The New-Orleans Bee.

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NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1846.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 61 Chartres street
State & Third Municipality Official Journal.

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 required 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.

Monday morning, March 9, 1846.

We have no doubt that this bill was conceived by Mr. Kenner, and other Whig members, and pressed upon the Senate with a view to prevent any other establishment than that of the Bee from obtaining the patronage of the Legislature. The Bee has been doing the work since the commencement of the session at no fixed prices—and the proprietors of that paper will be *soft*, if they do not charge a full remuneration for their labor—which would be triple the rates mentioned in the bill.

We say it is the intention of Mr. Kenner that the work shall be done by no other establishment than the Bee—and the public will see that we are warranted in saying so, after the following statement: a few days ago the editor of the Courier announced that he was not a candidate for the public printing—yesterday, Mr. K moved that the work should not be given to the proprietors of any newspaper not printed in English and French. As the Courier had declined, it must of necessity be given to the Bee, under Mr. Kenner's motion—as the Courier and the Bee are the only newspapers in New Orleans that are printed in the two languages. This was a cunning movement of Mr. Kenner—and it is worthy of him.—*Courier.*

The above paragraphs form part of a long article in Saturday Evening's *Courier* on the subject of the State Printing. The *Courier* is wholly mistaken as to the facts, and consequently entirely incorrect in its conclusions. It never did nor will make the motion to have the State Printing done by the proprietors of papers published in both the English and French languages. The motion emanated from Mr. SOULE, a member of the Locofoco party. This is easily proved by a reference to the official proceedings of March 3d. Mr. SCOTT, another Locofoco, proposed an amendment to the original bill, that the debates, journals, laws &c., should be published as heretofore in French and English. Mr. SOULE remarked that it was desirable the proceedings and debates should appear in a paper printed in both French and English, not in a paper which for the occasion would be printed in French. The object was to give publicity to the proceedings among the population conversant with the French as well as the population conversant with the English. That object would be defeated if a paper heretofore printed alone in English were to be chosen because it assumed for the occasion an edition in French." The amendment of Mr. SCOTT was not considered until the succeeding day, when after the Senate waited some time for that gentleman's appearance the being absent during the discussion of the printing bill, the amendment was taken up, and accepted. Mr. KENNER moved the adoption of the amendment of Mr. SCOTT, and carried, that the State Paper should be published in English and French. The motion prevailed. The bill, therefore, as it finally passed the Senate, does not provide, as the *Courier* imagines, that the printing shall be given only to the proprietors of a paper printed in English and French, but that the State paper shall be published in both languages—in other words, that so long as any journal of the official paper of the State, executing the printing ordered by the Legislature, it shall be published in English and French. Now what becomes of the *Courier's* angry tirade against Mr. KENNER, when it is proved, first that that gentleman made a motion for the adoption of an amendment which enables the *Jeffersonian* the *Paroquet*, or the *Trojan* to become State Printer by publishing in both languages; second, that the original motion to give the work to none other than the proprietors of a paper published habitually in English and French, was made on the morning of the very day when the *Courier* announced that it had ceased to be a candidate for the printing, and on that speech appears in the evening this fact could not have been known in the Senate; and thirdly that the proposition which the *Courier* imputes to Mr. KENNER, and which has so stirred the bile of that journal was made by Mr. SOULE, the Magnus Apollo of Locofocoism.

It is worthy of remark that the very objection started by the Courier to the proposition which it ascribed to Mr. KENNER, but which was in reality made by Mr. SOULE, was applied by more than one member with fatal force to his amendment. It was contended very properly that the adoption of the amendment would limit the choice of the Legislature to two papers—the *Courier* and the *Bee*, or, as the former has withdrawn, to a single journal.

We agree with our contemporary and with the *Jeffersonian*, in their estimate of the merits of the bill. It is conceived and carried out in a spirit of extreme parsimony. Under its provisions, the State Printer could not avoid loss, however brief the Legislative session might be, but with the prospect of a session of four or five months, the printing could not be executed save at a ruinous sacrifice. We trust the bill will be properly amended in its passage through the lower House. In its present shape, no proprietor of a paper having a due regard to his own pocket, would be rash enough to undertake the contract.

