The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 84: VOL VII.—NEW SERIES. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1845. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4824

TERMS OF THE BEE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
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 not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one 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.

A advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

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

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do. 50
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 30
Tavern keepers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly 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 yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged for separately and at the ordinary rates.

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.

DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 83 Chartres street, New Orleans.
☞ Particular attention given to shelf and package sales of dry goods.
☞ Liberal advances will be made upon all goods destined for sale.
a19 6m

PERT & MORTON have removed to 24 Magazine street.
a9 tf

DR. KAUFMANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
No. 110 St. Charles street. a15—1m

Great Fall in Prices!
WHOLESALE & SALE,
DRY GOODS & CONFECTIONERY, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
At the Two Stores, Chartres street, No 28 and 54.
m31—1m

NOTICE.—We have associated with us from this date Messrs. J. G. STOUSE & SEBASTIN OSKE, of this city.
CHARLES ODIER & Co.
1st September, 1844. 23

W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co, No 30 Old Levee, will make liberal cash advances on cotton, sugar, &c, consigned to Benjamin H Ford, Esq, New York, or to B Ford Foulet, Esq, Boston. n3

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 81 Canal street, New Orleans.

NORCROSS & FOSDICK
ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and coffee, to our friends in Cincinnati.
d13 tf REYNAUD & FALLON, 16 Bienville st.

FOSDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 86 Camp street. New Orleans.
m30

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 92 Tchoupitoulas street. n1

LOUISIANA LEGION.
HEAD QUARTERS,
New Orleans, February 28, 1845.
GENERAL ORDER, No 11.
A Regimental Court Martial will on the first Saturday in May next, 3d Division, La. M. j for the purpose of electing a Major General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major General Mason.
The polls will be opened from 10 to 12 o'clock, A M, at such places as designated in each Brigade:
4th Brigade ..... at ..... Algiers.
11th do ..... at ..... Algiers.
5th do ..... at ..... Carrollton.
6th do ..... at ..... Gretna.
8th do ..... at ..... Gretna.
By order of the Commander in Chief
A. ARMANT, A. J. (aug General.
m14—1c (e) May

REMOVAL.—J N DUFAUS, Professor of Spanish Languages, has removed to No 11 Exchange Place, where he continues his course in the instruction of the French and Spanish tongues.
He respectfully informs those who wish to study expeditiously and with ease, that this is the place to get all the advantage, request to bring his pupils up to the philosophy of the language and quickly them to speak, read and write in many of the most usefull languages. The interest some are much higher, will be labor of years is reduced to a few months in his method.
Those persons who wish to study Spanish classes are requested to enter their names before the expiration of the present month, as he will then form classes, up to the 20th, opening from 8 o'clock in the morning, and 3 P M, and from 8 o'clock in the evening.
m31 1m

LUCIEN P. CLERICUS, Commission Merchant and Ship Chandler, Agent for the Lyon Steam Tow Boat Company, No 115, Gravier Row, October, 1841, is the agent of the Steamer Lyon, for towing vessels to and from the sea, all persons who may be concerned, to show cause, why this work was not successful, he presents some, why a new contract should be made, and granted in conformity with the by laws of the city.
m19 6t

J. D. FUCK Secretary
New Orleans, March 20, 1845.

ATTENTION
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V. LIVAUDAIS, Collector.
Parish of Orleans, March 15, 1845. m24—3t—3m

HOWARD SHOES.—Ladies, misses and children's fine and common shoes, boots, gaiters, &c. &c. of the most fashionable cut, low prices, and for sale at retail daily.
Mens' fine calf sewed Boots and Brogans;
Do. do. do. pegged do. do.
Mens' fine French calf sewed Brogans;
Do. do. do. pegged do. do.
Mens' fine calf sewed Boots and Brogans;
Mens' and Boys' heavy sewed do. do.
HATS.
Mens' fine merino, cassimere, silk and Russia Hats;
Do. drab and dark beaver and plain Hats;
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
Boys' Hats—Drab, black, fine and common;
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.
Mens' and Boys' Cap, fine and common, suitable for sale by m31—tf FROST & CO, 19 Magazine.

