

## CONSTITUTION OF MISSISSIPPI.

We have received the constitution which has lately been adopted for the government of this new state. Its outlines resemble those of our own constitution; but there are some shades of difference, among which are the following.

Their senators are elected for three years, and their Governor and Lieut. Governor for two.—It requires as a qualification for a representative, the ownership of 150 acres of land, or real estate to the value of 500 dollars; for senator 300 acres or real estate to the value of 1000 dollars; for governor and lieut. governor, 600 acres or real estate to the value of 2000 dollars. In case of the governor's death, the residue of his term is *expressly* assigned to the lieut. governor. Each county must have at least one representative. No senator or representative during the term for which he is elected, is eligible to any office in the gift of the legislature or either branch thereof. No person holding a lucrative office under the United States, or that stated except post-masters, militia officers, justices of the peace and of the quorum without salaries, is eligible to the general assembly. The secretary is commissioned for two years.

Every bill and joint resolution (except for an adjournment) of the general assembly must be presented to the governor, and if disapproved by him, must be passed by a majority of two thirds to become binding. The appointment of judges and all officers not otherwise expressly provided for in the constitution, is vested in the general assembly by joint vote of both houses. Sheriffs and Coroners are elected by the people for two years.

One supreme court is provided, which is to be composed of the judges of the superior courts which are similar to our circuit courts. The legislature has power to establish separate courts of chancery, as also a court of probate similar to our county court. All judges are appointed during behavior; but may be removed by the governor, on the address of two thirds of each house of the general assembly. No person more than 65 years old can be appointed to, or remain in the office of judge.

All executive and judicial officers swear to "support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Mississippi," &c.

The legislature have the power to suppress duelling by disqualification for office or the tenure thereof.

No person who denies the existence of a God, or future rewards and punishments can hold any civil office.

No bank can be incorporated without reserving to the state the right to subscribe for one fourth of its capital stock, and appoint one fourth of its directors.

No law can be passed prior to 1821 regulating the rate of interest where the parties have made

an express contract on that point. No officer of the U. States or any other state except post-masters can hold any office under that state.

Divorces may be obtained by suits in chancery with the sanction of two thirds of both branches of the general assembly.

No county can be less than 570 square miles.

Slaves must be tried for crimes by a petit jury.

Whenever two thirds of the general assembly think it necessary to amend or change the constitution, they shall submit the question to the people, and if a majority of those voting for representatives vote in favor of it, the next general assembly shall call a convention.

Frankfort Argus.

NATCHEZ, Aug. 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches, to his friend in this city, dated August 20.

"The mail is left open a few minutes for me to say to you, that Col. Perry, Maj. Gordon and 35 men with them, were attacked on their way to this place, at the two cowpens near Labadie, by 300 Spaniards:—27 were killed, the remainder badly wounded and prisoners, except two:—Perry and Gordon are among the killed. Mina had a hard fight, but beat back the royalists who attacked him, and proceeded on to join Gen. Vittoria—This account is brought from the Comanches by the Strothers, who have just arrived. They bring an armful of despatches, which the Indians took from the expresses, and brought to the nation. They are all in the hands of Bullard, who is translating them for the Alexandria paper. You will hear further next mail."

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1.  
INSOLENCE.

Yesterday a writ of *Habeas Corpus* was issued by the Hon. Judge Lewis to bring before him a man named Thomas Lamb, detained on board the British government brig Beaver, then lying in this harbor. The captain refused obedience to the writ, and in half an hour after it was served, got under way and proceeded down the river. An order in the mean time was issued by the judge to attack the captain, with which the deputy sheriff went along side in a boat, but being threatened to be fired upon retired. Time will not permit us to make any comment on this outrageous insolence—it might have been expected that the sight of Jackson's lines would have recalled the idea that our laws and our rights are not to be infringed with impunity.—But measures we understand have been adopted to prevent the passage of the brig out of the river, and no doubt can be entertained that the captain will be punished as he deserves.—Gazette.

DUELLING.

Three duels were lately fought at Hoboken, near New-York, within the space of five days!

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.

