The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, May 11, 1850.

☞ The Northern MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

MR. WILMOT.

The abstract of a speech delivered in Congress a few days ago by MR. WILMOT, which will be found in another column, proves to what a depth of humiliation and despair the Proviso men have fallen. This is the first time that MR. WILMOT has opened his mouth, since the re-action of common sense and patriotism annihilated the prospect of the passage of the Proviso which bears his name. He seems during the four or five months which have elapsed since the memorable vote by which the Proviso was laid upon the table, to have been paralyzed by this unexpected catastrophe—one which cut short his vicient ambition by cut down to posterity as the arch-agitator of the age, with his name eternally associated with the intamous and unconstitutional project, of which he claims the paternity, or perchance, he was only gathering his energies for a last and desperate appeal to the passions of the North, to sustain his dying and despised bantling. However this may be, it is certain that if the telegraphic report of WILMOT'S speech be correct, that unfortunate gentleman must have poured forth a torrent of crude insanities, but little calculated to reanimate his Proviso, or to persuade reasonable men to do any thing else but kick the lifeless and loathsome thing into the sewer.

He was listened to with unusual attention, for friends and foes felt alike disposed to give a fair chance to the member to defend the project of which he had been so conspicuous an advocate. They probably anticipated some very ingenious and profound argument on the Constitutionality of the Proviso, or at least something a little better than the stale rehash of antisavery declamation which, with various grades of eloquence has been the staple of all the Free Soil speeches—from SEWARD and HALE down to GIDDINGS and ROOT. But what must have been the disappointment experienced, when the putative father of the Wilmot Proviso could a-lege nothing stronger in behalf of his very ugly baby than the settled design of the South was to extend slavery over the territories, and that there could be no doubt the conflict would terminate in the execution of this design.

This, we repeat, is a miserable and humiliating confession of weakness. Mr. WILMOT is no dull-pated man, and he knows perfectly well that with scarcely an exception, every Southern man is ready to acknowledge that slavery in California, if practicable, would be unprofitable, and that to New Mexico the soil and climate are both adverse to the slaveholder. He is as well aware as any member of Congress that the South opposes the Wilmot Proviso, not from any "settled design" to carry slavery into the territories, but because it is her deliberate conviction that any action of Congress, either in prohibiting or admitting slavery, or intermeddling with that institution in any manner whatever, is in conflict with the compromises of the Constitution, and exposed to both the letter and the spirit of that instrument. It is a question of principle with the South. To surrender it would be to open the door to ten thousand abuses infinitely more dangerous; and therefore, though the Wilmot Proviso, under its proposed application to California and New Mexico, would in reality be little more than an innocuous abstraction, we must resist it because the time may come when its enforcement would necessarily involve a usurpation of the guaranteed rights, and a contempt of the decree of the South. Hence, the argument or rather, the wretched sophism employed by Mr. WILMOT, in the vain hope of re-awakening that fanaticism which has been well nigh drawn from the walls of Congress, is founded upon a transparent calumny, through which the slightest penetration can pierce. It is dishonest and roguishness to the last degree, and proves that WILMOT and his associates despair of the results, and are nearly prepared to surrender at discretion.

The entire speech appears to be a mere division and iteration of the fundamental propositions with which it commenced; and an effort which begins with a refuted falsehood, is like a building of which the foundation has been knocked away. It must topple down headlong. Let Mr. WILMOT take heed, lest he be crushed by the fall.

NEW WORKS—Our thanks are due to the publishers, LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, through J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions, by Charles Mackay. This is a work of very decided interest, and of general, though unequal merit. For instance, in tracing of such utter delusions and follies as the South Sea Speculation and the Mississippi Mania, the author is critical, judicious and well informed; but in his eagerness to hunt up what he terms "moral epidemics," he does so unmindful of the number, and speaks of it as an exploded absurdity, when there is hardly a scientific and candid enquirer of the present age, who does not admit at least a part of its extraordinary powers. Mr. Mackay improperly selects all the evidence against magnetism, and as purposely omits the vastly greater amount of testimony in its favor. He has either never read Lee's book, Ellotson's experiments, or Chapel's frank and manly admissions, or he remembers to forget them.

