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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

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

Official Journal of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS.
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1845.

GLORIOUS VICTORY IN CONNECTICUT!

The general election in the State of Connecticut of the 7th inst., resulted in a SWEEPING WHIG TRIUMPH. Baldwin the Whig candidate for Governor beats Toucey (l. f.) from 3000 to 4000 votes, and has a majority of some 1500 over Locofocoism and abolitionism combined.

What is still better, the whigs have elected all four members of Congress, turning the tables completely on the Locos who had last year, the entire delegation. In the first district (Hartford and Tolland) James Dixon (whig) is chosen. T. H. Seymour (loco) by about 660 majority. In the second (New Haven and Middlesex) Hubbard (w.) beats Stewart (l. f.) from 1000 to 1,500 votes. In the 3d district (New London and Windham) Rockwell (w.) is elected over Catlin (l. f.) by between four and five hundred majority. In the 4th District, (Fairfield and Litchfield) Truman Smith (w.) beats J. G. Smith (l. f.) nearly a thousand votes.

The Legislature will be whig by a heavy majority. In the Senate the whigs will have probably two third, in members. In the House, from 30 to 50 majority.

The following are the returns for Governor so far as reached us:

Counties.		Baldwin, (W.)	Toucey (L. F.)	Scat'g.
New Haven	22 towns,	4116	2628	200
Hartford,	24 "	5963	2563	
Fairfield,	14 "	3191	2421	221
N. London,	17 "	2532	1922	151
Windham,	12 "	1818	1785	179
Middlesex,	4 "	925	559	
	83	14,513	11,901	661
			2,712	

Whig majority over Locos.
The remaining towns in 1841 gave
Baldwin a majority of 239

NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTIONS!

The New York Charter Election, as we had every reason to believe, has terminated in the success of the locofoco candidate for Mayor, and in a complete and tremendous overthrow of Nativism. The American Republican party last year carried 12 of the 17 Wards; one year they do not carry one. The locofocos have nearly every thing, as was almost inevitable from the distraction and divisions of their opponents. The whigs have elected their tickets in the Third and Fifteenth Wards. Vast number of whigs voted for Havemeyer in order to beat Harper, or for Harper in order to beat Havemeyer. Seldom, the regular whig nominee, polls about 10,000 votes—twice as many as Moffit Franklin did last year. Havemeyer's majority over Harper is about 6,000. The *Tribune* says:

"Hundreds voted for Havemeyer to make sure of the defeat of Harper, while thousands voted for Harper solely to prevent Nativism from being carried or elected, or because they had voted for him once, approved of his conduct as Mayor, and hated to see him run out at the close of his first year. The Temperance question also worked in his favor, and still more strongly against Mr. Scoles. Voting for Mr. B. was every where brandished as throwing away your votes, so that those who wish to defeat locofocoism vote for Harper, while those who were doubly against nativism went for Havemeyer. It is impossible to counteract such tendencies in a tumultuous election; there very little pains were taken to get that one candidate in the weakest of the three, he will get no votes but those of the sternest champions of the principle for which he stands forth. But for a most determined effort on the part of some of the friends of nativism in the Country and her Cause that there would be a Whig candidate and a Whig party, it would have been impossible to withhold half so many votes from Harper and Havemeyer."

The papers do not give the full vote in any of the Wards, but it is presumed to be pretty heavy, although not as large as last year. The New York *Courier & Enquirer*, which was a warm advocate of Harper, now admits that a separate native organization is impracticable, and says that those who desire to see the naturalization laws properly modified, must act and vote with the whigs. Those of the whigs who have adhered to the American Republican party as an independent organization, have got enough of that affair, and will doubtless return to their old allies. We look upon nativism in New York as pretty much defunct.

Election in Brooklyn—Here too Locofocoism achieves an easy victory over the scattered and belligerent forces of the Whigs and American Republicans—Falwade (l. f.) received 2973 votes; the Whig candidate Native candidate 1409. The votes of the two latter, 1685; which are wholly whig, exceed that of the Democratic candidate 116. The Locos carry 10 aldermen of the Whigs and Natives 8.

