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JEROME BAYON.
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1832.

GOVERNOR.
J. B. DAWSON.

MAYOR.
Col. PEIRE

RECORDER.
FELIX DE ARMAS.

Bulmen's Projected Canal.—A resolution has passed the House of Representatives of the United States, directing the committee on internal improvements to enquire into the expediency of causing an examination to be made, of the coast, east of the Mississippi, at the point near Breton's Island, and the isthmus dividing the gulf from the Mississippi. This examination is to be made with a view of ascertaining the practicability of the ship canal, connecting the waters of the gulf with those of the river.

We have seen a letter, from the Hon. B. White, our representative in Congress, in which he states that the indications given by the members of the topographical corps, who have surveyed the seaboard of Louisiana, do not agree with Major Bulmen's data. Of one thing, we are certain: Major Bolton has, in points surveyed the coast, and taken the soundings, and that repeatedly too, giving a depth of twenty-two feet at the lowest tide-water.

If I forget thee, Joe, or if I say
Aught fearful, may I never see thee play!
CHURCHILL.

And indeed, may we never have a chance of laughing at his natural drolleries, or relishing his excellent acting—hard wish against ourselves—if we forget to mention that Joe Cowell takes his benefit this evening. The lovers of the drama have been to seldom of late, that they have nearly lost sight of their old favorites, like the stars of the planets, which have wandered to the extreme verge of the Union, for their peculiar gratification. But Cowell is one of the *fixed stars*, like the needle, to the pole, his exertions have heretofore tended to the amusement of the public: there have been no aberration, no declination in his position relatively to the patrons of the American theatre. They are aware of the fact; and his appeal is not made in vain. The many whom he has striven to gratify, will, this evening, give him *sterling* testimonials of their approbation. To speak of the professional claims of the artist, relieved by the social qualities of the man, to the favor of the public, would, in this instance, be more than useless. He is duly appreciated by all who know him. We are satisfied that such a knowledge is of the most favorable nature; and that a full, fashionable *chambrée* will reward true merit and untiring zeal.

A Star snuffed out.—The Hesperus of Steam-boats, *Star in the West*, has met with an accident, is laid up in some nook or other, thereby darkening the light of intelligence for a while. To speak plain christian, the mail boat, with the above fleshy name, has suffered some now damage, for the second time in the short space of two weeks, and the consequence was that we had no mail yesterday. The scantiness of the papers, which we received on the day previous, and from which we have been obliged to build our sheet, is the cause of its jejune appearance.—We live in hope.

At a numerous meeting of the friends of Col. Peire held last evening at Davis' Ball Room, Col. Boyd was called to the chair as President, and Charles de St. Romes, vice president, and J. J. Mercier, was appointed secretary.

The meeting was opened by an eloquent address from the chair, which was translated by Mr. Mercier, and in which the object of the meeting was explained.

Resolved, That Col. PEIRE, will be sustained as a candidate for the office of mayor.

Resolved, That the following persons are appointed upon a general committee to promote the election of Col. Peire, and to appoint such subcommittees in their respective wards as they may deem proper.

S. W. Oakey, W. A. Gasquet, Fouché Cognot, Pelitpain, Cellson, J. Gaborache, Auguste Dinee, Joseph Herard, Jean Raba, Charles Lemaitre, Joseph Kenton, J. R. Saillard, Monchon, Celestin Grow, Jean Isnard, Felix Lefebre.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be offered to Mr. Davis, the president, vice president, and secretary of this meeting, and that the proceedings be published in English and French.

The gentlemen composing the above named committee are requested to meet at Mr. St. Romes', this morning at 10 o'clock.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Ward, held at Mr. Nicholas Sarda's Coffee House, on Thursday evening, 29th inst., Francis Tranchard, sen., Esq., was called to the chair, and Capt. Mortimer, secretary.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting,

It was resolved by a large majority, (there being only two dissenting voices) that Col. H. D. PEIRE should be supported as mayor.

On motion of one of the members, it was unanimously resolved, that FELIX DE ARMAS, Esq., should be supported as recorder.

Resolved that these proceedings be published in the papers favorable to the election of Col. H. D. Peire.

F. TRINCHARD, Sen., Chairman.
G. MORTIMER, Secretary.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Honorable D. Prieur.

SIR:—In matters of political opinion, every man is to be guided by his own reason and good sense. All opinions, when entertained in good faith, ought to be respected; but no man, especially when in public life, is allowed to profess sentiments and to act in opposition to them. We propose voting for you at the ensuing election, but before doing so, we should like to have your answer to the following queries:

Are you or are you not, professedly, a Jackson man?

Have you or have you not, with a view to secure the interests of the Clay party at the ensuing election for Mayor, made any promise to support that party in the next presidential election? And is it, or is it not, in consequence of such promise, that your election is so warmly advocated by the *Argus* and the Mercantile Advertiser, the two opposition papers which were so virulent against you when you were for the first time set up as the candidate of the Jackson party?

