The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 180: VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1845. VOL XIX—WHOLE NO. 4930

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - 5

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

J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

FEE BILL!

A FEW COPIES of the above Bill have been printed in French and English for the use of Courts, &c., and put up pasteboard. For sale at this office. Price 41 per copy. 1279

The New Constitution

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Printed in both languages, in pamphlet form, for sale at the office of the Bee, at MORAN'S Literary Depot—Price 25 cents.

CARDS, NOTICES OF PARTNERSHIP, &c.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of P. RIVIERE & CO. having been dissolved on the 30th of last month, the undersigned informs his old customers, and the public in general, that he continues the same line of business as heretofore, at the same place, No 99 Nevil's road street.

New Orleans, Oct. 3rd, 1845. P. RIVIERE.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have contracted a copartnership for the transaction of Commission Business—Their office is at No 11 Front Levee, between Bienvill and Conti streets.

New Orleans, October 1, 1845. F. & T. WILTZ.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the firm of A. GORDON, WYLIE & Co., existing by limitation, is now (the day is dissolved, and the firm will be used only to liquidate which will be wound d to and the business continued by its successors. Messrs. WYLIE & EGANA.

New Orleans, 30th Sept. 1845.

A. GORDON,
A. H. WYLIE,
Per pro C. E. DUBREUIL.
JUAN Y. DE EGANA,
M. J. DE LIZARDI, partner in commendam, per his Attorney
JUAN Y. DE EGANA.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership for transacting commercial business under the firm of WYLIE & EGANA, in which firm A. H. WYLIE & J. DE EGANA are general partners, and M. J. DE LIZARDI partner in commendam. All unsettled affairs of the late firm of A. GORDON, WYLIE & Co. will be attended to, and its business continued by the present firm.

New Orleans, 1st October, 1845.

A. H. WYLIE,
Per pro C. E. DUBREUIL,
JUAN Y. DE EGANA,
M. J. DE LIZARDI, partner in commendam, per his Attorney
JUAN Y. DE EGANA.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the firm of J. BEARD, Calhoun & Co., and will continue the business of Auctioneers, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, at the old stand, No. 25 Magazine street. Also, will also act as Appraisers and Brokers for sale and purchase of a description of property. Office No. 5 Exchange Arcade.

J. A. BEARD,
JOHN CALHOUN,
R. N. SEARS.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, from the present date, under the style and title of "Lafayette Heritage & Co.," with No. 1 B. Richepond, corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

J. M. LAFAYETE,
J. H. HERITAGE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of REYNAUD & FALLON, in this day dissolved by limitation of the term of its contract. The signature will be used by either of the undersigned for affairs of equalization.

PETER REYNAUD,
B. FALLON.

New Orleans, 15th September, 1845.

FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of REYNAUD, CUCULLU & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business.

PETER REYNAUD,
JOS. MATEO CUCULLU,
B. F. VOISHMIER.

New Orleans, 15th September, 1845.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS

The subscribers have on hand, and are constantly receiving from the best manufacturers of the New England states, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which will be sold at very low prices, for cash, they be enabled to do so.

They are also [illegible] Tobacco in [illegible] and Western [illegible] which they will pledge themselves to sell at the lowest prices.

N. B. Cash advances on LEATHER and WESTERN PRODUCE.

[illegible] Commission Merchants,
[illegible] and 17 Carondelet street, Boston.

[illegible] Boston.
[illegible] New York.
[illegible] New York.
[illegible] New York.
[illegible] New York.
[illegible] New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

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

WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM DEBUYS,

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SPARROW.

NEW-ORLEANS.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1845.

OUR CANDIDATES.—General DE BUYS and the Hon. EDWARD SPARROW were, at the last accounts, at St. Martinsville, where they had been received with the liveliest manifestations of enthusiasm.