Cicero de Officiis. This is Zumpt & Bonnell's admirable edition of the most valued productions of the great orator, selected and translated by Professor Thacher of Yale College, with English notes.

A Key to the Exercises in Ollendorff's new method of learning to read, write and speak the French Language. A revised edition. The great utility of this key is to persons who acquire the language without the assistance of a master.

Gothic Architecture, applied to modern residences, containing designs for entrances, halls, stairs, parlors, window frames, doors, &c., &c., the whole illustrated with working and perspective drawings, and giving all the necessary parts of a modern dwelling. By B. H. Smith.

[illegible] FROM MORGAN—We are indebted to [illegible] publishers, Lee and Blanchard, through J. C. [illegible] of the Literary Depot, for the following [illegible]

Woman's Influence in the Eighteenth Century by Julia Kavanagh, this is an admirable work full of interesting historical reminiscences and sound views of the social state. It is a work that has justly received unstinted praise from both the English and American press.

The American Journal of Medical Sciences for April—A publication of standard excellence.

De Bow's Commercial Review.—The April number of this sterling periodical contains a capital article on Cuba and several other contributions of value. Subscribers can be supplied with their numbers, through the Post office, at the editor's expense and by arrangement with the Post master, this will ensure promptness and certainty in the delivery of the work.

The Coin Chart Manual, containing 850 facsimiles of the various gold and silver coins found in circulation. It is supplementary to the Bank note Reporter and is given to all regular yearly subscribers free of charge.

☞ THE WEATHER is now clear, serene and beautiful; and though by no means cool, yet far below the usual temperature of the season.

Board of Liquidators.

We publish to-day, the official proceedings of the Board of Liquidators. It will be seen that the Board has already commenced active operations, and will soon be enabled to ascertain the exact amount of the City and Municipal debts, and to devise efficient means for their gradual extinction.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Despatches were received yesterday, dated Baltimore, the 8th, announcing a week's later intelligence from Europe. We are indebted to the Evening Delta for the following:

BALTIMORE, May 8, A. M.

The Ocean steamer Niagara, Capt. Stone, arrived at Halifax yesterday, with seven days later European news. She left Liverpool on the 27th ult.—We have to report another rise in Cotton in the English market. Middling qualities and fair Upland have advanced ¼ of a penny per pound. The week's sales were 57,000 bales. Brown & Shipley's Circular quotations, as given in their circular, agree with the above remarks. It says the Cotton market presents a favorable aspect. Speculators took during the week 15,000 bales, and the trade bought largely. The committee's quotations were: Fair Orleans, 7¾d; Fair Upland and Mobile 7d; Middling qualities 6½, a 6⅝ and 6⅞; Sea Island 9¾ a 9 1-16d. The total stock on hand was 540,000 bales, of which 350,000 were American.

The Havre market was active, and prices had advanced ½d. The week's sales at Havre, 14,000 bales.

The Liverpool rates for good Carolina Rice, were 18 a 19s 6d. For fine Flour the market was quiet—the prices the same as per Canada. The money market was easier. Consols closed at 96⅝; "American securities," (we literally quote from our despatch,) ⅞ per cent.

The new steamer Atlantic was spoken 630 miles from New Brunswick.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, May 7—3 o'clock P. M.

At noon, to day, the steamships Georgia and Empire City were entering the harbor of New York, with one months' later California news. Cotton was firm; other articles were without change.

A third despatch mentions the arrival of the *Georgia* at New York, with two millions in gold.

TRIAL FOR LIBEL.—The case of the State, vs. James Graham, for libel on J. G. Sever, came up to-day before the First District Court. Mr. Reynolds, the District Attorney, appeared for the State, and Mr. J. C. Larue for the accused. After the testimony on the part of the State had been closed, the case was continued over to Monday next.

THE NEWS-LETTER.—This spicy and excellent sheet, edited by Mr. Duncan—a highly educated and intelligent gentleman—will appear to-day, in an entirely new dress. It is the most perfect and complete *resumé* of the news and business of the week that has ever been presented to the public. As a vehicle of correspondence, this sheet is invaluable.