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Corner St. Charles and Conti streets.
HAS the honor to inform the public that he has received an extensive and fashionable assortment of WATCHES, viz:
Gold and Silver Watches,
Silver Patent English do.
Do. do. Swiss do.
Do. do. Ladies
Also—A fine selection of JEWELRY of all qualities, Silver and Plated Ware.
Gas Lamps Clocks without or without chimney ornaments.
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NEW ORLEANS BEE
J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.
Official Journal of the State.
NEW-ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1845.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

On looking over our files of Havana papers we find two or three days later intelligence from Mexico, received by the English packet from Vera Cruz. The news is to the 1st April inclusive.

On the 27th March, the Government received a communication from Geo Almonte announcing a suspension of his diplomatic functions, and declaring his intention to leave for Vera Cruz.

The *Siglo XIX*, of the 29th, contains a note sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the representative of the United States at the Republic of Mexico, in which he says that the act of Congress for the annexation of Texas having been sanctioned by the President, the Mexican Minister at Washington having thrown up his mission and issued his protest against the act, the diplomatic relations between the two countries could no longer continue. At the same time letters were despatched to the ministers of Spain, France and England, protesting against the resolutions of annexation adopted by Congress.

Since writing the above the editors of the *Picayune* have favored us with an extra containing further information in regard to Texas and the Annexation question, derived from their private correspondence.

A letter from Mr Kennedy, dated Galveston April 7th, after noticing the fact that out of Galveston and Houston there is an immense majority in favor of annexation, and that many distinguished men are taking the stump for the question, observes:

"The present Vice President of Texas, Mr Anderson, as well as the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Ochiltree, are both in favor of Annexation; but the President himself, although he does not publicly express it, together with the other members of his Cabinet, are thought to be decidedly opposed to the measure—at least to the terms as passed by the United States Senate. English promises have doubtless gone for towards creating this feeling; which differs from the French Course, and the natural dread of men in high places to retain their seats have also conspired to increase the Executive hostility to the measure.

To show to what extent British influence has been at work here, I will give you the current on *dits* and reports in circulation. It has already been made known in the United States that on the day the New York left here, or the last trip, a British man of war came down from Vera Cruz, with important despatches and proposition for the digestion of the Texan Executive. So far as I can ascertain, amid the thousand and stories in circulation, the unconditional recognition of the independence of Texas was partially promised. England having induced Mexico to make such an offer; but the precise terms upon which this independence was to be purchased were not made known. The English and French envoys, who have been on the most close and intimate terms for months past, have been in the habit of rendezvousing with the Executive and promising sorts of things if a delay in calling Congress together for a few months could be brought about. It is thought that President Jones promised to put off the meeting of Congress as long as he could, at least his course would so indicate, and at the same time there is an *on dit* here to the effect that Mr Ashbel Smith, Minister, on his way to the departure of that high functionary, that there were certain limits beyond which he could not control the popular opinion. He might well say this, for it is evident enough that an immense majority are in favor of acceding to or accepting the United States resolutions at once, without waiting to see what kind of a bargain can be made with either Mexico or England—with the latter power they do not appear to be anxious to trade at all."

Another letter from KENDALL, written from Houston the next day, furnishes other interesting items of news, which we subjoin.

Until we reach Washington it will be impossible to ascertain with certainty when President Jones intends calling Congress together, although it is thought here, from recent indications, that about 4 June will be fixed upon. I can give you nothing but the common talk of the town, but that would lead one to suppose that the inhabitants—some say three-fourths—are decided in favor of Annexation, and at once, and that he will not deem it prudent much longer to oppose the popular will, so far as to revoke the calling of Congress. This, you perceive all the advantage, request to bring his pupils up to the philosophy of the language and quickly them to speak, read and write in many of the most usefull languages. The interest some are much higher, will be labor of years is reduced to a few months in his method.