☞ A curious, though too common instance of Locofoco contempt for the laws occurred a few days since at Baltimore. The last Legislature of Maryland, having in view the monstrous frauds practised in the city of Baltimore during the late canvass, and more particularly the numerous well proved cases of double, triple and quadruple voting, enacted a law requiring the Judges of Elections, to stamp naturalization papers on the day of the election—the stamp to bear the word "VOTED." The object of the law is clearly to guard the Elective Franchise—it designs to take away from no man his right vote, but rather to give value and influence to that right, by restricting it to its lawful exercise, and shutting out illegal votes from the ballot box. The Judges of Election in Baltimore, are appointed by the City Council: that body is Locofoco, and nominated a majority of Locofocos as Judges. These having assembled, and discussed the law, resolved, in defiance of protests and appeals, to disregard it—thus opening the door once more to the shameless frauds which have disgraced political contests in that city, and rendered the right of suffrage a mockery.

The *Patriot* in noticing this affair very properly remarks: "The purpose of the law is a good one, and the manner in which it seeks to gain it, is unexceptionable. The man who only wants justice and fairness ought surely not to object to it, and we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise that any fair minded man should do so. Look to the imputation to which such an objection exposes the man who makes it. Frauds have been committed on the ballot box. Both parties charge—and of consequence admit, and both avow their wish to stop all—fraud. The laws, then, that allow of these frauds are imperfect, and should be mended. The Legislature amend the laws—they throw guards around the ballot box—they denounce severe penalties against all who commit frauds at elections—and they make it the duty of the Judges of election to carry the law into effect.

"Now remember that each party had charged fraud upon the other, and both protested their desire to stop them. Here is a law passed to gratify that desire, and then comes the test of opposition to violation of the elective franchise. *The Whigs unanimously approve the law*; but *Locofocos object to it*, and in a meeting of the Judges of election, having a majority, they actually decide to refuse to perform the duty required of them by it.

"Now what is the inference here? We will not name it; we only call attention to it, that those who have exposed themselves to it, may, whilst they have time, free themselves from such an imputation, in the only way they can, by carrying out the law."

MCKENZIE'S BOOK.—A New York paper—the *Tribune*—speaking of that work, remarks: "The intense interest among the politicians respecting the pamphlet of Mr. McKenzie, has even exceeded our expectations, and we can scarcely hear any thing else talked of, wherever we go. The astounding disclosures of political profligacy contained in that book make even honest men tremble when they are thus painfully forced to know how the sacred rights and privileges of the Elective Franchise and Representative Legislation can be mocked and perverted to the basest and most dishonest purposes.—It is indeed startling to read these letters. Such a mixture of deliber ate villainy, coarse depravity, hypocrisy and heartlessness as they expose has never yet been presented in one picture.

"But the effect of the publication must be beneficial. Seldom have we seen public attention so fully aroused on any subject as on this. The first edition of the pamphlet is exhausted and the demand does not yet appear to be satisfied. An evening paper thinks the circulation must reach fifty thousand before it is over."

There is a great deal of mock indignation expressed by the locofoco journals at the publication of these precious letters. Nothing can be more absurd and hypocritical. The book is the production of a locofoco, who has chosen to show up his political brethren. It is thrown open to the public, and the exposure of novelty for the press have an undoubted right to publish any portion of its contents they may think proper to extract. It is natural enough for the locofocos to dislike these exposures, but they of all others should be the last to *whine over their promulgation*, conscious, as they must be, of the ineffable meanness of which they were guilty during the late Presidential canvass, in purloining a private and confidential letter from HENRY CLAY to C. M. CLAY, and giving it publicity through the medium of their journals. There is all the difference in the world between stealing a letter from the desk of an editor, and publishing portions of a volume which is in print and may be perused by all who see fit to purchase a copy.

We do not seek to defend McKenzie in corruptiously possessing himself of the documents which he has formed the staple of the book. His conduct is unjustifiable. Let the locofocos whose guardian associate to their heart's content. We w ter meddle not in the quarrel.

CONNECTICUT.—The last Legislature adopted such measures, that hereafter elections will be decided by pluralities—not majorities. This will put an end to the importance of third parties.

CAPT. PIERCE, of whaling ship *Gen. Pike*, of New Bedford, published in the *Mercury* an account of certain violent treatment which he received from the Commander of a British sloop of war, the *Hazard*, at New Zealand in April last. He put into one of the ports to procure a supply of water, of which he was entirely destitute, but on approaching the shore, he was peremptorily ordered by the British officer not to land. He made know n his necessitous condition, but was forbidden to land on the ground that the natives had cut down an English flag pole, and that all trade, therefore, had been forbidden.