Did you, or did you not, in the last election for a Senator in Congress, use your influence with any of your friends in the Legislature, to obtain their votes in favor of Mr. George A. Waggaman, and in opposition to Mr. H. Carleton?

This application is made in consequence of some reports, probably wholly unfounded, which have been circulated about town, and your answer is confidently expected by

MANY REPUBLICANS.

The election for Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, will be held on Monday next, in the different wards of the city, at the following places:

In the 1st ward, at J. Richardson's hotel, Conti street, J. Richardson and Charles Waits, inspectors, and J. B. Cenas, clerk.

In the 2d ward, at Mr. Verrier's store, Chartres street; Verrier and J. Delsuzie, inspectors; D. Augustin, clerk.

In the 3d ward, at J. Davis', Orleans street; Giquelle and J. B. Fuget, inspectors; Prevost, clerk.

In the 4th ward, at F. Lafargue's, corner of Condé and Barrack streets; F. Lafargue and Meunier, inspectors, and A. Dimitry, jr. clerk.

In the 5th ward, at Girod's house, canal Marigny, De Eodé and Guillon, inspectors; P. Le Blanc, clerk.

In the 6th ward, at the Planter's hotel, Canal street, N. Cox and J. B. Plauché, inspectors; Ettlin, clerk.

In the 7th ward, at Harvey Norton's house, Tchoupitoulas street; John G. Brown and Samuel Hart, inspectors, and Joseph Maurice, clerk.

In the 8th ward, at Jaubert's house, St. Claude street; L. Allard and Mercier, jr. inspectors; and C. Morell, clerk.

MR. EDITOR.—It appears that there are two candidates, strongly supported by their respective friends, for the Mayoralty of this "Paris City"—and as both of the candidates are Frenchmen, it may be a matter of little consequence to the American population which is the successful candidate. I am an American, desirous of this flourishing city some ten years, and have often regretted that there should not have been a little more reciprocity in the loaves and fishes; or in other words, that the American population should not have had the opportunity to show, what would be the order of things under an American Mayor; but as it seems that choice must be entailed upon a Creole or Frenchman, I am for the true republican principle of rotation in office—I therefore shall vote for Col. Peire. I have good reasons for this choice. I have known some instances of manifest duty on the part of the present incumbent,

[illegible] from the high [illegible] and form the [illegible] The present incumbent [illegible] There is another serious objection [illegible] house, which will not [illegible] public prints, but well known to more than half the voters. The Mayor of this great city, resorted to by strangers of distinction from all parts of the world, should be received by the head of the city at his domicile, as they are in other large cities of the Union. We do not marry the present incumbent cannot add that dignity to his office. With respect to his opponent, I know little him, and that only from others, not having the honor of his acquaintance; but I am happy to say, I never yet heard a reproach offered against him; on the contrary, I learn he is a gentleman in every respect, his amiable family, lives in ease, entertains his friends in the hospitable manner, is a kind husband and father, and though last, not least, is a most agreeable master to his domestics. As to the respective qualifications for Mayor, no one denies that he is in any way behind the present incumbent—therefore I say let's have a change.

AMERICANUS.

Communicated.

It is ascertained that Dr. Lopez has resigned his situation at Bagnigge's the Charity Hospital. To speak of that gentleman, justly, would require an essay; but we will endeavor to give some faint impression of his character in a very few words. Dr. Lopez has in an eminent degree the seemingly repugnant qualities of the *courtier in mode and further in fact* he is gentle, polite, kind, rich in imagination, warm and social in affection, urbane and upright in his intercourse. His superiority is never felt but in the instruction which he imparts, or in the donation which he confers. I once heard him deliver a lecture on a particular part of surgery, (and oh! that I had heard him oftener) to some of his pupils. It was expressed in so masterly and unpretending a manner, that it seemed rather to escape from his mind; than to be produced by it; his language was striking, rich and polished, which evinces his erudition to be various and elegant; and indeed in four different languages he is inferior to few professed scholars. Like all men of genius, he seems delighted to relinquish retirement from the agitation of business. May he long enjoy an elegant sufficiency, matrimonial happiness, disinterested friendship, progressive virtue and rapture ing heaven.

Inter in Cœlum redeas, diaque
Lætus interes Populis Intermino
Neve te contra vitiis labaxem
Cupiditatis

Tollat.

Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution.—On Friday last Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee on the Library, made the following report to the national House of Representatives:

The collection of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, recently published by order of the former Congress, contains a treasure of information touching the most eventful period of our history—full of interest and instruction to the statesman and philosopher, and gratifying to the just pride of the American patriot, from the high evidence it affords of the virtues and talent of the venerable fathers of our liberties.