THE GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT of Strakosch and Wallace, at the Lyceum Hall last evening was graced by a most numerous and brilliant audience, who testified by frequent applause their appreciation of the talent of these distinguished artists. La Gracciovienne, composed and executed by Mr. Wallace, was most enthusiastically received, as was also the duet from "L'Elisir," performed by Strakosch and Wallace. One of the features of this musical entertainment was the execution of the overture to Zimpa, on sixteen pianos, by as many lady and gentleman amateurs of the city.

☞ Father Mathew will proceed to St. Patrick's Church this Evening, where he will be in daily attendance to administer the Total Abstinence Pledge until Thursday next when he will take his final departure from New Orleans.

☞ It is officially stated that there is in the Russian Dominions, 2,770,000 Russonists; 2,400,000 Mahommedans; 1,200,000 Jews; 17,000,000 Lutherans; and 14,360 of the Reformed or Calvanistic denomination. The number of the Greek Clergy, is 35,341; and the Churches of the denomination, 11,290.

☞ The Alabama *Beacon*, published at Lowndesboro, in Marengo County, states that Dr. E. H. West has been committed to jail there, on the charge of stealing a negro fire hounds age on Georgia. He sold the negro to Mr. E. B. of Cahawba.

☞ Tom and the world of all. One month ago, the colonel was married in Macon to a woman possessing many of the highest charms of her sex. The Attic reads a lesson to the sex, the moral of which is, never marry a stranger—an illustration of the old adage, when one marries in haste there will be abundant time to repent afterwards—all of which may be very true, for all we know.

☞ DEATH OF SEBASTIAN HERIART.—We learn with sincere regret, that the HON. SEBASTIAN HERIART, for many years a member of our State Senate, and one of the oldest and most respectable planters in Louisiana, died on Tuesday last, at his residence, opposite Baton Rouge, after a lingering illness. His aged frame was unable to sustain the shock it endured from a severe fall suffered by Mr. HERIART some weeks ago, and its effects gradually brought him to the tomb.

BOSTON, Monday, P. M.

Preparations are being made to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th of June next. Hon. Edward Everett has consented to deliver an oration on the occasion. The city authorities of Charleston have voted to unite in the celebration, and have appropriated $1000 towards it.—President Taylor has been invited, and it is hoped that he will be able to attend.

☞ Dr. Channing says: "The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution, who resists the sorest temptations from within and without, who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully, who is calmest in storms, and most fearless under menace and frowns, whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, is almost unfaltering.

DARING ROBBERY.—An affidavit was made yesterday, before Recorder Genois, by D. Trosclair, setting forth, that he keeps the Strangers' Hotel, in Chartres street, and that on Monday last, the trunk of Mrs. Widow Marchand, a boarder in the house, and who at the time, was dangerously sick, was opened by one Anbé, and the sum of $220 abstracted in the presence of the lady, she being unable to prevent it or to call out for assistance. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the rascal, but he has not yet been found.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McHenry.*—The following are the names of the new Grand Jury empanelled yesterday: R. Gardere, foreman; C. W. Pollard, J. Villarubia, Jr., P. Daniels, E. P. Kennedy, M. Norgrave, B. Nautre, H. Mossy, W. H. Partee, F. D. Gibt, Charles Oakford, J. C. [illegible], Jos. Etter, N. Overton, E. Sampson and [illegible] W. Long.

The Judge delivered a lengthy charge, setting forth the duties pertaining to the grand inquest of the Parish.

TITIAN VECELLIO.—Piper ten-dom in New York has been greatly [illegible] into a high state of excitement by the appearance of the Countess of Merlin, one of the leaders of *ton* in the literary circles of Paris, and of the young Earl of Durham, whose rent-roll, if not his merits, attracts pretty general regard. The former is on her way to Europe, and the latter will soon visit Washington.

THE GOOD CHILDREN.—A mother, who was in the habit of asking her children, before they retired at night, what good they had done through the day to make others happy, found her young twin daughters silent. The elder one spoke modestly of deeds and dispositions, founded on the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you.' Still those little bright faces were bowed down in serious silence; the question was repeated. 'I can remember nothing all this day, dear mother—only, one of my school mates was happy because she had gained the head of the class, and I smiled on her, and ran to kiss her, so she said I was good. This is all, dear mother.' The other spoke still more timidly: 'A little girl who sat by me, on the bench at school, had lost a little brother. I saw that while she studied her lesson she hid her face in the book and wept. I felt sorry, and laid my face on the same book and wept with her. Then she looked up and was comforted, and put her arms round my neck. But I do not know why she said that I had done her good.' 'Come to my arms, beloved ones,' said the mother, 'to rejoice with those who rejoice, and weep with those who weep, is to obey our blessed Redeemer.'