The *Gen. Pike* afterwards sought to board an American vessel which lay in the bay, but this he was peremptorily forbidden to do, under a threat that he would *fire into him* if he persisted in holding communication with any person in the bay. He was thus finally obliged to go to sea without the supplies of which he and his crew stood in need.

BRYAN O'DONNELL, alias Wm. Dunlap, held in custody by the U. S. Marshal of New York, under the treaty of Washington, charged with the murder of an Irish *farmer* named Toukey, in the county of Mayo, Ireland, has not yet been delivered to the British Commissioner, on account of the insufficient nature of the testimony. The U. S. Commissioner was to decide on the 25th ult., whether it is sufficient to warrant his detention until the British authorities can obtain information with regard to the circumstances.

☞ The Academy of Sciences at Boston has at present four perpetual Secretaries, twenty ordinary members for the section of physics and mathematics, and twenty four ordinary members for the section of history and philosophy. In the first section there are ten foreign members, and in the second nine. Among the foreign members for the section of history and philosophy figure Mr. GUIZOT and Mr. COUSIN, and among the honorary members Mr. WEBSTER and Prince LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

NEW SUGAR.—The St. Martinsville *Creole* of last Saturday says:—We have been shown a sample of this year's sugar, manufactured on the plantation of Mr. Valérien Martin of the Parish of Lafayette. It is of a fair quality and will command a good price in the market. Mr. Martin commenced sugar making since the 20th inst., and reports his whole crop as ready for *selling*. Lafayette has taken the lead.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A special election for a member of Congress was held in New Hampshire on the 22d ult. There were three candidates—Goodwin (w), Woodbury (l. f.), and Hale, anti-Texas loco, who, it may be remembered, was denounced by his party for opposing annexation in the House of Representatives at the last session, and who is running as an independent candidate. The complexion of the returns indicates that there is again no choice. In 12 towns the vote stands as follows: Goodwin, 1950; Woodbury, 1704; Hale, 1237;—majority against Woodbury, 1583. At the first trial, in March, these towns gave a majority against Woodbury of 1234.

☞ Morgan, of the Literary Depot, has received the Wandering Jew complete in two volumes—Winchester's edition.

COMMERCIAL NEWS AND READING ROOM.—See Mr. Brown's card in our advertising columns. As the basis some season opens, we trust that his efforts to secure to the merchants a convenient place of resort, may be duly appreciated and amply rewarded.

[COMMUNICATED]

Editors Bee.—

I have asserted that the provision of our new Constitution relating to the removal of our Seat of Government is improper. This paper, which I will make as short as possible, will be devoted to a consideration of that question, and I respectfully ask you to give it a place in your columns, after which my duty will be done and you will be relieved from any future appline. Goes on the subject from me.

The question must be considered in a twofold aspect:

I. The power of the Convention to establish such a provision, consistently with the equal rights of the people.

II. Supposing the power to exist, the propriety of its exercise in the particular case.

The first part of my proposition can occupy but little time in discussion, as it really seems to me to be almost self evident that the Convention has signally transcended its power. Were there any precedent for the provision in any other Constitution of the Union, there would seem to be something in its favor, but there is none.—The Constitution of the United States is itself silent on this particular subject, though the provision that "the Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of Citizens in the several States," strikes directly at the spirit of our enactment. It is possible that the framers of our National Constitution were actuated by the same feeling that guided the Grecian lawgiver, who enacted no law against parricides—not believing the crime possible.