Town Elections in New York.—Returns of report were elected in 41 of the counties of the State, show 51 whigs, 294 locos, 10 abolition or tied—whig majority 87. In the same counties last year, 320 whigs, 359 locos, and 3 abolitionists; loco majority 39. Whig gain 126.

Disastrous overflow of the Niagara.—The New York papers bring us further particulars of the disastrous overflow of the Niagara river, consequent upon the breaking up of the ice on Lake Erie. The depth of the ice and water is estimated at from thirty to thirty feet. One letter, from the Postmaster at Lewiston, says the warehouses were swept from the docks, Youngstown sharing the same fate, and the water still rising. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that the storehouses of Sampsell, Cornell and Tryon, at Lewiston, are carried away. The Canada side of the river has also suffered much. Our readers were at one time entertained that the whole of the company's valuable works would be carried away, and the steamers in dock, namely, the City of Toronto, Transit and Queen with several smaller craft, were considered in great jeopardy. The water rose 4 or 5 feet above the usual river, and Mr Frazer, who lives on the wharf, removed his family to a place of safety, and all the goods were taken from the company's warehouse without damage. The water has since fallen to about its usual level.—The Chronicle states that so compact is the ice, that people have crossed Niagara to Youngston upon it, and a bonfire was lighted twenty feet above the surface of the water, on the very spot where the "Chief Justice Robinson" was moored the previous day.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON.

LOSS OF STEAMBOAT SWALLOW AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

The steamboat *Swallow*, on Monday evening, the 7th instant, when near the village of Athens, on the Hudson river, ran upon a rock, and broke in two, just forward of the wheels, the after part of the boat sinking in deep water in less than ten minutes, and the bow remaining almost perpendicular on the rock, part of it nearly thirty feet in the air. The following details are from the *Express*:—

"To add to the horrors of the scene she took fire, which fortunately was extinguished either by her pumps in the water or the efforts of the crew. The dense smoke, however, which for a short time enveloped her, added nothing to the already existing Egyptian darkness and of course added to the fears of the passengers.—About sixty of the passengers escaped over the bows of the boat and secured themselves on the rock. In the mean time the captain exhorted the passengers to be quiet, and the bell of the boat immediately sounded to give alarm. It was heard at Athens and at Hudson and responded to by bells from there, and in a short time many small boats from both places made their appearance; those from Athens, however, prudently kept from coming along side for fear that the passengers would jump into them, and they should be swamped. The state were, however, employed in picking up a few passengers who were overboard.

Fortunately the steamboats Express and Rochester were near at hand, and the former lost soon was enabled to approach the stern of the Swallow, so that a plank was passed from one boat to the other. The Rochester was compelled to cease to anchor, which obtained her a short time. The passengers on the rock were taken in the small boats to the steamboats. Many of the passengers were obliged to swim from the cabin to the deck through the cabin door. Twelve attempted to jump upon the rock, and it is feared that one of them was lost. The young lady threw herself overboard but was rescued.

Mr. Charles A. Mann, of Utica, had two ladies under his charge, one of whom, Mrs. Conklin, could not be found; but it was hoped that she might have been taken off in some of the small boats.

The number of passengers, as stated above, is thought to be about 250, although rumor exaggerates them to 400. We shall of course know better when a list comes to hand. The baggage boat was entirely submerged in water. The baggage will probably be recovered in such a state as might be expected considering the position. We do not yet know what it is thought its situation of the boat.

It is not known certainly that any lives are lost, although it is feared there may be. The shortness of the period during which the occurrence above stated took place, did not allow opportunity to ascertain. The passengers were not on the deck of the Swallow more than three-quarters of an hour.