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ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship *Republic* at New York, we have been placed in possession of advices from Liverpool to the morning of the 8th ult., her day of sailing. The commercial accounts continue favorable, as will be perceived on referring to the subjoined Circulars with which we have been politely furnished.

LIVERPOOL, March 7th, 1845.

There has been quite an animated demand for Cotton this week, from speculators as well as from the trade and the business running from ten to fifteen thousand bags per day, amounts to 71,520 bags, of which speculators have taken 33,000 bags. For this extraordinary activity no particular cause is assigned, unless it be that spinners having entered into contract for future delivery have thought it prudent to protect themselves by buying in an adequate supply of the raw material.

The business has been chiefly in bonded Cotton, and we consider that the bulk of what has been sold during the last two or three weeks, still remains in the warehouses waiting till the duty is taken off.

Holders have met the demand freely with the new exports, requiring however, full prices—and large as the business has been, we only advance our quotations 1-8d per lb., and these are for Cottons in bond. Egyptian steady prices rather the common qualities dearer, there being little offering under 6d per lb. The sales of East India are extensive, chiefly, however, to speculators, and in Cotton under 3d per lb., which is 1 8d dearer.

Speculators have taken 24,600 American; 550 Pernam; 750 Bahia; 400 Maranham; 450 Egyptian, and 6 850 Surat and 350 American; 450 Surat; 1,100 Madras have been taken for export. To-day's sales are 8,000 bags.

LIVERPOOL, 7th March, 1845.

The great feature observable in the operations in Cotton this week, is the buoyant state of the market, and although a trifling improvement can be quoted, the traders and speculators have bought with great confidence, establishing an advance of 1-8d. per lb. in American and Surat; 1-4d. in the lower qualities of Egyptians and 1-4d. in Brazils.

24 600 Bales American, 450 Egyptian, 1100 Brazils and 6850 Surat have been taken on speculation; and for export 350 American and 1550 Surat. The total sales of the week amount to 71,520 bales, of which 8000 were taken to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

Under this head the N. Y. *Herald* gives the following which looks considerably like a hoax, as Rio papers of the 16th, 17th and 18th February make no allusion whatever to the difficulty:—

[*Correspondent of the Herald*]

RIO JANEIRO, 11th February, 1845.

Extraordinary News—Rumor of the American Minister having Demanded his Passports, &c. &c.,

The American brig Porpoise, owned somewhere down East, having been chartered by a Brazilian merchant for a year, to proceed to any part of the world on low freight, was on the 25th ult., engaged in a forcible manner by the American authorities in this port on her arrival from Quitanane, (two boats crews of the United States vessels of war, in all 30 men, with pistols cutlasses, boarding this poor unarmed merchant brig, in the most ferocious manner,) upon suspicion that the captain and crew had been guilty of abetting the slave trade. The seizure was alleged to have been made without permission of the Brazilian boarding officer. This may be so; and upon application to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by the American Minister, he, it is said, received verbal consent to build vessel and crew until the case had been investigated. The Porpoise was consequently anchored under the guns of the frigate Raritan.

While correspondence was being carried on in diplomatic order, the Minister of Justice gave instructions for an armed force, consisting of gun boats and marines, to proceed on board the Porpoise and demand the release of vessel, crew and passengers, which demand, it appears, was to be enforced at bayonets.

The Commodore, much to the astonishment of the officer in command of said force, did refuse to deliver up vessel and crew, but gave up the passengers, with which the Brazilian officer was perfectly satisfied, the Commodore having politely hinted to him that he had a frigate, a brig of war, and five hundred men, to oppose any hostile demonstration he has given, and therefore it would be quite useless for him to attempt anything by means of arms.