What has our Convention done? It has said to the people of New Orleans, and to those resident in a circle of one hundred and twenty miles in diameter around that city, that never to all time, shall the privilege of having the Seat of State Government within their limits be enjoyed by them. No matter what shall be the amount of population within those limits, and the ratio of its representation in the State Councils; no matter what shall be the amount of taxation annually derived from it, we have said to it, "You are free to enjoy all the privileges incident to any other portion of the State but one; you, as Citizens, are the equals of the Citizens of the remaining portion of the State in all things save one." In this right! Is it consistent with that unquestioned and universal equality which we boast of as the corner stone of our institutions? If it is, then the Constitution instead of limiting itself to that particular thing, might have said "You shall be equal to the people of the rest of the State in all things save two, three, or five." In following out this, we will suppose that the Convention after having labored the circle so relative to the Seat of Government, had proceeded to direct the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of the Constitution to pass an act establishing Public Schools in every part of the State except in New Orleans, and in a circle having a radius of sixty miles around it. That after that, they had proceeded to deprive the people within the proscribed circle, of the right of having one of their number elected Governor of the State. With it be said that these are high handed assumes of right which would not for a moment be tolerated? It is great in, but at the same time I assert that shutworthy considered they are, in wrong, not a whit behind the provision under consideration. I have understood that the principal reason urged in its favor in the Convention was that the Legislature was subject to undue influences in New Orleans. I feel great pain and mortification in being obliged to mention such a reason, as offending a rule of action to so high a deliberative body, but it cannot be avoided. If this then was sufficient cause for the infliction of so great a wrong, see how easy it is to justify another. What should hinder those who thus stigmatized the City from saying that the Governor coming from among them would be equally liable to improper influences, and why would not the reason be equally available in the one case as the other? But I have already said more than I intended on this part of my subject, and will therefore conclude what I have to say upon it, by sending the evil which the Convention has inflicted upon us, as it really exists, it is one that will be corrected by the people in our selection of Representatives or we are not fit to govern ourselves. It is an established maxim, that first came to mankind through our Holy Religion, that "we may not do evil that good may come." How positively then are we precluded from doing an undoubted wrong to correct an imaginary evil. I will now proceed to the consideration of the second part of my proposition.

Let it be admitted that the Convention has acted from the purest motives, that the Constitution is adopted, and the provision becomes the fundamental law of the State, we may yet very properly enquire whether it best comports with the general good of the people under it, and if it does not the whole fabric on which the provision rests crumbles to the dust, and our proposition is established. A few statistical facts will set this question in the fairest possible light. By the census of 1840, it appears that the whole number of inhabitants in the State was 352,411

Of this number the prescribed Parishes had 170,041

But if we add to this the number of inhabitants in the five Parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Landry, St. Martin and St Mary, who are, as it will undoubtedly, opposed to the prescription, and who, by the same census, amounted to 45,115

We shall find the whole number to be 216,856

Leaving for the remainder of the State 135,555

By what monstrous process this fraction obtained the power of prescribing to a large majority of their fellow citizens I cannot tell, but this I do say, that if Louisiana consents to perpetuate the tyrannous proper, which I will not believe she will do, we may as well at once denominate the Government an Aristocracy, and surrender the proud appellation of Free Representative Republic which we have hitherto borne.

But this is not all. By the Treasurer's report we find that in the year 1843, the prescribed Parishes paid more than three-seventhes of the direct taxes of the State, and if we add to this the amount drawn from the five Parishes above enumerated for the support of Government, we find that it was within a fraction of five-sixths of the whole revenue of the State.

I will not dwell on this picture of the rights and interests of a large majority sacrificed to a few, lest I should lose my patience, but I call on my fellow citizens to prevent the consummation of such injustice by electing their Representatives to the next Legislature with a view to the presentation of the subject to the people for amendment.

A WHIG OF MIDDLE LOUISIANA.

THE COPELAND AFFAIR.

Mr. HARMANSON, the locofoco candidate for Congress in the Third District, publishes the subjoined card in the Baton Rouge *Advocate*. As we desire to do strict justice to the parties concerned in the Copeland affair, and as we have published the decision of Judge Morgan, we give Mr. H. all the benefit he may derive from the epistle. Our readers may draw their own conclusions as to its bearing on the question at issue. For ourselves, it appears to us any thing but satisfactory, and indeed goes to prove nothing save that Mr. H. seems to experience considerable difficulty in constructing three consecutive sentences of decent English:

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 30th, 1845.