It was fortunate that the disaster should have occurred between two piers, at which the alarm bells of the boat could be heard. Still more fortunate was it that two steamboats should have been within hailing distance to come to her relief."

The New York *Sun* in a postscript stated that the appearance of loss of life had been fully confirmed. Several females were seen to be washed off by the water, as it rose above the guards, and all, it is thought, could not have escaped from the cabin. We shall doubtless have complete details by to-day's mail.

Shocking Accident.—An explosion took place a few days ago on board the steamboat *Josephine*, near Madison, In., by which a part of the engine was driven into one of the state rooms, injuring a gentleman named Ellis, from Allegheny county, Pa., so dreadfully that he died in a few hours.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat *Montgomery*, for late Louisville papers.

THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Dunn gave notice of his intention to present an additional section to article third, with a view to make the Lieutenant Governor, ex officio superintendant of public instruction.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the Judiciary Report.

Mr. Preston was in favor of a system of courts having universal jurisdiction. At New Orleans where many courts are needed, they might be divided according to the nature of the business brought before them; but the principle of uniformity must nevertheless exist. The reform of the Judiciary was one of the leading motives for a call of the Convention. A simple transfer of functions would not constitute the radical reform which was needed. Two methods of ensuring it occurred to him—one was to limit the functions of the Judges to a limited time; the other was to elect them by the people. It was also necessary to limit the number of their duties, and to prevent them from having any control over money.

The evil of the present system was such as to injure the prosperity of the State, either by preventing many persons from settling among us, or by inducing wealthy individuals to keep their fortune out of the jurisdiction of the Probate Courts. These were the tribunals where gross abuses existed and which had excited general reprobation.

He was, however, in favor of retaining the Parish Courts, inasmuch as their functions could be distinctly specified and properly set forth; and all the advantages sought from District Courts, might be obtained from them. The system had existed for forty years and was intimately blended with our entire jurisprudence; and the abuses ascribed to it were in reality the evils of bad legislation, or grow out of the improper delegation of functions. If we were to restrict the people to District Judges, and compel them to await the sessions of the District Courts, or travel several hundred miles in order to obtain justice; the people would infallibly refuse to sanction our labors.

What we ought to do, was therefore to preserve the system, modifying and improving it in the best possible manner. He was in favor of electing Parish Judges for four years, and giving them a fixed salary. This alone would obviate very many of the evils complained of.

But it was said that the opposite system would occasion a great diminution of expense. This was an error. Without counting the sheriffs, clerks, &c., who eat out the substance of the people, the sum of $80,000 was paid annually for salaries of Judges in New Orleans alone; and he felt confident that the measure proposed by him would notably diminish this amount. With respect to the country, the State might pay half the salaries of the Parish Judges, and the parishes the remaining half. Many wealthy lawyers would be found willing to fulfill the functions of Parish Judges, with little or no consideration for the salary. Under the system proposed by the report, there would be no economy; the same amount would be paid to different officers, so that instead of reform, we should have a continuation of abuses, under a different name. On the contrary the district Judge system would be still dearer for we would have to pay all that we now paid, while the subdivided system of Parish Judges fixed, and moderate compensation could be substituted for enormous and unjust fees.

Mr. Downs was in favor of a uniform judiciary system, with universal jurisdiction. It was said that the proposed changes would require a modification of the code of practice. This was true, but where was the evil in it. Moreover these changes would be less important than was imagined. He had no doubt the suppression of Parish Judges would be a great saving of expense. At all events a reform was needed. It was notorious that the Judges performed many acts by no means necessary, in order to swell the amount of their fees, such as family meetings, &c. These were crying abuses which must be stopped.

He admitted that the suppression of the Parish Judges would be resisted by the population who were habituated to the system. It was natural they should be attached to institutions with which they were, so to speak, identified; but this consideration should not arrest the progress of reform. Other portions of the population have different ideas, and it was proper and just that the weak should yield to the strong.