The original joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, for the publication of this collection, limited it to the correspondence ending with the peace of 1783. In a subsequent resolution for the publication of the Secret Journals of the Congress of the Old Confederation, the publication of the remaining correspondence of our Diplomatic Agents abroad, until the adoption of the present form of government in 1789. But no appropriation having ever been made to enable the Executive to carry this part of the resolution into effect, these papers still remain unpublished in the Department of State. This correspondence is contained in a number of manuscript volumes in a large mass of miscellaneous and imperfectly arranged papers. All reasons of State for withholding any part of them from the public eye, have long ago passed away, and a large portion of them are calculated to shed much light upon that curious and least known portion of our political history—that of the period immediately preceding the adoption of the present constitution. Many of these papers were written by our greatest men, and upon subjects worthy of their talents.

During this period the American Commissioners at Paris—Franklin, John Adams, and Jay were engaged in various negotiations or efforts at negocation with the different European powers under instructions from Congress laying down as the basis of such negotiations the most liberal principles of reciprocity and equality in trade—of the mitigation of the severities of war—and of respect for neutral rights. Their correspondence on these and other matters committed to their charge during the years 1784 and 1785, form an important part of these unpublished papers.

From 1785 to 1788, John Adams represented the American confederation in London, and his negotiations and conference with the statesmen of England, and especially Wm. Pitt, upon the weightiest objects of international law, form a curious and instructive part of Mr. Adams' copious and interesting correspondence.

Thomas Jefferson was the American minister at Paris during the same years; and though our relations with France called for little of merely diplomatic talent, his correspondence is not the less valuable, as it embraces the period of the first movements of the French revolution, which he viewed with the interest of an ardent republican and the eye of a philosophical statesman.

John Jay was the secretary for foreign affairs from 1784 to 1789, inclusive. His ample instructions to our ministers and diplomatic agents abroad; his negotiations with the Spanish minister in this country, and his reports to congress, on various points of our foreign relations, form a large part of this collection. In these papers, numerous points of public law and national policy are discussed, with the wisdom and learning that always distinguished that eminent man.

The letters and communications of Carmichael from Spain, of Barclay, from Morocco; of Lamb, from Algiers, in relation to treaties with those several powers, and of Dumas from Holland, on the fiscal concerns of the United States with that nation, as well as that of Marbois, Otto, and De Monsieur, representing the French government, and Van Berckel that of Holland, also afforded materials from which a judicious editor might make a very useful publication.

The publication of the more valuable part of this mass of correspondence, would place the preservation of these precious materials for history and public law, beyond the reach of accident. It would, at the same time, by filling up the only remaining chasm, complete the official publication of the documentary history of the United States, forming with the public and secret journals of the old confederation, and that of the federative convention, with the collections of state papers formerly printed, and the great collection of public documents since 1789, now printing by order of the last congress—a noble collection of national state papers, unrivalled in value, interest, and authenticity, by those of any nation.

A bill making appropriations to defray the expenses of such a publication, under the direction of the secretary of state is herewith reported.

The Fraxinus Excelsior or common Ash tree, is often met with in ruins and ancient walls, probably on account of the readiness with which its winged seeds (the culverkys of our pastoral poets) are borne by the wind. Johnstone in his Flora, deplores the destructive power of this tree, from its insinuating its roots far into the crevices of the old buildings, and thereby become an instrument of destruction of what affords it support; in like manner it fastens upon loose slaty rocks, and decorates them with its verdure, whilst it works their fall. The ash is one of the latest trees in coming into leaf, and loses its leaves earliest in autumn. These are greedily eaten by the cattle; and it ought not to be planted in parks or lawns intended for pasture of milk cows, for they communicate a disagreeable taste to the butter. The wood is tough and valuable, being applicable to a great variety of purposes; and it possesses the very singular property of being in perfection green in infancy, a hole three inches in diameter being as valuable and durable for any purpose to which it can be applied, as the timber of the largest tree.

In the Highlands of Scotland, at the birth of an infant, the nurse wheats green stick of ash, one end of which she puts into the fire, and, while it is burning, receives in a spoon the sap that issues from the other, which she administers to the child as its first food.—Near Kenny Church, in King's county, is an ash, the trunk of which is 12 feet 16 inches round, and 17 feet high before the branches break out, which are of gigantic bulk. When a funeral of the lower class pass by this tree, they lay the body down a few minutes, say a prayer, then throw a stone to increase the heap which has been accumulated round the roots. There is an ancient saying that, "a serpent had rather enter into the fire, than over the top of an ash tree." Claudy commenting various properties, says:

"On the wild ash's top the hate and owle,
With all night-ominous, and baleful bird,
Sate brooding, while the screaching of these doves,
Produced and nuzzled all the grove."

[illegible] Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Wilde, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Polk, Mr. Bell, Mr. Wise