Mr. Editor:—I am happy to see that my opponents have at last come out with the Copeland affair. I see that the N. O. *Bee* and *Tropic* have concluded to give this business a fair examination before they express an opinion. If they will be kind enough to wait until I reach home, which will be on the 7th of October, I promise to furnish them with evidence that will enlight on them on the subject.

I have seen the decision of the case of Copeland or. Mickie published in the *Louisiana Chronicle*. I pledge you my honor, that it is the first time I ever saw the evidence in that case, which makes me a prominent actor in that affair, and it is the first intimation I had of the Grand Jury having found a bill against me for false imprisonment and assault and battery in said affair. My understanding of this business, was, that the State Attorney prosecuted me *by information*;—that the Grand Jury refused to find a bill, and that the Attorney dismissed it as soon as he required and became. But be that as it may, I positively deny, and can, and will prove, by evidence that will be recognized as unquestionable, that on the occasion referred to, so far as striking, spurning or using abusive language or personal violence to induce the infamous scoundrel Copeland to sell his property to Mickie—I, on the contrary, refused to have any thing to do with the business; and I deny that Booth or Bass used any violence or threats to induce Copeland to sell; but let these gentlemen speak for themselves.

I do not object to the decision of the Court, on the evidence before it. I might, and probably would have given the same decision; but had the evidence of Booth, Bass or myself been taken, the result would have been widely different. And, it may be asked, why was our evidence not taken? For this simple reason, they relied, I suppose, on the act of sale having been passed before Judge Dawson, precluded the plea of force, and farther, they relied on a principle of law, that an after Court also precluded the plea of force, and they considered the receiving of the money at Natchez, several days after Court. But be this as it may, I deny taking any active agency in this business, and can, and will prove it, and I would ask the whig gentlemen to stay their opinion until the evidence is laid before them, which will be at the farthest, by the 15th of October. I am sorry to destroy this less glorious hope of my opponents, but, perhaps, it may ultimately be best for them.

Your ob't serv't.

J. H. HARMANSON.

FROM TEXAS.—By the schr. *Mary*, Capt. BREWER, from Matagorda and Galveston, we have received a number of the Galveston *Civilian* of the 20th ult. It does not contain a syllable of news. The only paragraph we found worth extracting is the following:—

President Jones has this year introduced the cultivation of tobacco upon his farm in Brazoria county.—He has six acres in cultivation; two of which are from the Cuba seed. The experiment has succeeded well. One heavy cutting was sometime since made for the Navy and Land Office, and another cutting during the month. The quality of the leaf is said to be good.—*Register.*

The Canada of the western part of New York—one of the finest agricultural regions in the world—demonstrates the fact that in nearly every county there has been a diminution of population since 1840.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—We learn, from the Richmond *Star* of the 26th ult., that Michael Murphy was killed yesterday morning at the Rolling Mill of Jos. R. Anderson's Iron Works, by being drawn between the rollers. He survived but two or three hours.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due D. GREEN, Esq. corner of Camp and Natchez streets, No. 2, for Nos. XVI and XVII of Bryant and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, containing "Lyell's Travels in North America," and "Praga and Venice by Thomas Hood," both works of standard excellence.

J. FENIMORE COOPER.—The great portraiture of villiers has at last been brought under the heavy that he opened upon the press. The facts of the case as given as follows, by the New York Patriot:

"The plaintiff is an episcopal clergyman named Tiffany who lived at Cooperstown. Tiffany is a man of true piety, spotless integrity, and unimpeachable worth—an industrious worker of good—with a family to feed, lent on his clerical labors for support. He is the of a jovial affection, and his wife also suffers with disease. He has two children. Mr. Cooper discovered that Mr. Tiffany differed with him in his views of Captain Mr. Keane's strangling process on the high seas, and (as we were told) Mr. Cooper exerted his influence, to get the poor man's salary raised, and finally compelled him to abandon the pastoral, a charge he had nearly attended to for a period of twenty years. The slander consists of charges affecting, very seriously, the Rev. Mr. Tiffany's character as a clergyman; it is likely that the novelist will not get through this ugly case unscathed."

Council of Municipality No. 2.

SITTING OF MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1845.

The Council met this day, agreeably to adjournment.