He then entered upon a minute exposition of the evils produced by the system of Parish Judges, and observed that if their ministerial functions were taken away, they would be left without sufficient employment, since even with these functions, in many parishes they had little to do.

He was moreover, opposed to leaving the subject to the discretion of the Legislature, and would vote against any such proposition.

Mr Eustis spoke in favor of the section as reported. He adverted to the system of Parish Judges as a vestige of colonial vassalage, and contended that it neither accorded with the genius of our institutions nor was it consonant with the principles, progress and spirit of the age. Reform was called for, and it was idle to expect it at the hands of the Legislature, for that body was continually bent on the multiplication, rather than the curtailment of offices. The subject had been carefully considered by the committee, and the result of their labors was, he believed, in entire accordance with the views of a vast majority of the Convention.—The great object was to make independent Judges, with fixed salaries, and take from them the inducement to promote litigation.

One great vice of the present system was that there was no supervision of the Probate Court, that tribunal having complete control over successions. An administrator could not be sued in any other court, as in New York, Kentucky and other States. The great benefit of the proposed change was that it was founded on a principle—that it placed honest and independent magistrates in office, and that it would save much expense.

Mr E. wished to vest in Justices of the Peace the ministerial functions of Probate Judges, while their judicial functions would be lodged with the District Judges.

Mr Taylor said that every one had a common object—the establishment of such principles in the constitution as would secure the administration of justice. The section proposed a sweeping abrogation of the Probate system, but offered a substitute in its stead.—Some system under the authority of law must exist for the management of successions. Some proposed to give the power to Clerks, others to Justices of the Peace.

He denied that there was any universal clamor for reform.—No evidence of this existed. The system was cried by a breath and by a breath might be swept away. If the clamor referred to existed, the Legislature would certainly have acted upon it, but not a word upon the subject had ever been said. Not a member had raised his voice in favor of reform. This was because the deep rooted dissatisfaction so much spoken of had no existence save in imaginations of members.—The evils complained of were not inherent in the system, but arose from the neglect of the proper authorities. The evil was in the law, not in the judicial organization of our State.

It was contended that the Legislature should not be entrusted with the necessary reforms, and yet the 21st section of the report gives special authority to the Legislature to vest in Clerks of Courts any power which may be taken from the Parish Judges. He maintained that no offices in the State were more incompetently filled than those of Clerks, and yet it was proposed to confer upon them a multitude of additional functions. The 21st section led to the absurdity of abolishing a judge, and entrusting his duties to an officer not learned in the law, in opposition to the very language of another section.

With regard to the statement that the present system led to innumerable questions of jurisdiction, Mr. Taylor declared that out of 3200 cases reported in Benjamin and Slidell's Digest, there were but 105 cases of questions of jurisdiction, and many of these had nothing whatever to do with the organization of the system. The three last volumes of Reports of the Supreme Court contained but a single case, showing that these question of jurisdiction were now settled.

Mr. Taylor continued at great length noticing the various arguments which his opponents had employed, and endeavoring to refute them. His chief object appeared to show that all the defects, evils and avenues to corruption which were imputed to the Parish Judge system, arose from errors in our system of jurisprudence. It was the law that was vicious, not the judicial organization of the State.

The Convention adjourned to 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Soulé offered a resolution providing that the Reporters be authorized as long as the Evening Sessions lasted, to furnish simple sketches of the debates. Some discussion followed. Mr. Rosselius moved to excuse them altogether from reporting afternoon speeches. Mr. Downs moved as a substitute to re-establish the secret English Reporter. Mr. Claiborne wouldmend them more to select a second French Reporter.

Mr. Waddell moved an adjournment. Lost, 28 to 30. Mr. McRae moved to give the Secretary power to appoint as many reporters as he may deem necessary. Lost. On Mr. Downs' motion the vote stood—yeas, 31; nays 39. Mr. Rosselius' amendment was lost. Mr Soulé's resolution was adopted—yeas, 39; nays, 22.