O. Talamon, 44 Chartres street.

☞ The attention of buyers, of the city or country, is called on the sale at Auction of my large stock of French Dry Goods, which is to take place on Tuesday, 14th May 1850.

may 11-3t O. TALAMON.

FIRST OF MAY IN NEW YORK.—Franklin has immortalized it in prose, and the following song, written for Bradbury's Thousand Juvenile Songsters, is the best poetical description on record:

First of May, clear the way,
Baskets, barrows, trundles,
Tak' good care, mind the ware,
Betty, where's the bundles?
Pots and bottles, broken victuals,
Feather beds, plaster heads,
Looking-glasses, two mattresses,
Spoons and ladles, babies cradles,
Cups and saucers, salts and castors,
Hurry, scurry, grave and gay,
All must trudge the first of May.

Now we start, mind the cart,
Shovels, brooms, bedding,
On we go, soft and slow,
Like a beggar's wedding.
Jointed stools, domestic tools,
Chairs unbacked, cradles cracked,
Gridirons dark, spit and jack,
Transmuted books, musty books,
Old potatoes, ventilators,
Hurry, scurry, grave and gay,
All must trudge the First of May.

Now we've got to the spot,
Bedsteads, bedding, mattes,
Rope unties, mind your eyes,
Pray be careful Betty.
Look who's there, broken ware,
Decanters smashed, china crashed,
Pickles spilled, carpets soiled,
Mirrors scratched, cups unmatched,
Empty casks, broken flasks,
Hurry, scurry, grave and gay,
Get you gone like First of May.

Mark! what comes, girls and boys,
Hauling all things over,
All astounded, head confounded,
Savage as a rover.
Such a clattering, and a smashing,
Ripping, splitting, pulling, hitting,
Babies crying, women flying,
All about, in the rout,
Wits quite hazy, roving crazy,
Hurry, scurry, grave and gay,
South's bedlam, First of May.

MR. WILMOT, the author of the famous Proviso, delivered a speech on the California question, in the House of Representatives, on the 30 inst., of which the leading features are thus given, in a Telegraphic despatch to the Louisville *Journal*:

WASHINGTON, May 3—6 P. M.

In the HOUSE, after consuming the hour on amendments, Mr. Wilmot asked that the committee take up the California message to enable him to make some remarks. By unanimous consent the Cennsil bill was laid aside. The members drew around the gentleman and the confusion which prevailed subsided into respectful attention. Wilmot said, the debate on the subject of California and questions concerned with it, had, in his judgment, produced wonderful results. The settled and fixed purpose of Southern men had been discovered—there was no doubt as to the termination of the conflict; it was to extend slavery over the territories. If there was any room for doubt heretofore, there was doubt no longer. There was no question more fraught with consequences than the ultimate decision of that now in hand, and which is to determine the character and position of the Southern portion of the country, and will settle another question, viz: whether the Government is to be administered in the spirit which gave it birth, or whether an aristocracy based on slave property and slave representation shall control it. In this aspect it has been received by the South, on the part of Southern men, in a spirit bordering almost on madness. They are bound by no sacred ties to the Union, but banded together as one man for the accomplishment of their object, and that is the perpetuity of slavery. There is no disguise. The existence of the Union and the stability of the Government are threatened by the South. In his judgment, the spirit of threatening and defiance must be resisted, or the North are the greatest of slaves. "What," he asked, "shall the line of our duty be prescribed under the pressure of treasonable threats? Shall we be told what we shall do or shall not do, at the peril of the existence of the Government itself? If we submit to this any longer, our freedom here and the fundamental principles of the Constitution are condemned."