Present—The Hon. G. W. Lewis, President of the Council—Messrs Nadaud, Charbonnet, Boylan, Wiltz and Audler.

Absent—Mr Audry.

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

The following message from the Mayor was read:—

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
September 22d, 1845.

To the President and Members of the Council of Municipality No 2:—

Gentlemen—Although approving the object of the Resolution adopted at your last sitting, of the 15th inst. relative to the paving of certain streets, I regret to be under the necessity of returning the same without my signature. I am induced to do so from the fact that by that resolution the ten thirds to be reimbursed by the proprietors are to be paid in seven 90 days after the reception of the work by the Surveyor, whilst the total amount of the expense to be defrayed by the Municipality is only payable in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Considering the urgent necessity to be disbarred by the owners of the property to be improved, I think it but just that the same facilities should be granted them as reserved to the Municipality by the Council. I do not see why the ten thirds to be paid by the proprietors should be executed within 90 days, while the Municipality enjoys the advantage of bestowing its terms of payment as above suggested. What will then become of the funds required? If however the Council should persist in sustaining said resolution I am of opinion that it should be so amended that the portion of the amount to be paid by the proprietors holders to the Municipality should be applied to the payment of a corresponding portion of the sum total to be paid by the Municipality to the contractors.

This amendment would, in my opinion, be advantageous, in the first place, by relieving the Municipality from paying an unnecessary interest, and from issuing bonds for more than one third of the whole amount of the work of the paving; and in the second place in enabling it to obtain more reasonable terms from bidders, for in this manner, they (the bidders) would receive in the short space of 90 days quite a large amount, which under the resolution in question, is payable at a long date. I therefore strongly urge the attention of the Council to the above suggestions.

I beg leave to call your attention to the following facts:

On the 19th of August, 1844, the Council passed a resolution "requiring the Surveyor to give notice to the property holders beyond Florida as far as Elysian Fields street, and from that street beyond Good Children street, from Esplanade as far as Congress street, to complete their banquettes after 30 days notice," adding that in case the property holders should not comply with the terms of said resolution, the Mayor should then be authorized to contract for the completion of said banquettes. The Surveyor of your Municipality immediately commenced the duties prescribed him, but towards the end of the year he reported to me that many persons notified by him, had refused to comply with the resolution of the 19th August, of which fact I gave you notice by my letter of the 19th December, 1844, and in which letter I requested you to designate the mode of contracting and manner of payment for said pavements.

Your body on the same day (16th December, 1844,) adopted a resolution authorizing the Mayor "to announce in the official gazette of the Municipality during ten days, that sealed proposals would be received at his office for the laying of the banquettes, in brick and pavements, mentioned in the resolution of the Council of the 19th August, 1844, payable at 6, 12 and 18 months in Municipality notes."

By virtue of the authority thereby granted me, I undertook to perform the necessary publications made, but without effect; and by a message from me under date of the 6th January last, I informed you that no bids had been received. Further information from your having ceased, the matter remained *in status quo*, but 46 I am aware that a number of citizens composing heavily of the property contained in the limits prescribed by the resolution of the 19th August, 1844, and of the difficulty of passing through those streets after a heavy rain; I therefore beg leave to call your attention to the subject, and to request you to adopt the most efficacious measures for relieving the grievance complained of.

I remain, gentlemen, your ob't serv't,

E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

Mr Nadaud offered the following resolutions, which, on motion, the rules being dispensed with, were adopted:

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to Mr J B F Gingal, to give balls during the coming seasons, in the hall room in Moreau, between Louisa and Closet streets.

Resolved, That the Keeper of the Police Jail of this Municipality be instructed to announce in the official gazettes of the State and Municipality, in English and French, once a week during three consecutive weeks, in conformity with the law passed 18th February, 1845, that the following slaves are now and have been lodged in jail for some years past:

The negro man Sheridan, says he belongs to Mr R C Walker and the negro woman Susanne, says she belongs to Mr Joseph Cha.

Resolved, That the tax for the year 1845, be and the same is hereby fixed at $5 per $1,000 on real estate, and at $2 per head for slaves.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to have the tax reports for the year 1845 made out by the 1st January, 1846.