The Richmond Duel—Death of Mr. Pleasants.

The Richmond papers of the 28th ult., are clad in mourning for the death of JOHN HAMPDEN PLEASANTS, who expired on the preceding day, from the wounds received in his rencontre with THOMAS RITCHIE, JR. We learn from the *Whig*, that Mr. PLEASANTS has left an aged mother, two children, several sisters and two brothers. His family, which were entirely dependent upon his exertions for support, are left in utter destitution by his untimely death. This is so literally true, that subscription lists are now circulating in Richmond for their relief.

The *Whig* speaks of the deceased as follows:—

Mr. Pleasants was the eldest son of the late James Pleasants, a former Governor of Virginia, and U. S. Senator from this State. In the spring of 1821, he established the Richmond Whig, and devoted to it ten years of the most unwearied labor, before it yielded him even a living compensation. Since that period, the paper became the organ of the Whig party, and made its way to popular favor and to a reasonable patronage. A more powerful and brilliant pen than that of Mr. P. has never been enlisted in the editorial ranks of this country. A more sincere advocate of the great cause to which his efforts were devoted never breathed the breath of life. A more true, gallant and generous spirit never dwelt in a human breast. Honest, straightforward, full of impulse, he looked at the right, and never counted consequences: he trampled under foot with noble scorn all sordid considerations of self, and made the press which he conducted a bright and perfect mirror of his manly heart."

In respect to the manner in which the conflict was conducted in which Mr. PLEASANTS lost his life, various and discrepant accounts have been given. The Richmond papers furnish no particulars of the affray. Several of the Baltimore journals state that the parties were both thoroughly armed and placed on a footing of perfect equality. On the other hand a private correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, describes minutely the entire affair as follows. If this statement be correct, we have no hesitation in saying that instead of a duel being fought, a revolting and atrocious murder was perpetrated, and that the law should pursue with unrelenting severity all who were engaged in a transaction so bloody and barbarous:—

"It was arranged by the friends of the parties that they should meet upon an island in James River, just above Mayo's Bridge, armed according to their own fancies, and that upon the word being given, they should advance towards each other, firing as they approached, until their weapons were exhausted. They met yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, Ritchie (having Washington Greenhow for his second,) armed with two dueling pistols in a belt around his waist, one in each hand, and one six-barrel revolving pistol in his pocket. Pleasants came armed with only a sword cane, but a pair of pistols was put in his hands after his arrival on the ground. I have not heard who was his second. After the word was given, Pleasants advanced towards Ritchie with a pistol in each hand, the latter standing still. After walking a few steps, Pleasants still continued to advance, asking Ritchie if he then thought him a coward. Ritchie relieved him to his account. Greenhow, no doubt, being where he thought Pleasants were enough, directed Ritchie to fire; he did so, and his first shot Pleasants' left hand off. Pleasants raised his cane only containing pistol and pulled trigger, but it hit the ramrod whether it fired or snapped. He then attempted to draw his second pistol, but not succeeding in under his left arm, Ritchie firing the whole time, but was unable to do it, and staggering forward, fell at Ritchie's feet, covered with gore. Not one of which was in his right hand, but another in his groin. Ritchie was not hit; his hand eight times, but it is not known that Pleasants fired enough time. Pleasants still lingers on, but it is not thought that he will live. He expresses great contrition for the duel, did not touch Ritchie. Ritchie has gone to Washington!"

ST. HELENA HAM.—The Feliciana Republican says the high terms of the nice and luscious hams which are annually cured in the Parish of St. Helena, "are by no means equal to "Westphalia."

From Texas.

By the steamship *Alabama*, Capt. Windle, from Galveston, we have received files of Texas papers to a very late date.

