The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.
ADVERTISING.—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.
Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.
MAGNE & WEISSE.

OFFICIAL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given that a contract has been entered into between the undersigned and Messrs. MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors of the BEE Newspaper for the publication, during the ensuing calendar year (1846) of all the advertisements requiring by the act of March 16th, 1843, for the price of *ONE DOLLAR* for every hundred words for each publication and in each language.
WM. DEBUYS, State Treasurer.
ROBT C. NICHOLAS, Sec'y of State.
New Orleans 27th Dec. 1845.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
OCT. 2, 1846.

THE Price of Fresh Flour being this day, $4 50 per barrel, according to the Tariff, the Bakers will give 39 ounces of Bread for Ten Cents, during next week, from MONDAY 5th inst.
Bread of the Second quality or of three loaves for Ten Cents, must weigh 25 per cent more, viz. 48 ounces.
(Signed) A D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

F. T. BOURNOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Conti st., Office open from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 6 P. M. m17

ED. CLAGUE, *Importer of Havana Produce*, No 28 Gravier street. m17

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 81 Canal street. Nov 1

J. B. STEEL, *No. 14 Camp Street*, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery, Account Books for sale, or made to order. a29

WM MORE, BRITISH CONSUL,
10 Musson's Buildings,
cor Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS—*Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German*, corner Chartres and Toulouse streets. f 3

J. F MERCIER SAN FRANCISCO VAL.
J. MERCIER & Co., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c, at moderate prices. a10

CHARLES A BARRIERE,
DEALER IN
French, British and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 134 Camp street,

HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets, also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps &c. Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Leaden Pipe and Sheet Lead work done to order. Steam Saw Mills, &c, promptly put up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges reasonable. f 13—ly

NOTICE, the members of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' and Exchange Bank, and Merchants' Bank are hereby notified that they are called upon to pay 40 Million Dollars on the 20th of October next, being the fourth instalment of Fifty Dollars per share, in conformity with the fourth section of the Charter of this Company.
L. MOSSON, Comptroller.
New Orleans, 14th Sept. 1846 a15

MESSRS. P. BLANCARD and ACHILLE LION—Surgeon Dentists of the Faculty of Paris and New Orleans, have the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city and its vicinity, that they have united their offices at No. 44 Royal street, between Bienville and Customhouse (late residence of Mr Lion.
The engagements they are under towards various institutions and the Council of this city, to which they are attached, compel them to absent themselves many days in the course of the month. They have therefore deemed it expedient to attend regularly, as well on their own accounts as on account of their numerous clients, in order that such persons who may honor them with their confidence. The superiority of their work, and the care and punctuality exhibited by them, etc., seem to hope for a continuance of the patronage of the public. f18

FRESH LEECHES!!

RECEIVED by the Koningsarin from Havana, and in Quarantine in New York, a lot of splendid Leeches, received this night and for sale at the Depot at Barrack street, near the Hospital. REYNAUD PEYROUX.
MEDICAL Warrant guaranteed of the first quality, and approved by the Medico Chirurgical Society, at its sitting of the 30th August, 1844, may be also found at the above established depot. f3

LEECHES.

TWELVE Extra Swedish and Hungary Leeches received per ship Swedish, Thompson, and for sale at the Depot of Mr. Auguste Ballard, at the store in the rear of Exchange Alley, No 106 Exchange Alley.
The same depot has received by the ship P Soule, 20 thousand Spanish Leeches, which will be sold at from five cents per piece to a piece. Prices never vary during the sickly season. J P SOUBIRAN.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen the above named establishment for the reception of visitors on the 15th October, and pledge themselves to spare no exertion to render it agreeable to those who may favor it with their custom. During the summer the house has been entirely repainted and newly furnished throughout, and the proprietors flatter themselves that they can offer as comfortable accommodations as any house in the South. The most liberal arrangements may be had by the year, or by the month, on application to the subscribers on the premises.
OFFICE OF RECORD OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, }
Exchange Passage, near Bienville street. }

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.,

HAVING been appointed Recorder of Births and Deaths for the Parish and City of Orleans, I request the citizens of the above said city and parish and its environs to conform themselves to the dispositions of the following act:—

Act Approved March 6 1843.

Sec. 1. After the passage of this act the births north of every free child in the parish and city of Orleans, shall be declared thereto within thirty days—this declaration, shall be made conformably to the third section of the act to which this is an amendment, and every person offending against the provisions of the said sections, shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty-five and not less than ten dollars, half of which shall be for the benefit of the State and the other half for the benefit of the informer.