If the affair had ended here, all would have been well and the American authorities have cut off with flying colors, but the Brazilian Government, not so easily satisfied as their officer, made a formal demand for the delivery of vessel, crew and passengers.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, finding himself in rather a bad fix with his brother Ministers and countrymen, denied ever having given his consent to the holding of the vessel by the American Minister, and drew his note, in which he stated that such permission had been granted him. While the question was in statu quo, rumors were circulated that the demand made by the American authorities, might sooner than deliver the Porpoise up, they would sink her at her moorings; another was, that the Commodore intended raising the vessel and drew out of the harbor by force. In consequence of some suspicion of the kind, the Brazilian Government reinforced their force at the mouth of the harbor with five hundred their force at the mouth of the 29th ult., the commanders of said forts having orders to sink any vessel which might attempt to convoy the Porpoise out of the port without leave of the Government.

The American authorities now finding that they had overstepped their limits, and seeing that they had made a ridiculous figure, gave up to the government both vessel and crew, having discovered, at the eleventh hour, that the laws of nations did not sanction of the seizure by foreign powers, vessels or individuals within the territories of another country, without the consent of the authorities, unless stipulated by treaty to the contrary; which is not the case between this country and the United States. The Brazilian government, once in possession of the brig and crew, notwithstanding the report of the American Minister, gave orders to deliver under the plea that the vessel was *forfeited* to the United States for violating its laws; have abruptly refused to accede to the demand, and it is said, will further detain both vessel and crew. It is supposed, however, that the vessel will be held until instructions come out from the owner respecting her.

Our usually quiet city is in a state of great excitement while this question was pending. Government stocks fell in two days six per cent, and every gun that was fired, or bomb exploded, was immediately thought to be the commencement of hostilities between the American vessels of war and the fugitz. It was rumored during the excitement that the American Minister had demanded his passports, and retired on board the frigate Raritan. The final winding up of this affair is perfectly satisfactory to the Brazilians, and increased the popularity of the minister very much, as it is considered that the firm stand which they took intimidated the American crew from carrying out their intentions of taking the Porpoise out of this port by force. The American authorities, on the other hand, are very much mortified at the sorry figure they have been performing in this farce.

As to the guilt of the crew of the Porpoise, nothing as yet can be said, the depositions being not yet completed. For example, two black boys with passports and tree papers, servants of some of the passengers, were detained to be slaves in one of the depositions, and had actually been branded on board; but upon examining the blacks it was discovered that they had not been branded on board, and the deponent then stated that it must have been their brothers.

Should, however, the Captain and crew be found guilty of the heinous crime with which they are charged upon their return to the United States, they will not be punished; for if they have done wrong it cannot be attributed to ignorance on their part.

I will now take leave of this truly portentous affair, whereby the Americans have lost both caste and confidence with this government, they having always heretofore stood A 1.

U. S. N.

PROFESSOR GOURRAUD, the celebrated lecturer on Mnemotechny, or the art of memory, has published a full *exposé* of his system, in a large and handsome volume of upwards of 500 pages. The New York correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, speaking of the Professor and his work, remarks:

His success has been great and undisputed; and his numerous pupils speak of him and his system in terms of admiration and respect. The public have now the opportunity of examining for themselves the merits of the system.

MISSING VESSELS.—The N. Y. *Express* under its commercial head says: We have often alluded to the severe losses that have often been experienced during the last Fall and winter; but we had no idea that the disasters had been so numerous as they are. Besides the great number of vessels that are missing, all, or nearly all, of which are probably gone; and among them, it will be seen, are two packets from Liverpool. Most of those vessels sailed in September, and were no doubt lost in the tremendous gale of October—a gale which commenced in the Gulf of Mexico and extended to the shores of Europe. Besides the loss of life must be very great; if we average fifteen person to each vessel, the number will be seven hundred and sixty-five, which is a great destruction of human life. With these and other heavy losses, it is impossible that the Insurance offices in the aggregate can have made much money. Many of the losses we know have been very great.

ALL FOOL'S DAY.—The Boston correspondent of the New York *Herald*, gives the following account of a practical joke, which was played off upon the sharp witted Yankees, on the 1st instant. His letter is dated on the 2d, and says:

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SINGULAR OUTRAGE.—A few days ago an accomplished young lady of Gilton, Georgia, gathering flowers within fifty yards of her dwelling, was seized by two persons who appeared to be negroes, gagged, hoodwinked, taken to the woods a mile and a half distant and stripped naked, and in that condition, without further violence, left to make her way home. It being then dark, she wandered about, and finally fell exhausted on a pile of brush, where she was found insensible.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention yesterday resumed the consideration of the additional section offered by Mr. Downs, together with Mr. Conrad's amendment.