A respected friend has favored us with a file of the Jamaica Courtant from the 12th to the 20th ult. inclusive, from which we have gathered the following items:

The transport brig *Christiana*, Paxley, from Nassau, N. P. last from Curracoa, anchored at Port Royal on the 18th ult. bringing information that 6,000 troops had arrived at La Guyra from Spain, the latter part of the preceding month, in transports, escorted by four vessels of war.

The American ship *Canton Packet*, Capt. Nash, which sailed from Boston on the 26th of July, under the sanction of a British order in council, for the purpose of conveying from Kingston to the United States a quantity of quicksilver, had arrived at the place of her destination.

The brig *Florida*, arrived at Kingston from New-Orleans, on the 27th July saw a Spanish ship that had been captured the day previous by two independent cruisers, one of them supposed to be the *Potosi*, Captain Champlin, which chased the Florida two hours, and then hauled her wind.

A brig from Kingston for Greenock was lost on the Grand Caymanas about the 1st of August.

NEW-YORK Sept. 8.

It is stated by the Portuguese, captain Pontes, from Lisbon, that two frigates of that nation had recently captured three privateers, or piratical vessels, one of which was sent into Lisbon. One of the crew of this vessel informed that they had captured an English and an American vessel, and murdered every one of the crews. In consequence of this information the whole crew of the pirate were sentenced to be hung.

We learn by captain Taylor, of the British brig *Benjamin*, from Tobago, that the Royalists had been compelled to leave Angezera, an army of patriot troops who had invested the place having taken possession of the fortified posts. There were 18 sail of vessels in the port at the time, on board of which the royalists embarked. On leaving the port the patriots directed their guns against the fleet, and did considerable damage. They shot off the leg of the royal admiral. Six sail of the above fleet had arrived at Tobago.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.

Capt. Davis who arrived on Friday last from Pernambuco, informs that the revolutionary army, which retreated from that place on its being recovered by the royalists, were closely followed; that many of the patriot soldiers deserted, and returned to Pernambuco, where they were pardoned, but sent to do duty at Monte Video, and that the rest of the patriot forces were dispersed. Some of the officers were taken & executed.

Some American vessels, which arrived after the royalists gained the mastery, were suspected of bringing arms, &c. for the rebels, but, on search, the suspicion

proved unfounded. A Baltimore schooner, which called off there finding how affairs had turned, steered for another destination. A vessel of war was sent out but did not overtake her.—Palladian

We continue to hear (says the Salem Register of Saturday) of the extraordinary fish of Cape Ann. He appears much at his ease in the neighborhood, quite content with the fare he finds, taking nothing but what he finds free in the ocean. A space of about four miles is the utmost distance in which he has moved since his last visit, if he be the same that has so often appeared on our coast. He has, however, tarried long enough to convince every person of his real existence and to make it consistent with good reputation, to say that we have seen him.

The *Sea Serpent* having changed his position, as seamen express for plenty of sea room, it is probable that the arrangements made for his capture will prove abortive and we shall not be likely to hear more of him than of his being occasionally seen in the ocean unless he should attempt a fishing cruise on the *forbidden ground* coast of Nova Scotia. In the case his Britannic Majesty's naval commanders, who are so tenacious of their master's rights, considering that he would be last to an American port, would certainly attempt his capture, and, if successful, send him in for legal adjudication in the court of Admiralty, at Halifax, on a charge of a violation of the treaty of Ghent.—N. H. Gent.

The deaths in Charleston, the week ending on the 31st August, were 62 in number, of whom 32 were of the yellow fever. Of those who died during that week, the city inspector reports, that *all were strangers*, except the children; and that, in instance that is known of has the prevailing fever proved contagious.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.

On Sunday evening, Aug. 31, the day preceding the 1st of September, in Montgomery county, Solomon Lockwood and Vine Taylor, in prison in that county for passing counterfeit money, walked off, and very easily took with them the keys of the gaol, leaving Peter B. Cook the gaoler locked up in the criminal room, regaling himself over a bottle of whiskey. On the succeeding Thursday Jacob Soud, another cognac gentleman, being in the criminal box, and under the charge of two or three public officers, during a criminal trial, hoodwinked his attendants and took French leave of the court, it is said, have taken a tour to Canada.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10.

Capt. Bunker, of the ship *Fast*, has brought despatches from the government at St. Petersburg.