Sec. 2. The death of every free person within the parish of Orleans shall be declared thereto within thirty days; the declaration shall be made by the nearest relation of the deceased if they are present, and in case of absence, by the testamentary executor, if there is one, if none, by the owner or occupant of the house in which the individual will have died, and every person offending against the provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than five dollars.

The undersigned will be under the painful necessity of prosecuting all persons neglecting or refusing to conform themselves to the clauses of the above act.
a8-1y J. M CROZAT.

Fashionable Goods from Paris.

Corner Royal and Conti streets.

Madame L'ENCENAS, being about to leave for France to make her purchases, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans and environs, that she will sell the following goods at very moderate prices.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tuscan, Rutland and a great straw hats, new shapes.
Dollie, Mock & Co's printed bareges and organdy.
Barege, plain and striped.
Fineries and embroidered neck handkerchiefs.
Ribbons and flowers, white and black tulet gloves at uniform prices, silk mitts, sleeves and embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, Swiss and Cotton Hosiery, Cravats, Fancy Sash, undersleeves, jaconets and corsets.
Brides, scarfs, sack and full dresses at six charges.
Plain, open work and embroidered muslins.
Also—Mantillas, lace scarfs and shawls, a new article, m1

DUFFAU has the honor of informing the public that he keeps a stable at No 118 Bourbon street, formerly the establishment of Mr Bouis, where he will hereafter have for sale Judge vehicles, and hire saddle horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. He will also sell and buy horses.
Mr Duffau will continue his practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No 141 Burgundy street. a25—ly

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—We are selling at very reduced prices our remaining stock of free goods, Bareges, Balzorines, Organdy, Muzulman and Tarlatan dress goods, Jaconets at 25, 30 and 31 cts; Ginghams at 25 cts; right French Cashmere, latest styles, at 30 cts, &c. Also, white Muslin Curtain Goods, Swiss Muslins, Jaconet do; Plaid do; Lace do; Parasols; Barege scarfs, Lace scarfs, white Muslin do embroidered, Real Silk Scarfs, and Cotton Hosiery, Cravats, Chemisettes, Grass do; Ribbons, with fringe, Linens, a large assortment, Brilt Eye Diaper, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambric Robes with Quilling, Embroidered Cambric Robes, Silk pocket do; Dresses, Linen Clothes and Towels; Russia Diapers, Russia Sheeting, white and brown Domestics, Drillings, Cotton Jeans, Linen Checks, Thread and Cotton Laces; Ladies Fleet Gauze do; Black and white Silk Gloves; Gents do; Silk and White Crepes, Hat Crepes, Linen Threads, Spool do; Cotton Cord; Buttons, Combs, &c.
Also—a few pieces of very fine Drap d'ete; for sale by
DAVID & CHAPUS,
93 and 95 Chartres st. cor. Conti.

NEW BAREGES FOR THIS FALL AND WINTER.—Just received per ship Rubicon, a large assortment of rich Barege Robes, selected in Paris expressly for the New Orleans market, comprising dark colors for the street and rich colors for evening dresses.
C M SIMPSON, 33 Chartres street,
o1 corner Customhouse st.

Fall Fashion.

BLACK SILK HATS—By the Rubicon from Havre we have received a consignment of 10 cases black silk Hats, of the latest styles which we will sell at wholesale at reduced prices.
o1 H DE GOER & RIPPLARD, 21 Magazine st

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!—Just received, a large assortment of blankets of the best quality, French, English and American of all the different sizes. Also—blankets for plantation use, for sale low.
C M SIMPSON.
o1 33 Chartres street corner Customhouse

COGNAC—Just received 20 bbls very old Cognac, Eagle brand, and 8 half pipes superior Cognac, 4th proof, for sale by REYNAUD, CUDILL & Co.
o1 34 Tchoupitoulas st

RICH PARASOLS—New styles—Just opened 3 cases rich Parasols imported direct from Paris, and of the latest styles.
C M SIMPSON.
33 Chartres street corner Customhouse

GUNPOWDER—100 superior Guns received on consignment, for sale at wholesale very low and on accommodating terms by H DE GOER & RIPPLARD,
o1 21 Magazine street

GROUND PEPPER—Boxes containing quarter pound papers, landing ex ship Bowditch, for sale by
ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine

PICKLES—10 cases Underwood's Cucumbers assorted, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL, 75 Magazine
o1

NAILS—1200 kegs cut, assorted manufactures, from best Juniata iron, for sale by ROBERTS & HALL,
o1 75 Magazine

BALING ROPE—300 pieces bagging, 400 coils rope, for sale by REYNAUD, CUDILL & Co
o1 34 Tchoupitoulas st