Mr. Conrad repeated that this amendment, which embraced the views of the member from East Feliciana, now absent, was a *pis aller* which would not present him voting against the section, for in reality, the object of the section was to re-produce the very evil which the Convention had been called to rectify, viz: inequality of representation.

The amendment was laid on the table—yeas 31; nays 16.

Mr. Downs moved an amendment to that portion of the section which declares all laws null and void which may be passed by the Legislature, before apportioning the State.

Mr. Claiborne did not wish the entire Senate to be changed every apportionment. He complained of the tendency manifested to destroy, one by one, all the distinctive points between the two Legislative branches, and presented an amendment in conformity with his views.

Mr. Downs said that by adopting the principle of decennial apportionment—a principle of which he did not approve—it was tantamount to declaring that the entire Senate should cease its functions.

Mr. Ratliff saw no difficulty or inconvenience in suffering the Senators to finish their term, even *after* the apportionment. Far from it—the amendment continued a strictly conservative and useful principle. By it the Senators would have more independence. It had been decided that the Senate should be elected for four years, one half going out every two years. Let this principle be adhered to. The section was useless, as well as the amendments.

Mr. Benjamin agreed in the main with Mr. Ratliff, but he thought it well to adopt a formal provision to this effect. He, therefore, proposed an amendment requiring the Senators to serve the terms for which they should be elected, notwithstanding the new apportionment.

Mr. Brent moved the previous question. Lost.

Mr. Downs moved to add to Mr. Benjamin's amendment the words "except those whose districts may have been altered." Lost. Mr. Benjamin's amendment was adopted, yeas 36; nays 14.

Mr. Ratliff moved to strike out all that portion which declares that if the apportionment be not made at the specified time, all laws passed subsequently shall be null and void. He beheld in this the germ of mischief and difficulty, and considered we should trust to the Legislature for the performances of their duties.

Mr. Eustis contended that the Constitution ought to contain nothing but principles, and that the moment other matters were incorporated, the Constitution became faulty, and would lead to continual disputes and decisions by the Judiciary, thus strengthening that department and weakening the Legislature. He coincided with Mr. Ratliff and would vote to strike it out.

Mr. Downs was willing to strike out, but he thought it imperative that the Legislature should be prohibited from passing any laws until the apportionment was made. Unless some such penalty were provided, apportionment ought to be neglected as it had been frequently done before.

Mr. Conrad was disposed to make the mandate as stringent as possible, but the section as it stood might utterly suspend public business, in as much as the session would last but sixty days, and apportionment to be sanctioned by both Houses, would require time and trouble. The Convention though but one body, had been more than a month at it already; and the Legislature would probably require more than that time.

Mr. Ratliff moved a division of the question. The section declaring any apportionment not in conformity to the Constitution null and void was stricken out unanimously.

That portion declaring the Legislature incompetent to pass laws until an apportionment is made being under consideration,

Mr. Taylor suggested that it might be left, and the limit of the duration of the Legislature abolished for those years when apportionment was to be made.

Mr. Porter said that when a basis was established, it would be easy to apportion.

Mr. Ratliff said a basis had already been established, and yet we were still squabbling on the subject.

Mr. Downs moved to strike out, the vote stood—22; nays 29. Lost.

Mr. Taylor moved to amend the section by striking out 28 and inserting 14. He wished to rest the sense of the House with respect to uniform double instead of single districts, and would therefore present a substitute embodying these views. Mr. Taylor adverted to the inequality inseparable from the single district system, and cited several instances. The substitute divides the State into 16 districts—14 for the country; 2 for the city.

Mr. Rousseau was in favor of large districts, but would vote against it, because it divided the City of New Orleans.