The same member off-red the following ordinance, which on motion, the rules being dispensed with, was adopted:

Ordinance relative to the issuance of certain portions of the revenue of Municipality No 2.

The Council of Municipality No 2, ordains as follows:

Article 1st—The Mayor is authorized to sell to the highest bidder, after two days notice in the official gazette of the municipality and of the State, the revenues arising from horse dock impost upon rafts, flatboats, steamboats, vessels or any other craft landing at front of the municipality, dating from the 1st November next, 1845.

Art 2d—The issues shall be subrogated to all the rights and privileges of the Municipality in the premises, for the amount of said revenues; he shall be bound to furnish his notes, endorsed to the satisfaction of the majority of the Finance Committee, payable monthly, in equal proportions, from one to twelve months inclusive, for the amount of his bids, and at the time of adjudication, and in case of neglect or refusal on his part, to comply with the terms of said adjudication, the Finance Committee or a majority of them, shall at once proceed to a new adjudication.

Art 3d—In case of the non payment of one or more of the notes given as expressed in the preceding article, the council reserves the right, to annul the adjudication and to order a new one, without binding the municipality to return the notes which may have been received in payment as above 3d.

Art 4th—On entering upon his duties, the lessee and the Surveyor shall make a minute inventory of all spars and other materials, belonging to said lessee, in the premises and thereinafter all materials which may be required, shall be at the cost and expense of said lessee.

Art 5th—In case of the lessee, shall not comply to furnish said materials, the Municipality to have the right of doing so at the expense of said lessee.

Art 6th—In giving up his lease, the lessee shall return to the Surveyor of the Municipality all the materials and plants which he may have received from the Municipality.

Art 7th—Besides the right of collecting all levee dues, as expressed in a former article, said lessee shall be empowered to assume all the authority vested in the Wharfinger of the Municipality under the existing ordinances.

Art 8th—The Mayor shall be authorized to sell to the highest bidder, after five days notice in the official gazette of the Municipality of the Municipality during ten days, that sealed proposals would be received at his office for the laying of the banquettes, in brick and pavements, mentioned in the resolution of the Council of the 19th August, 1844, payable at 6, 12 and 18 months in Municipality notes.

By virtue of the authority thereby granted me, I undertook to perform the necessary publications made, but without effect; and by a message from me under date of the 6th January last, I informed you that no bids had been received. Further information from your having ceased, the matter remained *in statu quo*, but 46 I am aware that a number of citizens composing heavily of the property contained in the limits prescribed by the resolution of the 19th August, 1844, and of the difficulty of passing through those streets after a heavy rain; I therefore beg leave to call your attention to the subject, and to request you to adopt the most efficacious measures for relieving the grievance complained of.

I remain, gentlemen, your ob't serv't,

E. MONTEGUT, Mayor.

Mr Nadaud offered the following resolutions, which, on motion, the rules being dispensed with, were adopted:

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to Mr J B F Gingal, to give balls during the coming seasons, in the hall room in Moreau, between Louisa and Closet streets.

Resolved, That the Keeper of the Police Jail of this Municipality be instructed to announce in the official gazettes of the State and Municipality, in English and French, once a week during three consecutive weeks, in conformity with the law passed 18th February, 1845, that the following slaves are now and have been lodged in jail for some years past:

The negro man Sheridan, says he belongs to Mr R C Walker and the negro woman Susanne, says she belongs to Mr Joseph Cha.

Resolved, That the tax for the year 1845, be and the same is hereby fixed at $5 per $1,000 on real estate, and at $2 per head for slaves.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to have the tax reports for the year 1845 made out by the 1st January, 1846.

The same member off-red the following ordinance, which on motion, the rules being dispensed with, was adopted:

Ordinance relative to the issuance of certain portions of the revenue of Municipality No 2.

The Council of Municipality No 2, ordains as follows:

Article 1st—The Mayor is authorized to sell to the highest bidder, after two days notice in the official gazette of the municipality and of the State, the revenues arising from horse dock impost upon rafts, flatboats, steamboats, vessels or any other craft landing at front of the municipality, dating from the 1st November next, 1845.

Art 2d—The lessee