FLOUR—600 bbl bris St Louis City Mill Flour, for sale by REYNAUD, CUDILL & Co,
o1 34 Tchoupitoulas st

TOBACCO—600 bales Vuelta de Abajo, wrappers and fillers, landing ex brig T Street, from Havana, for sale by L CANTIN, 42 Gravier st
o8

TO SUGAR PLANTERS—Wrought Iron Sugar Kettles, of superior quality, from the works of Edwin Maw, Jarrow-on-Tyne, and repaired, per ship Edward Brunswick, since from Hull, 7 inches, 8 inches, 9 inches, 10 inches, 12 inches, 14 inches, for sale by
WYLIE & EGANA, 32 Bienville st

Thursday morning, Oct. 8, 1846.

To the Subscribers of the Bee.

As many of our Subscribers and particularly those who are annual advertisers, have their places of business at a considerable distance from the Office of the BEE, we have been induced to establish for their convenience, a Publishing Office, at No. 13, Camp Street, near the City Bank. Advertisements for the Paper may be left there until 8 o'clock P. M., and will receive prompt attention.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery. The non-arrival is a mystery, since the weather, for the last ten or twelve days, has been perfectly dry, and the roads are probably in the best of order. Doubtless, had the mail come through, it would have brought the long expected advices by the *Great Western*, and its failure is most likely, connected in some way, with the European intelligence.

Consistency vs. Honesty.

It has been frequently remarked that men are apt to pique themselves greatly upon the possession of qualities in which they are deficient. It is a weakness of human nature and has its origin in the self-deception occasioned by vanity. Mr. CALHOUN, for instance, is constantly parading his immutable consistency, and doubtless believes that he has been standing still for thirty years, while the political world has been gyrating around him, and statesmen changing their opinions as the chameleon shifts its hues. Yet every student of the political history of the country during that period, is well aware that the great Carolinian once entertained diametrically opposite views from those which he now upholds. From an ardent bank man, and the father of protective duties, he has become the advocate of a metallic currency and the champion of free trade. And still, Mr. CALHOUN will have it that he is consistent, standing firm as the nether mill stone, while his quondam associates have wandered immeasurably far from him.

This much may, however, be said in extenuation of Mr. CALHOUN—his tenacious adherence to a belief in his own consistency is a delusion—an hallucination—a species of monomania which mounts him on the hobby-horse of absurdity and carries him at a killing pace. When he dismounts from this crotchet, he is sensible and rational. No such excuse can be alleged for the inconsistencies or Mr. POLK and the democratic leaders on the subject of the tariff. Their givings out during the presidential campaign of 1844, were the result not of self-delusion, but of premeditated fraud. They did not deceive themselves, but they strove to mislead the people and they succeeded. The inconsistency of Mr. CALHOUN was involuntary; that of Mr. POLK and his friends was a deliberate effort to hoodwink the democracy. The first, in adopting new theories, was firmly convinced that his old ones were precisely the same—the others, in putting forth views at variance with their entire career, knew that they were guilty of an elaborate attempt to impose upon the masses by creating an impression that they held opinions different from those they had uniformly maintained. Mr. CALHOUN's conduct may provoke a smile; that of Mr. POLK should arouse indignation.

We have been stimulated to this train of thought by glancing at a number of extracts from writings and speeches of prominent members of the "party" during the contest of 1844, and observing how artfully they adapted their language to the geographical position of the states for the benefit of which it was intended. Thus, Mr. POLK, when anxious to conciliate Pennsylvania, and to persuade the people that he was a better tariff man than Mr. CLAY, did not scruple to utter the following sentiment:

"In my judgment, it is the duty of government to *extend* fair and just *protection* to the great interests of *agriculture, manufactures, mechanic arts, &c.*"

This sentence is carefully worded, but its evident object was to induce the democracy of the Key Stone State to believe that the tariff of '42 was safe in his hands. Such was the impression which Mr. DALLAS likewise endeavored to produce, when on the evening subsequent to the presidential election, he said to the immense multitude which surrounded him:

"Gentlemen, the tariff of '42 is a *democratic* measure; it was passed by the democrats, and it will be *safe in the hands* of James K. Polk. *If the tariff is not high enough, we will make it still higher.*"

Mr. POLK exhibited his love of protection by getting the tariff of 1842 repealed as soon as possible, and his attachment to Pennsylvania by having substituted a bill that bears with especial severity on the coal and iron interests of that state. Mr. DALLAS displayed the inherent truth and candor that distinguish him, by giving his casting vote in favor of the abrogation of that very measure which, according to his pledged word, was "safe in the hands of JAMES K POLK." If there be any thing in the records of political dissimulation and Machiavelism to surpass this, we should like to see it.