ONE OF US, AND NO MISTAKE.—Parson Brownlow, the eccentric editor of the Knoxville Whig, although a minister of the Methodist Church, is one of the most bold, thorough going and fearless Whigs in the country. But in addition to his devotion to Whig principles, he wages a most determined war against all the public abuses around him, in which he often excites the high indignation of his opponents, whose threats he regularly meets with the language of defiance. On the 11th of March he made a speech at a public meeting in Knoxville, on the subject of internal improvements, at the conclusion of which he made the following allusions to his enemies and his styles with them, which will serve as a specimen of the style in which he usually treats them:

"It has been published to the world time and again, that I am such a coward that I keep gun stores and lock myself up in my house, to avoid meeting those whom I have abused. Nay, when I have occasion to go out, that I cross-gard in front, and dodge round back lots, and back streets, to avoid a thrashing. I have my man in this crowd, or elsewhere, prepared to believe that I, who have for the these last twenty years, fought the world, the flesh and the devil, have my Derringer thrown in, would hide, at this late day, from any man or set of men! Who is that I fear? Whom have I offended? A few county court lawyers—the flag end of a semi-aristocracy at Knoxville!—Nay, a few political and religious harlequins—mountebanks and charlatans, who never have up to this good day shed any man's blood!—True, as a prudent man, when I abuse and otherwise offend rascals, I don't go and hunt them up for the purpose of having a bloody difficulty. If they have more business with me than I have with them, let them come to where I am—I am at all times to be found in Knoxville, let men who really desire to see me. There is, however, a class of men here who cannot find me—these are the *images* of men; such consummate cowards, that they are afraid to shake their fists at their own shadows, knowing their own cowardly selves to be the substance of those shadows. These men classine me! I would as soon expect to see their souls expand into a visible point, and their hearts feel throb with human emotions, as to look for one of them to outlast a man who would defend himself! They will never make an attack upon a man whom they believe would make an apology in deeds instead of words. I allude in particular to the real editor of a certain paper in Knoxville, and the tool who fathers his editorials. The common song in a certain "Book of Hymns," is just in point in this connection:

"There was an old Captain, his name was Ned,
As brave as brave could be;
He fought in his *dreams* each night in bed,
But never awake fought he."

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The details of the bill introduced in the United States' Senate by Gen. Rusk, the Chairman of the Committee on Postal Affairs, are thus stated:

1. Two cents per each half ounce prepaid and five cents if not.

2. Drop letters one cent pre-paid, and two cents if not.

3. Postmasters appointed by the President are required to establish places of deposit for the reception of letters, and to employ carriers to convey them to the Postoffice free of any charge.

4. Letter carriers to receive only one cent for the delivery of letters.

5. The charge on advertised letters to be only one cent beside the regular postage.

6. Postage on newspapers and other printed matter the same as now charged, except that circulars and handbills are to be charged letter postage.

7. Bound books may be sent by mail, to be charged one cent per ounce.

8. The franking privilege to be totally abolished, except to the persons who enjoy it as a token of respect and honor.

9. Postage on Congressional documents, speeches, &c., mailed during the session of Congress to be paid out of the contingent funds of the respective Houses.

10. All communications to and from the Departments of the General Government, properly chargeable to the public service, to be marked as such, and the postage to be paid like other contingent expenses of the Government.

The other parts of the bill relate to the duty of the Postmaster General, in drawing funds according to existing laws, to defray the expenses of the Postoffice Department.

KENTUCKY'S CONTRIBUTION TO WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Frankfort *Commonwealth* says:

Gov. Crittenden has given to Mr. Pruden, of Lexington, the commission of preparing and delivering the block of marble, which the last Legislature directed to be furnished, on behalf of Kentucky, to the national monument in honor of Washington.—The block will be of Kentucky marble, taken from the quarry, near Clay's Ferry, on the Kentucky river. It has been examined by Prof. Peter, and is said to be a of a kind which resists the action of the weather very well. When finished, it will be eight feet long, four feet broad, and from eighteen to twenty inches thick. Inscribed upon it will be the arms of the State, and the appropriate and patriotic motto directed by the General Assembly: "*Under the auspices of Heaven and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union.*"

The block will, we understand, be taken to Washington City by Mr. Pruden himself.

APOLLO.—The most beautiful image we have ever seen of this deity is now in our city. It is not an oil painting, nor a painting in water colors, nor a marble bust, but, bright and glorious as Apollo's self, it is a bust in bronze. We did not know that such an effect could be produced in bronze. As you gaze upon it, the soft beauty of the richest oil painting appears to be developed. In fact, the feature there is a delicacy and beauty entirely captivating. We confess that we have been surprised and astonished; not by the skill—for we forgot that—but by its product.