The Legislature was still in session. The election for U. S. Senators was held on the 30th ult. Gen. RUSK received 70 votes; Gen. Houston 69 and there were four scattering votes.

The Hon. J. Hemphill, as Chief Justice, Abner S. Lipscomb, and Hon. R. T. Wheeler have been appointed and confirmed as associate Judges of the Supreme Court of Texas.

Volney E. Howard has resigned his seat in the Legislature. It is said, he will be appointed Attorney of Texas.

The returns from Bastrop, Jefferson, Jackson, Fannin, Brazoss and Refugio, when they come in, will give Col. A. C. Horton, it is believed, about 500 majority over Gen. Darnell, for Lieutenant Governor. The Galveston *News* says: The delay in making these returns cannot change the result of the election, agreeably to any law we know of.

There are no less than seven candidates for Congress from the Western District.

SEA-ISLAND COTTON.—We have seen a sample of this year's crop of Sea-Island Cotton raised by Capt. James W. Byrne, on St. Joseph's Island. It is pronounced by good judges to be of an excellent quality. The past season was too dry; and the crop was not so good as the year before. The adaption of our Islands and the whole coast of Texas to this staple may now be considered as placed beyond a doubt.—*Galveston News.*

Havana.

By the arrival of the brig *Empresario*, we have been put in possession of files of Havana papers to the 26th ult. They contain but little of interest.

A number of experiments have been made at Matanzas with the Broccheiri Water. The success in most cases was complete.

The tobacco crop for the ensuing year promises well, particularly that of the *Vuelta de Abajo*, where the finest descriptions of the plant are cultivated.

The Royal Lottery was established in 1812. Since that time the sum of $5,620,000 has been invested in it, of which $3,997,566 75 cents has been won in prizes, and $1,612,433 has enured to the Government.

Congress.

☞ The SENATE did not sit on the 27th ult.

In the HOUSE, the calendar of private bills was taken up, and a number acted upon. A motion to adjourn over to Monday was negatived, and the House then adjourned to the next day.

THE MOBILE ADVERTISER.—We have inadvertently omitted to mention that C. C. Langdon, Esq., proprietor of the *Mobile Daily Advertiser*, is desirous of disposing of interest in his paper to some gentleman competent to take charge of its Commercial Department. Liberal arrangements are proffered to any one having a small capital at command, and prepared to devote his whole time to the paper. We also add that the *Advertiser* is one of the most sterling journals in the south-west, ably conducted and advocating sound political principles.

MISSISSIPPI.—The following are the Congressional Districts as formed by the Legislature of Mississippi:

First District—Tishemingo, Tippah, Marshall, De Soto, Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Pitola, Yallabusha, Panola, Lafayette, Pontotoc.

Second District—Itawamba, Monroe, Chickasaw, Lowndes, Carroll, Choctaw, Oktibbeha, Lafayette, Yalobusha—5,102. Third District—Winston, Noxubee, Illinois, Washington, Issaquena, Yazoo, Warren, Claiborne, Neshoba, Kemper, Lauderdale, Newton, Sunflower, Washington—63,306. Fourth District—Adams, Jefferson, Claiborne, Copiah, Simpson, Smith, Jasper, Jones, Covington, Lawrence, Franklin, Amite, Wilkinson, Amite, Pike, Marion, Perry, Greene, Jackson, Harrison, Hancock—57,836.

This apportionment will probably secure the election of locofocos in every district.

The following bill drawn by Mr. SOTTO, and passed to a third reading in the Senate from the First District, is now before the House of Representatives. We publish it for information:

AN ACT

To provide for the safe keeping of Public Records in the city of New Orleans.