While the principals in the fraud were thus employed in practising on the credulity of the mass, the subordinates and hirelings were neither less active nor less unscrupulous. In the south where the doctrine of protection was considered unpopular, the Polk and Dallas presses spoke of the presidential candidate as an ardent partizan of free trade; in the north, where the tariff had effected infinite good, and where many descriptions of manufactures had flourished under its kindly influence, MR. POLK was represented as the inflexible advocate of protection. Take a specimen or two of these protean changes:

From the Charleston Mercury, (Dem.)

"Mr. Polk's views on the tariff are *southern (free trade) to the back-bone.*"

From the Nashville Union (Dem.) published at Nashville, Tenn.

"The provisions of the tariff of 1842 are viewed *with abhorrence* by Gov. Polk, and if he is elected he will urge *its repeal* by every executive influence which he can command."

Let the reader place these unqualified declarations in contrast with the following, and ask himself whether the force of guile and deception could further go:

From the Harrisburg Union, (Dem.) published at Harrisburg, Pa., 1844.

"Mr. Polk, believing permanency in our laws to be of incalculable value, is *opposed to disturbing* the tariff of 1842."

From the New York Lyre (Dem.)

"They (the whigs) call it (the tariff of '42) the whig tariff—their tariff—nobody else's tariff, and labor to create the impression that the *democracy is opposed to it.* Our correspondents have but little knowledge of the subject, or they presume largely upon the ignorance *of the leaders* when making such *false assertions.*"

It may seem superfluous and wearisome thus to dilate on subjects which have been so often treated, and to expose trickery and fraud from which the flimsy veil has been already torn. But we cannot too frequently recur to these evidences of political intrigue and turpitude. They serve to remind the people of the past and to teach them how much confidence is due the leaders of the democracy, whose whole course of action in 1844 was a studied and preconcerted design to obtain popular support by means of ingenious dishonesty.

☞ The Greenfield *Gazette* states that an association of capitalists from Worcester county is engaged in exploring a vein of copper ore found upon the bank of Connecticut river, in Greenfield, not far from Turner's Falls. This vein we understand, to be the same which is referred to by Dr. Hitchcock, in his Geology of Massachusetts; and is probably the same of which indications are found on the islands at the Falls. The land on which the explorations are now making, is, and for many years has been, in the family of Hon. George Grinnell of Greenfield. We have been told that it appears by papers still existing, that more than a hundred years ago, the land was purchased by persons from abroad, for the purpose of making similar explorations.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—We learn from the Feliciana *Whig*, that on the morning of the 1st inst., Mr. Kent, a citizen of that parish, according to habit rode out to the field where his hands were engaged at work. While there the breakfast horn sounded and he started back to the house, putting his horse in a gallop. The horse reached the house without his rider, and this circumstance aroused the fears of his family. Persons were sent immediately in search of the unfortunate gentleman, and his lifeless corpse was soon discovered. It is presumed that he was thrown violently from his horse and immediately killed, although no one witnessed the fall. It is but a meagre tribute to the virtues of Mr. Kent, to record the fact that he performed all the duties of a good citizen, and was universally respected.

SOMETHING LIKE A COINCIDENCE.—The packet ships *Wellington* and *Waterloo*, the former from London and the latter from Liverpool, arrive the N. Y. *Mirror* of the 26th, came up the bay this morning, side by side, both having left their respective ports on the 20th ult. The Waterloo lost her mainmast on board and nearly all her sails, in the great storm in which the ill-fated Washington was wrecked.

THE CROPS.—We have nothing to add in relation to the Cotton Crop of our parish, says the St. Francisville *Chronicle*. As we last week predicted, it will not exceed an average one-third crop. Nearly all the planters have finished picking and begun packing for their heads to do but to open new land by another season. The corn crop turns out well.

City Intelligence.

DUEL PREVENTED.—Mr. Horatio Davis went yesterday before Recorder Genois, and informed his Honor that two young men of this city, whose names he mentioned in the affidavit, were about to fight a duel. A writ of arrest was forthwith issued, and the parties complained of were put under bond.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY HIGH SCHOOL.—We saw an advertisement published in the papers of yesterday morning, that a "High School for Boys" was about to be created in the Second Municipality, to complete their system of public education. This is an excellent idea, and will be fruitful in beneficial results.
An examination of candidates for admission into said school will commence on Monday, the 12th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Council Chamber, corner of St. Charles and Hevia streets.