This image has been produced by Mr. Mills in his experiments, are attempting his collosal statue.—*Week. Republic.*

GENERAL COUNCIL.

Sitting of Thursday, May 9, 1850.

The Council met this day pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Allan was called to the chair.

Members present—Messrs. Allan, Blanvenu, Caldwell, Jarvis, Lagenbuhl, Tompkins and Waterman.

Absent—Messrs. Benit, Cucullu, Rosellus, Vincent and Vandegrif.

On motion, the Council proceeded to the election of a President. Messrs. Benit and Caldwell were appointed tellers—7 votes cast, of which Mr. Allan received 6, and blank 1. Mr. Allan was declared duly elected President of the Council.

The reading of the journal of proceedings of the last meeting was, on motion, dispensed with, and the President instructed to sign the same.

A letter from the Secretary was read, offering as his security Mr. Chas. M. Waterman, which, on motion, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Messrs. Benit, Vincent and Cucullu appeared and took their seats.

The bills of John L. Lewis, Sheriff, for repairs, &c. to Parish Prison, and for conveying to seat of Government returns of election, and of E. D. Bench for medicines furnished Parish Prison, were referred to the Committee on Court Houses and Prisons.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Allan, Chairman of Committee on Court Houses and Prisons, offered the following resolution, which, after a dispensation of the rules, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to issue his warrant in favor of the following named persons, for the total sum of four hundred and fifty nine 60-100 dollars, payable pro rata by each Municipality, as follows:

To S. Maspereau & Co.,	$42 85
To Delesdernier, (painter)	91 55
To A. Lanusse & Co.,	365 00
	$459 40

Mr. Tompkins, Chairman Committee on Police Jury, made the following report, and offered the following resolutions, which, after a dispensation of the rules, were adopted:

The Committee on Police Jury affairs, beg leave to offer the following resolutions.

[Signed] WM. T. TOMPKINS,
J. J. LUGENBUHL.

Resolved, That the present Secretary be and is hereby empowered to demand and receive from the former Secretary all moneys, books, vouchers, papers, &c., now in his possession, as per estimate passed May 1st, 1846, belonging to the State Police Jury.

Resolved, That from and after this date the office of Collector of Taxes on Police Jury affairs be and the same is hereby abolished.

Resolved, That the Collector be requested to hand over all bills and accounts that are in suit in the attorney, and his account to the Secretary of this Council.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY

That portion of the Mayor's message of 6th inst., having reference to the establishment of a Naval Depot at New Orleans, was, on motion, referred to a special committee of three.

The President appointed on said committee Messrs. Jarvis, Benit and Vandegrif.

Mr. Tompkins offered the following resolution, which, after a dispensation of the rules, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Council be authorized to collect from the Police Jury of the parish of Orleans, right hereof, in the city, whatever sum may be now due for their proportion of expenses of the District, county, and Parish Courts and Parish Prisons.

Mr. Caldwell offered the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Benit, was referred to the Committee on Court Houses and Prisons.

Resolved, That, from and after this date, the Clerks and Sheriff of the courts pay for their own fuel and lights, and that any repairs required shall be submitted to this Council before being ordered.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis, the rules being dispensed with, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to procure a book and place therein a printed copy of the proceedings of the Council, commencing as far back as he may, or can, be able to obtain a copy.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis, the secretary was directed to call upon the Printer of this Council to comply with the order heretofore passed by the Council with 500 copies of the proceedings in pamphlet form every six months.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, the rules being dispensed with, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to have printed 2,000 five hundred-dollar corporation bonds, articles of an ordinance entitled: "An ordinance to regulate the Fisheries of Lake Pontchartrain, Borgne and other waters of this State, and to lease, hire, and provide, and to collect the rent, revenue, &c., and to have the same printed throughout the entire parish, and that the Mayor be requested to make blanks, and to charge the necessary expenses of the various Municipalities to the same.

On motion of Mr. Benit, the rules being dispensed with, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to have the rules and regulations, on the subject of the Fisheries, printed in the Bee, and that he be requested to have the same printed in the French Journals, with the rules and regulations of the Lake Pontchartrain Fisheries, and that the Mayor