Section 1. Be it enacted; That there shall be created the Keeper of Records for the city of New Orleans, who shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of four years, whose duty it shall be to have the charge and custody of all the original records of every description which have been heretofore made, and of all which may be hereafter passed and executed before any Notary Public in this city, and of all documents, and of all judicial and other proceedings which were drawn or which took place in the Courts of this city, or in the offices of the Notaries Public or in the Municipalities.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, &c.: That the Governor shall appoint by the advice and consent of the Senate, one Notary Public in each of the Municipalities of said city, who shall have custody, safe keeping and control of all public records, all books, plans, maps, original acts, judicial or other proceedings, documents, and papers of every description whatsoever, existing which may be in the possession of said Notaries Public and of those who have ceased to be Notaries, whether the same may have been delivered to or received by the Secretaries or other officers under the French or Spanish Governments before the cession of Louisiana to the United States.

Section 3. Be it further enacted; It shall be the duty of the General Council of the city of New Orleans, and of each of the three Municipalities of said city to deliver to said Keeper forthwith all the books, maps, plans, documents, judicial or other proceedings, all documents and all papers whatsoever in their possession respectively, which were drawn or passed, or which took place prior to the passage of an act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the city of New Orleans approved February the seventh, 1805, and other acts amending the same" approved March 8th, 1836.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, &c.: It shall be the duty of every Notary Public in the city of New Orleans whose functions shall cease at any time after the appointment of said Keeper of Public Records, to deliver forthwith to said Keeper of Public Records all the records, plans, maps, books, acts, papers, index, and documents of every description appertaining to his office; and which may be in his possession at the time he shall cease to be a Notary Public.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, &c.: It shall be the duty of each Notary Public in the city of New Orleans, to deliver within ten days from the first day of January of each year, all the records, plans, maps, documents, and papers of every description, which may be then in his possession, and pertaining to his said office of Notary Public.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, &c.: Said Keeper of Public Records shall have a seal to be devised by him, and the description thereof made by him shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, &c.: Said Keeper of Public Records shall have power to appoint deputies for whose conduct and acts he shall be responsible.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, &c.: Said Keeper of Public Records before entering on the duties of his office, shall give his bond in favor of the Governor of the State of Louisiana and his successor in office conditioned for the faithful performance by said Keeper of Public Records and his deputies of all his official duties—which bond shall be in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, and be signed by said Keeper of Records, and by two sureties in double the sum of said bond; which sureties shall be approved by the District Attorney for the judicial district in which New Orleans is situated; which bond shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State and shall not be brought on said bond by any person who may sustain any injury by the wrongful acts, omissions or neglect of said Keeper of Public Records or his deputies.

Section 9. Be it further enacted, &c.: Said Keeper of Records shall make and keep double indexes giving the names of vendors and vendees of all acts of sale, and of all other acts in his custody, and he shall cause all acts and proceedings to be well bound in volumes.

Section 10. Be it further enacted, &c.: Said Keeper of Records shall keep his office in the central part of said city, according to the whole population thereof; and the building in which office is kept shall be fire proof, and the Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances for New Orleans shall each keep his office in the same building.

Section 11. Be it further enacted, &c.: The said Keeper of Records and his deputies, shall have the exclusive power to give copies of all acts, documents, proceedings, maps, plans, or papers, in the custody of public records and to all such copies his official seal shall be affixed, and said copies shall be deemed authentic and shall be received in evidence in all cases where the original thereof might be so received.

Section 12. Be it further enacted, &c.: Said Keeper of Records shall be entitled to charge for all copies given by him one-fourth of the rates which are now chargable for said copies and no more, but no extra charge shall be made by said Keeper of Records for affixing his official seal to such copies.

☞ A couple of Rocky Mountain wolves escaped from their cage in the menagerie of Herr Driesbach, at Zanesville, Ohio, a few days ago. The *Gazette* of that place gives the following account of the conflict to secure them:—

"At the time, there were four men in the building, Herr Driesbach, Paul Morgan, Abraham Shimer, and Arthur Crippen, but accustomed as they were to such animals, they thought only of saving the smaller animals that were fastened in different parts of the building, without apprehending personal danger to themselves. Crippen ran out of the building to get a pitchfork, when closing the door after him, it fastened it self, which kept him out. Morgan hastened to take care of the riding monkey, when one of the wolves attacked him and got him down, and as Shimer ran to his assistance, he was attacked and overpowered by the other wolf. At this moment Driesbach was the only one disengaged, and picking up a chair he dashed it to pieces, to obtain a round for a club. With this, at one blow, he disabled the wolf that had attacked Shimer, but the other held with a death-grip and inspirited repeated blows; nor did he relinquish the attack until he was knocked dead. The dogs then ran and afterwards shot. The men were badly bit by the wolf, had they been alone, would inevitably have been killed, for one of them was already finishing.