A VILLAGE.—MRS. EASTIN, who was the other day arrested upon a charge of assault and battery, and released for want of sufficient evidence, was again brought up yesterday before Recorder Baldwin upon a similar charge. According to the witnesses, the accused went to Mrs. Thompson's house and assaulted her. When the police officer came to arrest Mrs Eastin, she made a most powerful resistance. The Recorder, after a long and careful examination, bound her over in the sum of $500 for her appearance before the First District Court.

SENT TO THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—A poor man, named David Nagle, and supposed to be insane, was picked up last night in the streets of the Second Municipality, and conveyed to the Charity Hospital. He was almost entirely destitute of garment.

INQUEST.—The body of Owen O'Brian, an Irishman, whose demise had given rise to suspicion, was disinterred yesterday by order of Recorder Baldwin. A post mortem examination being then held, it was ascertained that O'Brian had died of apoplexy. The jury of inquest rendered a verdict in accordance with this declaration of the doctors.

LARCENY.—L. W. Williams filed yesterday an affidavit against John Hines for larceny. The latter was arrested and will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

A NOISY HOUSE.—Commissary Huard made yesterday an affidavit before Recorder Genois against four woman and a *gentleman*, who occupy jointly a house on Marais street, between Main and St. Philip. This house is a nuisance to the neighborhood, its inmates getting drunk every day and never returning to soberness. They were all sentenced to 15 days in the Workhouse.

ARRESTED.—One George Neahms was yesterday arrested at the request of Theodore Myer, charged with having stolen, about two years ago, from the latter house, several silver watches and some articles of clothing. Nashum, for the old offence, will be brought up this morning before Recorder Genois.

From Havana.

By the arrival of the *brig Hayne*, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 30th ultimo, inclusive. They scarcely contain any news worth extracting.

During the month of September there were 111 deaths in Havana. The Yellow Fever had greatly subsided, the number of cases in September having been three hundred and sixty-one less than during the previous month.

Felicien David's splendid symphoney "The Desert," was shortly to be performed by a select company of amateurs. Verdi's Opera "I Lombardi" has already been played by them with great success at the Lyceum.

The Captain General of Cuba, De Leopold O'Donnell, had been attacked by Yellow Fever, but was recovering.

We learn from Captain Williams that the steamer *Guadaloupe* had been tried at Havana, after undergoing repairs, and that the greatest speed that could be got out of her was eight knots. She was to sail for Spain on the 4th inst.

The balance of the French Squadron, consisting of a frigate, sloop-of-war, and a steamer, had arrived at Havana and fired a salute of fifteen guns, which was answered by thirteen. The French commander demanded two more, which, after some hesitation, were given him from the castle. That portion of the fleet previously reported at Havana, had gone to Vera Cruz.

A Dutch brig, name unknown, sailed from Havana some fourteen days previous to the *Hayne*, for Matamoros. She had not been heard from, and fears were entertained for her safety. The Spanish vessels in port at Havana were one sloop, one brig, and three schooners.

YUCATAN.—By the arrival of the Yucatan schr. *Aparacedes*, a commercial house of this city has received a letter dated Laguna, 18th ult., stating that the U. S. brig *Porpoise* had touched at that place, a few days previous, in search of provisions, that she took in such supplies as she needed, and sailed again for the squadron off Vera Cruz.

☞ There are not less than six Sunday papers published in the city of New York.

THE CLEMATIS.—We have seen several numbers of this new paper. It is of the smallest size, but well filled. It is published by an association of practical printers, and is a lively and spirited little sheet.

NEW SUGAR.—The steamer *Belle Creole*, Captain Scott, brought down yesterday 18 hhds. of the new crop of sugar and 18 barrels of molasses, from the plantation of Mr. McCall, near Donaldsonville, consigned to McCall & Adams.

The Opelousas *Gazette* of the 30th ultimo, says:—It affords us pleasure to see, that the rebuilding of the new bridge to Washington which was damaged by the last high water has commenced. The contractor, Mr. Morgan, informs us, that if the weather remain good, the work will be finished in one month.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.—There is more truth than poetry in the following description. It is drawn by a master hand, one long a member of the democratic pany—ORESTES BROWNSON. We commend it to the leaders of that party as a glass wherein they may see themselves darkly:

"When I find men who are steeped in corruption, gorged with the spoils of the people, holding themselves up as especial friends of the people, and loud in their advocacy of the Democratic theory, and in their condemnation of all who question its soundness, I am irresistibly led to the belief that there is something in the theory itself peculiarly favorable to the prosecution of their corrupt designs; and I want no better evidence to assure me of its utter hostility to the legitimate ends of government. What we want is not windy professions about liberty and equality, noisy mass meetings, declamation and clamor, but *substantial freedom*, however secured, for each individual to perform, without let or hindrance, his especial functions in the social body, whether it be the function of the head, of the hand, or of the foot. *The real enemies of substantial freedom are your demagogic politicians, who with their lips prate of the people, and with their hands pick their pockets, or those who act the jackoals to their dainty chiefs, who are too exalted to plunder except by proxy.* It is because democracy affords an ample field to these political spoilsmen that it chiefly distracts, and will eventually be the perversion of our constitutionalism as some protection against them of the mass they flatter and plunder."