Mr. Benjamin would vote in favor of it, because though distantly opposed to the division of the city, he would not complain of a principle extended throughout the country, was applied to the city.

Mr. Ratliff contended that the substitute was out of order, as the principle which it embraced, had been already indirectly rejected.

The President decided the substitute to be in order.

Mr. Claiborne would vote against the substitute, because it would operate both west and east. It is supposed, however, that the vessel will be held until instructions come out from the owner respecting her.

Our usually quiet city is in a state of great excitement while this question was pending. Government stocks fell in two days six per cent, and every gun that was fired, or bomb exploded, was immediately thought to be the commencement of hostilities between the American vessels of war and the fugitz. It was rumored during the excitement that the American Minister had demanded his passports, and retired on board the frigate Raritan. The final winding up of this affair is perfectly satisfactory to the Brazilians, and increased the popularity of the minister very much, as it is considered that the firm stand which they took intimidated the American crew from carrying out their intentions of taking the Porpoise out of this port by force. The American authorities, on the other hand, are very much mortified at the sorry figure they have been performing in this farce.

As to the guilt of the crew of the Porpoise, nothing as yet can be said, the depositions being not yet completed. For example, two black boys with passports and tree papers, servants of some of the passengers, were detained to be slaves in one of the depositions, and had actually been branded on board; but upon examining the blacks it was discovered that they had not been branded on board, and the deponent then stated that it must have been their brothers.

Should, however, the Captain and crew be found guilty of the heinous crime with which they are charged upon their return to the United States, they will not be punished; for if they have done wrong it cannot be attributed to ignorance on their part.

I will now take leave of this truly portentous affair, whereby the Americans have lost both caste and confidence with this government, they having always heretofore stood A 1.

U. S. N.

PROFESSOR GOURRAUD, the celebrated lecturer on Mnemotechny, or the art of memory, has published a full *exposé* of his system, in a large and handsome volume of upwards of 500 pages. The New York correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, speaking of the Professor and his work, remarks:

His success has been great and undisputed; and his numerous pupils speak of him and his system in terms of admiration and respect. The public have now the opportunity of examining for themselves the merits of the system.

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SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The ship Clyde, Captain Trimbell, and the ship Ann Cheshem, Captain Jordan, left this port on the 6th of January last, the former bound to Liverpool and the latter to Havre. When they crossed the Bar, the Clyde was about three miles ahead. They never saw each other, till Sunday last, when in coming to over the Bar, Captain Jordan informs us that he saw the Clyde, about the same distance, in his wake, also returning to port—the vessels merely having changed positions. This occurrence may not happen again in half a century.—*Savannah Republican. April 8.*

FATHER RITCHIE of the Richmond *Enquirer* in an article in his paper of the 5th inst., makes an indirect acknowledgment of his intention to go to Washington and edit the "Organ."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—At the first regular meeting of the new Council last evening, Messrs. Duplessis, P. Shields, Lucien Hermann, Richard Hagan, E. Forstall, N. Gurlie, J. E Faures, H. D. Peire, C. Morin, F. Correjolles, C. Ramos and J. Benit, appeared and were sworn into office.

Committees were appointed to examine the qualifications of the other members, when the Council took a recess of ten minutes.

Upon the re-assembling of the Council, it was decided that all of the members were legally entitled to hold their seats.

On motion of Mr. Ramos, it was resolved that Mr. Reynoe, fulfill the duties of Secretary *pro tem*, until Monday next, the day fixed for the election of officers of the municipality. On motion, Mr. Michel, the Sergeant-at-Arms, was continued in office under the same provisions.

Mr. *Genois*, President of the Council, called Mr. Forstall to the chair, and offered the following resolutions, which were made the order of the day for the next meeting.

Whereas, it behooves this council to put an end to the annual excitement by which our Municipal elections are transformed into struggles, wherein every one seems to contend for his share in the public offices.

Whereas, party distinctions ought to disappear when public interest is at stake, and whereas, the political creed of a citizen ought never to be considered as a motive of proscription against him.

Be it therefore resolved, That all the officers of Municipality No