WHY SO NUMEROUS AS TO WAR!—Doctor Franklin answered the question in a single sentence. "The whole race of mankind, says the Doctor, will make a campaign to-day with teeth enough, BUT HAVING BUT TWO APIECE, THEY HAVE NOT TEETH ENOUGH TO BITE EACH OTHER TO DEATH."

City Intelligence.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This evening Mr. C. Kean will take a benefit at this Theatre, on which occasion "The Gamester" and "The Follies of a Night" will be performed. The beneficiare and his talented wife will appear in both pieces.

Decision of Judge Canonge.—Judge Canonge on Saturday gave his decision upon the pleas presented by Mr. Wolfe, the argument and decision of which have occupied the Court several days. The document was well drawn up and showed, evidently, that the Judge had maturely considered the question. He expressed his opinion that the ground taken by Mr. Wolfe was tenable, and that the acts of the Senate and House were null and void; the oath they had taken not being a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, which required that a separate and distinct oath "to support the Constitution of the United States" should be administered. The position assumed by the Attorney General, "that the Governor had the power to make an appointment during a recess of the Legislature," he did not consider at all applicable to the case in point, as the Senate had confirmed the appointment. Although it was his opinion that the non-compliance with the provisions of the Constitution was sufficient to vitiate the right of Mr. Elmore to act, he did not consider that he had the power to displace him, and being the Attorney General *de facto*, he must continue to act until displaced by a competent tribunal; yet had he the power, he should most certainly decide that he could not act in his official capacity. The Judge was particularly severe upon some portion of the press for their attacks upon his course, and upon the members of the Legislature who alluded to his acts in the case before him. Mr. Wolfe, we understand, will carry the case up before the Supreme Court. The Court will open this morning and Jurors must be punctual.

STEAMBOAT ON FIRE.—Yesterday morning, at about 3 o'clock, the steamboat Doctor Franklin, lying at our Levee, at the foot of Poydras street, was discovered to be on Fire. She was up for Louisville, and was to have started on Saturday evening, but owing to the fog on the river, her trip was postponed until yesterday morning. The smoke came up from her hold in a thick volume, and the alarm was immediately given. Our firemen were on the spot speedily and commenced throwing water into her, but the fire gained rapidly, and it was finally found necessary to scuttle in order to prevent her total loss. She sunk at her moorings up to her hurricane deck. The boat was full of passengers, many of whom were ladies, but every body escaped alive and uninjured. The cargo on board was a valuable one, only part of which is insured; on the boat, we heard, there was an insurance of $12,000. The cabin furniture and passengers baggage were saved, and measures will be taken to raise her. We did not learn how the fire occurred, but it was presumed that a light must have been unknowingly left in the hold, after the cargo was stored.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—*Habeas Corpus*—Lucien Coby, a black, held as a slave by Charles Kock, was on Saturday decreed to be free. It was proved by persons who resided in the Island of Guadaloupe, about 15 years ago, that Lucien had been their servant living as free, and were generally considered free—that they frequented masked balls to which slaves were not allowed by law to go. A supplemental petition had been filed against the vendor of Mr Kock, praying for damages, which was dismissed.

For plff. J. C. David—for dft. Upton & Olcott.

STABBING.—Ellen Dorman, a cyprian, was arrested on Friday night, accused of cutting and stabbing John Lowry with a knife on the chin and breast.—She was committed to the Criminal Court.