CARGO OF HUMAN MISERY.

A scene of squalid wretchedness and abject misery is disclosed at the Police Court on Sun of Thursday, as occurring the evening before.

Several hundred Germans paupers, who had been brought to this port from Liverpool, in the ship Sardinia, Crocker, which arrived on the 17th inst., had been turned out of the vessel bag and baggage, and having no where to go for shelter, and no m ans to procure even necessary food, had settled down for the night on the dock, with nothing to shelter them from the weather, and scarcely anything to serve as beds or bedding.

This wretched company included many sick as well as miserable, starving women, with sick infants, children of all ages, as well as men of all degrees of helplessness; and there they were huddled together like a group of vagrant swine, looking more like a collection of beings brought together in the last stages of disease and starvation, to die with as little trouble to any body as possible.

Intelligence of this revolting and really horrible spectacle was conveyed to Alderman Parmer, who promptly repaired to the spot, and had the most reduced of the group, especially of the women and children, conveyed to the station house of the 3d district, where they received shelter and nourishment for the night; the residue were obliged to get through the night as they might.

Captain Crocker, on being remonstrated with for clearing his ship of its dreadful cargo of human misery, very reasonably pleaded that he had already given them a shelter on board for five days; that as long as he allowed them to remain no measures would be taken either by themselves (for they could not) or any body else to provide them with other quarters, and that he allowed them to remain on board to the last practicable moment consistent with the engagements of his ship.

We understand that this precious cargo of destitution, disease and misery was consigned to Samuel Thompson & Son, who had sent a tender to the ship to take them off and convey them round to the head of the River to start them off on a canal boat towards Bufflo; but that the poor wretches refused to leave the ship because they had not the means of helping themselves to the meanest kind of subsistence en route to, or on their arrival at, any other place to which they might be despatched.

TRIALS FOR ARSON.—On Thursday last the slaves Charles and Alfred were tried before a Special Court organized for that purpose, for setting fire to and burning the buildings of Messrs Troth & Badger, at Fort Hudson, in August last.

Alfred was charged with having committed the act and Charles as being accessory thereto.

After a patient investigation, the Court found Alfred guilty unanimously, and was accordingly sentenced to be hung on Friday the 30th inst.

The Court being divided as to the *extent* of Charles' guilt, sentenced him to receive fifty lashes, which sentence was executed by the Sheriff at once.

The proceedings were conducted according to the provisions of the act of the Legislature passed at its last session in relation to the trial of slaves.

Z. B. Lyons, Esq., District Attorney, appeared for the State, and Ellis & Haynes, Esqrs., for the prisoners.

In addition to the foregoing, we are informed that a trial of waiver for a similar offence in the Parish of Washington, was set for the same day. We have not learned the result.—*Feliciana Whig.*

PENITENTIARY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above institution, held on Monday last Dr. C. R. French, was appointed Physician and the Rev. Jahleel Woodbridge, reappointed Chaplain of the institution, for the year commencing on the 1st of October, 1846.—*Baton Rouge Gazette.*

☞ An alarm of fire was given on Tuesday last. It proceeded from an old house on North street. The fire was put out, and on examination the house being found so dilapidated as to be dangerous it was ordered to be vacated and the doors and windows to be nailed up, by order of the town magistrate.—*Baton Rouge Gazette.*

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.

SITTING OF MONDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1846.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present—The Honorable Jh. Genois, President; Aldermen, Messrs. R. Hagan, J. Duplessis, P. Shields, J. F. Slingerland, C. Dufour, James Marks, J. L. Fabre, J. E. Faures, A. Derbes, E. Giquel, Z. Latour.

Mr. E. Wiltz is absent on leave.

The minutes of the two last meeting were read and approved.

Call of Committees.

On motion of Mr. J. Duplessis, Mr. E. Giquel was appointed Chairman of the Fire Committee.

On motion of Mr. Derbes, his resignation as a member of the Police Committee, was accepted, and Mr. E. Giquel appointed in his place.

