor's sisters.

Business is very dull, and but few Americans here. Coffee very scarce and inferior, but in market, which is not superior, selling at 3$200 to 3$300 and upwards. Rice is very dull and sensless, unnecessary and revolting to the citizens of New Orleans. It virtually makes a parish of our city, reprobates us as political outcasts and places a *cordon sanitaire* around us, to prevent the pestiferous influence of the city from tainting the pure and healthful air of the country. If a majority of the people of New Orleans approve of the new Constitution, it will be because they have magnanimity enough to sustain what is really good, despite this atrocious and insulting clause.

The Legislature is absolutely prohibited from pledging the faith of the State, and is not allowed to contract any debt exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, except under certain pressing exigencies, and then provision must be provided for the payment both of principal and interest. The provisions are stringent, but who that casts a retrospective glance at the past, will deny their necessity?

The Legislature may provide by law for the change of venue in civil and criminal cases. Lotteries are prohibited. The power is taken from the Legislature of granting divorce. Every law passed by the Legislature shall embrace but one object which shall be expressed by the title. These are all sound and healthful provisions, though the last may be somewhat embarrassing in practice.

The State shall not become subscriber to the stock of any corporation or joint stock company. No corporation with banking privileges shall hereafter be created—From and after the year 1890 the Legislature shall have power to revoke the charters of all corporations which shall not have expired. These three provisions are all connected with each other, and are aimed at extinguishing upon the whole banking system of the State. As they passed by almost unanimous votes, we surrender our judgment to the will of the Convention, and are disposed to abide the issue, feeling cheerfully confident that all banks are hereafter proof: the people will be ready enough to amend the Constitution for such a purpose.

The remaining articles of the General Provisions require little special notice. The promulgation of the Constitution and Laws in the French and English languages, is a very proper provisions in behalf of a large and intelligent class of our population who are familiar with the French tongue only. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the States—another capital provision.

We shall examine the remaining Titles of the Constitution hereafter.

The northern papers in their summary of European news, republish with apparently great gusto, an article from the London *Times*, in reference to Texas and Oregon, in which this country is abused with a heartiness of hatred eminently characteristic of the dastardly that pupilled. The article is principally devoted to an exposé of the reasons which should induce foreign powers to employ every effort to maintain the Independence of Texas. It is argued that if the Young Republic should be incorporated into the American confederacy, it is highly improbable that any other State will attempt to its independence in the Southern regions of North America, and the progress of the dominions of the Cabinet of Washington, will be as rapid as the decay of its delaneeree and ungoverned southern neighbors. It is further maintained that the roving and restless spirit of the population of the United States will lead them to constant encroachments upon the territory of their neighbors, and that this can alone be prevented by the maintenance of Texas as an independent sovereignty. It depends, says the *Times*, on the acceptance or rejection of the proposed measure of annexation by the people and Government of Texas, whether every fresh step of the Anglo-American race is to add citizens and lands to the Union; or whether the new States which may be formed in the course of time on either shore of that vast continent may uphold as independent sovereignties, independent interests, and an independent policy.

Texas independence, according to this astute journal, is the only check to the rapacious encroachments of the United States, and hence its burning zeal in behalf of a measure in which Great Britain has no more right to interfere, than we have in her subjugation of the effeminate tribes of India, or her tyranny over the self-conceited and imbecile population of China.

We copy two paragraphs from the article in question as samples of the whole, and as furnishing a certain indication of the designs and object of British opposition to Annexation:

The part taken by England and France in this question—for we are happy to find that the most entire concurrence prevails between the two great powers by which Texas was first recognized in Europe—has been dictated by no such selfish or exclusive objects. To them individually the annexation of Texas offers no very formidable dangers, and her independence promises no very certain or conspicuous advantage. But they are actuatedby a sincere desire to uphold in America that respect for territorial rights which is the only sure basis of peace; and in maintaining the independence of Texas they may hope to establish an important element in the distribution of power which North America. There as well as in Europe, an universal dominion is impracticable.

The time is now rapidly approaching when the western coast of North America—hitherto the least peopled, the least productive, and the least frequented portion of the globe—will become the scene of great political interests, and will gradually be animated with the stir of business and the activity of social life. The United States are working to subject these future races and States to their dominion, and, without an army or any of the ordinary instruments of conquest, to extend their sway over nations yet unborn. The scheme for the annexation of Texas is the most decided step they have made in this direction; but that is only the prelude to their ulterior designs. The claim to the exclusive possession of the Oregon territory is another indication of the same policy: it will be followed by an attack, either by force or by fraud, on California. On all these ventures. For the protection of the British interests in North America ample means exist; and, indeed, the possession of the Oregon territory by the Hudson's Bay Company, under the joint conditions of the Convention of 1815, is practically exclusive on this point. But in California which is Mexican, we have no direct pioneers, the check to the rapacious encroachments of the United States will be found to consist in the establishment of another vigorous and independent power to bar the dominion of North America, and such a power we still hope Texas may become.

MEXICO.—The news published by the *Journal of Commerce*, in the same we published here on the 20th, strong the character of authenticity which is given it.—This will be easily understood since it was extracted from the Havana papers of the 5th. Santa Anna, it will be recollected, had not been