ANOTHER STABBING CASE.—Officer Trescases arrested a man named Manuel Sanz de Maza, on Saturday, on a charge of having stabbed a man named Edward Emms, on the night of the 4th March. The wound is in the back part of the Cafe at the corner of Customhouse and Marais streets. Emms is badly, but not dangerously wounded, and is now at the Charity Hospital. Maza was up before Recorder Genella yesterday, and gave bail in $1,000 for his reappearance.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday on the body of a young man named John Murry, 28 years of age, who died in the cottage in Bienville street, between Royal and Bourbon. Verdict, death from "an acute gastritis and disease of the liver."

A NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—On Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock, St. Charles street, near the Hotel, resounded the cry of "stop thief." After a short race, George Fisher, *alias* Bill Curtis, *alias* Ike Wilson was arrested for running off with a check and money box from the bathing rooms attached to the Hotel. He was committed for examination. In December he was arrested and taken before Recorder Baldwin, charged with being a fugitive from the State of New York, but succeeded in getting his discharge upon a writ of *habeas corpus*.

INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the Hospital on the body of a man named James M. Call, a painter, who fell from a scaffold erected in front of a three story house in Algiers He was brought to this city and placed in the Hospital, but he was so shockingly injured that he died in about a time after. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire yesterday at 12 M. was a false alarm.

ARRESTED.—A man named James Jackson who reposes in a vast number of *shanes* was arrested on Saturday night for entering the house of Mr. Smith, we do not know which of the family, and stealing therefrom three coats.

Frank Kennedy was arrested for stealing sugar from one of the hogsheads on the platform.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Sentenced*—John Muller, the keeper of a Cabaret, was on Saturday sentenced to pay a fine of $200, and be imprisoned in the Parish Prison for two months, for selling liquor to a slave. Let this be a warning to grocers and Cabaret keepers.

Thos. Cage *alias* Cream was sentenced to 21 hours imprisonment and costs, for an assault and battery.

THE RIVER at Louisville had fallen 5 inches on the 29th ult. The weather had moderated somewhat.

J. S. Sydnor, Esq., was elected Mayor of Galveston on Monday last. There were four candidates.

A public Lyceum is about to be erected in Galveston.

☞ Ex-Governor JAMES MCDOWELL has been elected to Congress from the XIth District of Virginia to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. William Taylor. Gov. McD. was elected without opposition.

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING THE PAST YEAR.—The whole number of deaths in the city of New York during the year, was 10,983, of whom there were—white males 5,554; white females 4,992; black males 261; black females 276. There were three deaths of persons over a hundred years of age. The increase of deaths in 1845 over those of 1844, is 2,023.

☞ Our thanks are due J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of Corcoran's new work, "Picking's from the Portfolio of the Reporter of the New Orleans Picayune." We have already noticed this volume, and again take occasion to commend it for its rich and varied humor.

NEW WORKS.—J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, has laid us under obligations for the following new publications:

John Martin, a sequel to Henry Milner, by Mrs. Sherwood. This is a moral story, designed more particularly for the edification of youth. Mrs. Sherwood is one of the most popular of this class of writers.

Forestalls Tom, by Mrs. Dana—a work of similar character, and said to be an exquisitely touching and simple narrative. Both these volumes are from the press of the Harpers.

[COMMUNICATED.]

When in the name of humanity will Draymen and Cartmen be prevented from driving furiously in our streets! When will our Police Agents and Officers awake from their lethargy, and act against those lawless brutes who set no value on human life! or, shall we be compelled to resort to some means to protect our persons from being crushed!

Again, on Saturday, between 3 and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, corner of Chartres and St. Peter streets, one of our respectable citizens came very nigh being run over by a reckless Dray-man.

We must have new ordinances vigorously enforced and a penal law to punish perpetrators of such acts of brutality, as we frequently witness in our streets and on our levees.

CITIZENS OF THE THREE MUNICIPALITIES.