On motion of Mr. Latour, his resignation as a member of the committee on Claims was accepted, and Mr. E. Giquel appointed in his place.

The following sealed proposals were read:

Mr J. Community, Surveyor, proposes to complete all the works for the draining engines, on the following conditions:

1st. To complete all the works for the sum of $25,000 cash.

2d. To do all the works under the inspection of the Improvement Committee, which might be authorized to pass all contracts and ordain all payments for the above sum of $25,000, if, when the works are completed, the amount to be paid is less than $25,000, the difference to belong to this municipality.

3d. Or to complete all the works, agreeably to the plan, specifications and terms of payment for the sum of $28,500, when the works shall be completed. Mr. Community offers to take charge of said draining machines for a term of ten years, in consideration of the sum of $175 per month—he furnishing the coal or wood—the engineer, the firemen, the oil, the iron, in fact all that may be necessary to repair and keep in good order said engines—and obligating himself to keep that part of the municipality free from any inundation. During the term of his contract he shall survey all the lands comprised between Claiborne street, Canal street, bayou St. John and Esplanade street; and shall determine by stone land marks, the lines of the streets, the level of the side walks and the depth of the gutters.

Messrs. William Bell & Co. propose to build and erect all the works agreeably to plan and specifications for the sum of $29,300.

Mr. George Cain proposes to build and erect the draining engines agreeably to plan and specifications for the sum of $30,000

Mr H. J Rauney proposes to complete the draining machines, agreeably to plan and specifications, for the sum of $23,000.

On motion of Mr. Hagan all those sealed proposals were laid on the table and made the special order of the day for the next sitting.

Emancipations:

V. Durel, testamentary executor of E. Macarty, praying for the emancipation of the slaves, Francis, a mulatto man, aged 64 years; and Rosette, a negro woman, aged 60 years.

Caroline Bonnet, praying for the emancipation of her slave Leda, aged about six years.

Letters and Petitions.

A petition was read from Messrs Julien Bourier, Michel Montardon and others, for permission to sell coffee at the meat market. On motion of Mr Latour the petition was referred to the Levee Committee with instructions to examine the existing ordinances regulating the markets, and to report whatever changes or amendments they may deem proper for the best interest of Municipality No. One.

A petition was read from the owners of the steamer De Soto, claiming a sum of $648 paid through error to this Municipality; and boat being under 250 tons. Said petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

A petition was read from Mr M. Fernandez, offering the sum of $900 a year for the privilege of collecting the Levee dues on all pirogues selling oysters. Said petition was referred to a special committee — The Recorder appointed Messrs Latour, Fabre and Derbes.

A Dutch brig, name unknown, sailed from Havana some fourteen days previous to the *Hayne*, for Matamoros. She had not been heard from, and fears were entertained for her safety. The Spanish vessels in port at Havana were one sloop, one brig, and three schooners.

A petition was read from sundry citizens of the Fifth Ward complaining of the nuisance of the Soap Factory belonging to E. Bisneau, Esq.

On motion said petition was referred to an Alderman of the 5th, 4th and 3rd Wards — The President appointed Messrs Latour, Giquel and Fabre.

A petition was read from sundry citizens desirous of forming a Fire Company under the name of Washington Fire Company, No 3. Referred to the Fire Committee.

A letter was read from James Wolf, Esq., claiming $75 for professional services rendered at the request of Paul Bertus in the years 1840 and 1841. On motion said letter was laid on the table.

A petition was read from Messrs Serré and Hout, asking the encouragement of the Council to the Judiciary Annual Almanack by them published.

Mr Hagan presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon the Recorder be and he is hereby authorised to subscribe for twenty copies of the Judiciary Annual Almanack, for the use of Municipality No One. The ayes and nays being called for it appeared that Messrs. Duplessis, Dufour, Hagan, Slingerland and Shields had voted in the affirmative—5; and that Messrs Derbes, Fabre, Faures, Giquel, Latour and Marks had voted in the negative—5; the amendment was rejected.

On the adoption of the first resolution the ayes and nays being called for it appeared that Messrs Duplessis, Dufour, Hagan, Slingerland and Shields had voted in the negative—5, and that Messrs Derbes, Fabre, Faures, Giquel, Latour and Marks had voted in the affirmative—5. Said resolution was adopted.

The following reason was submitted to the Council: "I vote against the resolution because I consider it unsalled for, as the ordinance of August 3d does not prohibit public balls except in cases where they are frequented by persons who are notoriously lewd and abandoned, and that this Council should not give its countenance and encouragement to prostitution."