Mr Lewis gave notice of a motion to abolish the office of Reporter.

A motion to adjourn was carried—yeas, 34; nays, 29.

The Dismal Swamp in North Carolina, was on fire at the last accounts, and immense quantities of lumber and fire wood have been destroyed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Pensacola.—The beautiful *steamer Creole* Capt. Hiern, will leave for Pensacola *via* Mobile, tomorrow upon the arrival at the Lake of the 2 o'clock train of cars. The object of the trip is, we understand, to transport to their summer quarters two companies of U. S. troops, who are expected from Baton Rouge. This will be an excellent opportunity for passengers to visit the different Forts and Navy Yard on this delightful Bay and also to enjoy that famous sea delicacy, the pompano.

Criminal Court.—William Johnson, charged with assaulting with intent to kill, Noah W. Clark, a watchman in the employ of the Second Municipality, on the night of the 29th February, 1844, was yesterday brought into Court for trial. After the hearing of testimony on both sides, the case was submitted to the Court with the consent of both parties, on the question whether the offence was barred by the statute of limitation, the crime having been committed more than one year since. It was contended on the part of the State, that the accused had absconded and fled from justice, and the evidence on the part of the prisoner, proving conclusively that he never did abscond or flee and that he never ceased to attend to his usual avocations and never absented himself, except while employed for a short time as a hand on board of a tow-boat, plying between the Balize and New Orleans. It was ordered by the Court that the prisoner be discharged, the law directing positively that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offence, with some few exceptions, unless the indictment or punishment for the same, be found or exhibited within one year next after the offence shall be done or committed.

Armand Bache, f. m. c. charged with insulting and abusing a white person, was tried and found guilty. He was strongly recommended by the jury to the clemency of the Court.

John N. Andlestand, charged with larceny was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

A nolle prosequi was entered by the District Attorney in the case of James Hashagen and James Dwyer alias Potts, charged with receiving stolen goods.

A bill of information was filed by the District Attorney against Joseph V. Fondin, f. m. c. for keeping a banking game in a house on St. Philip, between Burgundy and Dauphin streets.

Bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury against

Charles Cavender, for stealing a horse of the value of $50 from Charles Myers;

Colburn Mitchell Hahn, for uttering and passing to Munford Peck a counterfeit $50 bill on the Northern Bank of Kentucky; and

William Saunders, for assaulting with intent to commit a rape upon a white child three years of age.

Coroner Ramos was yesterday called to hold an inquest upon the body of a white woman who died suddenly at a house in Mandeville, between Gasseolve and Moreau streets, in the Third Municipality. Verdict, death from intemperance.

Also, upon the body of an Italian, named Salvatory, who died suddenly at a house, No. 33 Ursuline street. Verdict, death from pleurisy.

Riesnder Lewis Court.—The case of Captain York, of the British barque *Aldebaran*, was resumed yesterday. Mr. Chilton, the alleged agent of the owners of the vessel, attempted to prove that he was authorized by them to make any change in the command he might think proper. The only proof offered by him in support of his reputed agency, was his having been authorized by the owners to purchase a flagg for the use of the vessel.

Mr. Mure, the British Consul, appeared in Court and cited authority to show his right as Consul to act in the manner he had done.

Jacob Barker, Esq. Counsel for Captain York, took exceptions to the ground assumed by Mr Mure, and will answer in argument to-day.

La Sibarimbe.—The Italian company give us this magnificent production for the first time to-night. Its vigor, originality and majesty will be a relief to the *dilettanti* who are well nigh weary of Donizetti's endless repetitions and plagiarisms both from himself and others. The first performance of this opera was the piece of Rossini. In Europe, where the rage for novelty has rendered the great master's compositions already worn, this opera, together with William Tell and the Barber of Seville, still keep the stage, and attract thousands.