KEY WEST.—We extract the following particulars respecting the town of Key West, from a letter of John C. Hoyt, special agent to the Board of underwriters at New York:

"The whole amount of the value of vessels and cargo wrecked and in distress on the Florida Reef during the year ending the 31st December, 1845, is $737,000. The whole amount of salvages awarded is $69,598, and the whole amount of salvages, wharfages, storages, repairs, labor, fees for officers of the court, all other expenses, is $105,709—leaving the year previous to the last, the whole amount of property wrecked and in distress was $725,030; the salvage was $99,718, and the salvage and all other expenses and charges were $269,064, including about $6,000 for dues. During the last year a larger amount of property was saved than during the year previous, although the sum paid for saving is $93,180 less. There are employed in cruising and saving this property about 15 regular licensed vessels, with crews averaging about 10 men each, besides several smacks and small boats occasionally employed. The salvages are decided by the court established here for that purpose, and each vessel engaged in the business of wrecking is licensed by the Judge. The utmost good faith and good conduct on the part of the wreckers, is required of them by the Court, and embezzlement of cargo, or other misconduct, being always followed by a forfeiture of salvages, has latterly been of rare occurrence. The town of Key West contains a population of about 1400 souls, who derive their livelihood mainly from the profits of wrecking, fishing, supplying sails, gunner's stores, and other supplies to vessels engaged in the business, and the manufacture of cigars. It possesses one Episcopalian and one Methodist church, with Sunday schools, and two of which are well conducted. There are several day schools, which are well attended. The town is well supplied with water, which is procured by digging wells to the depth of from 15 to 20 feet. The water is pure and wholesome, and is considered by many to be superior to that of Charleston. The climate is healthy, and the place is free from the yellow fever, which has never been known to exist here. The harbor is safe and commodious, and is capable of containing a large fleet of vessels. The town is regularly laid out, and contains many handsome buildings. The streets are wide, and are kept in good order. The population is composed of persons from all parts of the world, and is remarkable for its peaceable character. Crime is of rare occurrence, and there is no necessity for the employment of a police force. The town is governed by a Mayor and Council, elected annually by the people. The Mayor receives a salary of $500 per annum, and the Council receive no compensation for their services. The town is free from debt, and the taxes are light. The Mayor is also Collector of Taxes, and receives a commission of 5 per cent. on the amount collected. The taxes are collected with great promptness. The Mayor is also Treasurer of the town, and receives a salary of $100 per annum. The Council appoint the Clerk, Marshal, Assessor, Harbor Master, and Health Officer, and fix their salaries. The Mayor appoints the Inspectors of Elections, Judges of Election, and Commissioners of Roads. The Mayor and Council appoint the Commissioners of Pilotage, and fix the rates of pilotage. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Wrecking, and fixes the rates of wrecking. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Quarantine, and fixes the rates of quarantine. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Light-houses, and fixes the rates of light-house dues. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Navigation, and fixes the rates of navigation. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Harbor, and fixes the rates of harbor dues. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Health, and fixes the rates of health dues. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Customs, and fixes the rates of customs. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Revenue, and fixes the rates of revenue. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Police, and fixes the rates of police. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Works, and fixes the rates of public works. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Buildings, and fixes the rates of public buildings. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Property, and fixes the rates of public property. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Records, and fixes the rates of public records. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Documents, and fixes the rates of public documents. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Papers, and fixes the rates of public papers. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Books, and fixes the rates of public books. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Plans, and fixes the rates of public plans. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Maps, and fixes the rates of public maps. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Charts, and fixes the rates of public charts. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Diagrams, and fixes the rates of public diagrams. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Models, and fixes the rates of public models. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Specimens, and fixes the rates of public specimens. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Curiosities, and fixes the rates of public curiosities. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Rarities, and fixes the rates of public rarities. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Antiquities, and fixes the rates of public antiquities. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Relics, and fixes the rates of public relics. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Remains, and fixes the rates of public remains. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Ruins, and fixes the rates of public ruins. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Debris, and fixes the rates of public debris. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Rubbish, and fixes the rates of public rubbish. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Trash, and fixes the rates of public trash. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Garbage, and fixes the rates of public garbage. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Offal, and fixes the rates of public offal. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Refuse, and fixes the rates of public refuse. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Dregs, and fixes the rates of public dregs. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Sediment, and fixes the rates of public sediment. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Lees, and fixes the rates of public lees. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Grounds, and fixes the rates of public grounds. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Land, and fixes the rates of public land. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Water, and fixes the rates of public water. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Air, and fixes the rates of public air. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Fire, and fixes the rates of public fire. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Earth, and fixes the rates of public earth. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Wind, and fixes the rates of public wind. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Rain, and fixes the rates of public rain. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Snow, and fixes the rates of public snow. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Hail, and fixes the rates of public hail. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Sleet, and fixes the rates of public sleet. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Frost, and fixes the rates of public frost. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Dew, and fixes the rates of public dew. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Mist, and fixes the rates of public mist. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Fog, and fixes the rates of public fog. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Vapor, and fixes the rates of public vapor. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Steam, and fixes the rates of public steam. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Smoke, and fixes the rates of public smoke. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Soot, and fixes the rates of public soot. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Ashes, and fixes the rates of public ashes. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Cinders, and fixes the rates of public cinders. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Coals, and fixes the rates of public coals. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Wood, and fixes the rates of public wood. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Timber, and fixes the rates of public timber. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Trees, and fixes the rates of public trees. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Shrubs, and fixes the rates of public shrubs. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Plants, and fixes the rates of public plants. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Herbs, and fixes the rates of public herbs. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Grass, and fixes the rates of public grass. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Hay, and fixes the rates of public hay. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Straw, and fixes the rates of public straw. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Chaff, and fixes the rates of public chaff. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Husks, and fixes the rates of public husks. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Shells, and fixes the rates of public shells. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Nuts, and fixes the rates of public nuts. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Fruit, and fixes the rates of public fruit. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Vegetables, and fixes the rates of public vegetables. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Roots, and fixes the rates of public roots. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Bulbs, and fixes the rates of public bulbs. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Tubers, and fixes the rates of public tubers. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Corms, and fixes the rates of public corms. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Seeds, and fixes the rates of public seeds. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Grains, and fixes the rates of public grains. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Rice, and fixes the rates of public rice. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Wheat, and fixes the rates of public wheat. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Barley, and fixes the rates of public barley. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Oats, and fixes the rates of public oats. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Rye, and fixes the rates of public rye. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Buckwheat, and fixes the rates of public buckwheat. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Corn, and fixes the rates of public corn. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Maize, and fixes the rates of public maize. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Millet, and fixes the rates of public millet. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Sorghum, and fixes the rates of public sorghum. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Broom-corn, and fixes the rates of public broom-corn. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Flax, and fixes the rates of public flax. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Hemp, and fixes the rates of public hemp. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Jute, and fixes the rates of public jute. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Cotton, and fixes the rates of public cotton. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Wool, and fixes the rates of public wool. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Silk, and fixes the rates of public silk. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Worms, and fixes the rates of public worms. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Insects, and fixes the rates of public insects. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Reptiles, and fixes the rates of public reptiles. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Fishes, and fixes the rates of public fishes. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Birds, and fixes the rates of public birds. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Beasts, and fixes the rates of public beasts. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Animals, and fixes the rates of public animals. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Men, and fixes the rates of public men. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Women, and fixes the rates of public women. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Children, and fixes the rates of public children. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Babies, and fixes the rates of public babies. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Infants, and fixes the rates of public infants. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Boys, and fixes the rates of public boys. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Girls, and fixes the rates of public girls. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Youths, and fixes the rates of public youths. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Maidens, and fixes the rates of public maidens. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Adults, and fixes the rates of public adults. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Old Men, and fixes the rates of public old men. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Old Women, and fixes the rates of public old women. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Old Folks, and fixes the rates of public old folks. The Mayor appoints the Commissioners of Public Old Fogies, and fixes the rates of public old fogies