JACKSON DUPLESSIS.

Mr Dufour presented the following additional resolution:

Resolved further, That no lewd woman or other abandoned character shall be allowed to frequent said public halls.

Mr Fabre moved that said resolution be laid on the table.

The ayes and nays being called for it appeared that Messrs Duplessis, Dufour, Hagan, Slingerland and Shields had voted in the negative—5, and that Messrs Derbes, Fabre, Faures, Giquel, Latour and Marks, had voted in the affirmative—5. Therefore said additional resolution was laid on the table.

The ayes and nays being called on the adoption of the original resolution, it appeared that Messrs Duplessis, Dufour, Hagan, Slingerland and Shields had voted in the affirmative—5; and that Messrs Derbes, Fabre, Faures, Giquel, Latour and Marks had voted in the negative—5. Therefore said resolution was adopted.

The ayes and nays being called for on the adoption of the fourth resolution, it appeared that Messrs. Duplessis, Dufour, Hagan, Slingerland and Shields, had voted in the negative, 5; and that Messrs Derbes, Faures, Giquel, Latour and Marks, had voted in the affirmative, 5. Therefore said resolution was lost.

The ayes and nays being called on the final adoption of all the resolutions, it appeared that Messrs. Duplessis, Dufour, Hagan, Slingerland and Shields had voted in the negative, 5; and that Messrs. Derbes, Fabre, Faures, Giquel, Latour and Marks had voted in the affirmative, 5. Therefore said resolutions were adopted.

A petition was read from sundry citizens, representing that the digging of a canal in the center of Bienville street, for the purpose of draining the rear of the first ward, is utterly uncalled for. Referred to the Improvement Committee.

A letter was read from Mrs L. Bon, for a license gratis. Referred to the Charity Committee with power to act.

A petition was read from sundry citizens complaining of the manner of the house kept by Polly Thomas, chiefly frequented by lewd women; and moreover said Thomas is about to add greatly to that annoyance by the erection of a ten pin alley, and what are called "flying horses."

Mr Duplessis proposed a resolution forbidding to keep any ten pin alleys, or establishment known as "flying horses," within the limits of the municipality without a special permission from this Council Omission, said resolution was made the order of the day for the next sitting.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr Dufour presented the following resolution, which, on motion was adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

Be it Resolved, That all sea steam vessels coming to this municipality shall be under the immediate management and control of the pilot of the port, or his deputies, and no steam vessels or steamboats

Resolved further, That the wharfing between St. Louis and Toulouse streets be and is hereby specially appropriated for the landing and mooring of all sea steam vessels coming to this municipality, and that hereafter it shall not be lawful for any schooner to moor at said wharf.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr Hagan presented a resolution for closing the holes in the platform of the several wharves from Canal street to St Louis street — C. C. Dufour offered the following substitute, which, on motion the rules being dispensed with, was adopted:

Be it Resolved, That sealed proposals will be received by this Council, until Monday next, 12th instant, for the closing of all the holes in the platform of the several wharves from Canal street to St Louis street, and for the repair of the whole specially appropriated for sea steam vessels and to widen the platform of the same. The whole work to be done under the superintendence of the Improvement Committee.

The rules being dispensed with, Mr Derbes presented the following resolution, which on motion, the rules being dispensed with, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of Public Works and Improvements be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay on the warrant of the Mayor to M. Heeron, the sum of eight hundred and ninety dollars and nine cents for digging 37,798 feet 9 inches of ditches, at the rate of $0 02 ½ per foot.

A letter was read from Joseph S. Wilder, Harbor Master, suggesting, as the business season had now commenced, that temporary repairs, as may be absolutely required, be alone undertaken, and the convenience of appointing an officer with a view to a remedy for the very great obstructions thrown in the way of vessels discharging, by the accumulation of paving stones, curb stones and other incumbrances referred to the Improvements Committee.

A letter was read from A. Texier Dupaty, Wharfinger, to be discharged from his office as many days as necessary to remove all incumbrances accumulating on the Levee; referred to the Improvement Committee, jointly with the Surveyor, with power to act.

A petition was read from Joseph Lanata, asking permission to give public balls, at the ball room fronting St. Peter, St. Claude and Canal Carondelet streets.

Mr Marks, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion, the rules being dispensed with, were separately taken into consideration.

Whereas, The largest portion of the inhabitants of the Fifth Ward of Municipality Number One of the city of New Orleans, and particularly those residing in the immediate neighborhood of the ball room fronting Canal Carondelet have given their consent and petitioned the Council for the licensing of public balls in the ball room aforesaid; and whereas this Council considering the peculiar