We have every reason to believe that it will be brought out in splendid style by the present company. The piece has been long in preparation, and great attention has been paid not only to the choruses, orchestra, and individual parts, but to all the subordinate details of costume and mise en scene. We present with proper effect. There can be no doubt of its success, if it receive but moderate justice from the artists who compose the Italian troop.

Three fires occurred at Lexington, Ky., on the 9th inst., all of them the work of incendiaries. Two rope walks and a kitchen were destroyed.

☞ The Whigs of Columbus, Ohio, carried their municipal elections, on the 7th instant, by a handsome majority.

Bearer of Dispatches.—George Pilip, Esq., bearer of dispatches from the State Department at Washington, to the Government of Texas, has arrived in the city, and will leave for Galveston on the steamer *New York*, to-morrow afternoon.

Genuine Philanthropy.—The Legislature of New Jersey appropriated, at the late session, forty thousand dollars for the erection of a lunatic asylum. Pennsylvania, too, has just passed a similar law appropriating $50,000 for a like purpose.

Melancholy Suicide.—The York (Pa.) *Gazette* states that Frederick E. Bailey, Esqr., prosecuting attorney for York county, committed suicide on Monday, by hanging himself. He was performing his official duties at the court house up to four o'clock in the afternoon, and at half past five was found dead in the garret of his house. He had just received the appointment a few days previous, and we learn that some fault was found by the judge with the manner in which he had drawn up an indictment.

☞ To amateurs of good wines.—The attention of the public is called to the sale of fine Rhenish wines, which will take place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 8 St. Louis, by H. S. Boucher, Auctioneer.

LATEST DATES.

Boston,	April 5	London,	Mar 7
New York,	April 9	Liverpool,	Mar 7
Philadelphia,	April 9	Paris,	Mar 7
Wa shington,	April 10	Havre,	Mar 8
Baltimore,	April 10	Warsaw,	Feb 29
Charleston,	April 12	Tampico,	Mar 20
Cincinnati,	April 9	Vera Cruz,	April 5
Mobile,	April 5	Texas,	April 1
Havana,	April 10	Galveston,	April 9

(AGTER WORKS DEPARTMENT.)
COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.
New Orleans, 17th April, 1845.

At an Election for the Directors of the Insurance held on the 14th inst, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

W M C Baker,	J P Wolf,
James Saul,	N C Hall,
Jorge Rogers,	G W Campbell.

At a meeting of the Board held this day James Saul, Esq. was unanimously elected President.

R. E. PERCY, Secretary.

SPANISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

COLMENA ESPAÑOLA, or Spanish Book of Entertainment, consisting of Tales of the Spanish Peasantry, 8vo. Edition by Prof F Sales.

Ariarte's Italian Literature, with necessary English notes, 12mo. Edition by Prof Sales.

Marmier's Ricciarda, a Dramatic Chronicle, edited by Prof F Sales.

Ortigosa's Spanish Grammar, 2nd, with version out and other Prof F Sales.

Don Quixote de la Mancha, 2 vols and complete, with Prof F Sales.

Cervantes Exemplary Novels and Cadenas de la Sagrada Prof F Sales.

Cubas Spanish Grammar and Ex. Prof F Sales.

Bernardo del Carpio, Spanish Epic Poem, Prof F Sales.

Yorkina, a Fanciulla, with notes, Prof F Sales.

Barbauld's History of the Elephant.

Spanish Dictionaries, Spanish and English, assortment of Spanish Books Paper, Quills, Inks and every other article used in Institutions of Learning and accompanying Prof F Sales.

For sale by every low prices, at the New-Orleans Stationery and Literary Emporium, 19 Chartres st.

J B STEEL, 14 Camp.

FASHIONABLE STORE,
Chartres st., No. 181, between St. Louis and Conti, (LAFAYETTE SALOON.)

I am now constantly receiving the publication, which they have just received by the ship Mary Ann, from Havre, four stock of Hats, Cloths, Beaver, Fur, &c. of the finest quality, and the most elegant fashion.

Gentlemen's