# The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1851.

G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor. NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00

I claim as the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 23, 1851.


The NORTHERN MAILS failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

## PRESIDENT MAKING.

Considering that the Presidential election is less than two years distant, and that ordinarily the American people begin to canvass the prospects of a successor to the incumbent before he is warm in his chair, the subject now excites very little interest indeed. It is true there is some vague and indefinite talk about it in the Federal City; that caterers of Washington gossip, and snappers up of the inconsidered trifles that fall from the lips of Congressmen in their casual conversations, not infrequently transmit to the public press a dish of well roasted small talk, garnished with abundance of authoritative emphasis; and that now and then some party hack puts forth a quiet feeler, just to ascertain whether the sovereigns begin to cogitate upon the theme, and with a view of discovering, if possible, in whose favor the current of public preference may be directed. But thus far, there has been no organized effort to bring prominently forward any candidate for the next Presidency; nobody seems disposed to take the initiative; nobody, in fact, appears to care anything about it—and at this time it would puzzle the keenest politician and the most sagacious waiter on Providence to divine who will be the candidates.

A great deal of this apathy arises from the general unhealthy condition of public affairs, by which many distinctions were for the nonce annihilated. The slavery discussion knocked Whiggery and Democracy into a cocked hat for the time being. The very names of these parties was hardly heard for a while; the absorbing and breathless interest of the issues at stake far transcending the languid excitement that follows mere political strife. The final settlement of the controversy has naturally enough quieted in a great measure the public mind; but will a ground swell remains, as evidence of the mighty ferment and agitation it had undergone. We see the proof of this in the lukewarmness with which politicians approach the question of the next President, feeling almost disgusted at the necessity of reviving old party issues after the formidable national crisis through which the country has just passed. We see it too more plainly manifested in the lingering desire of many noble spirits to disintegrate the present organization of parties, and to establish from the materials of both a new party, of which the protection and preservation of the Union shall be the particular province. This scheme has been mooted at Washington, and it is said has received the sanction of some of the most distinguished Whigs and Democrats in Congress.

Our own opinion is, that if the present session of the National Legislature should close without re-awakening alarm by the renewed agitation of the slavery question, the popular mind will gradually resume its customary bent, and that the summer will not elapse, before the Presidential question will be debated with all the anxiety and all the interest that is legitimately attached to it. Nothing is more difficult than to eradicate national habit; and it is peculiarly that of the American nation to make the Presidency the all-absorbing, all-consuming topic for at least twelve months before they are required to settle it. Nothing can arrest this periodical movement, save the occurrence of some wide-spread and most powerful source of agitation, involving the very existence of our institutions—such as we have lately witnessed.—But the pendulum being swerved and patriotically arrested, habit will resume its sway. It is our firm conviction that before another year we shall have a full foretaste of the excitement of President-making, and we should not be surprised were the contest itself as warm and bitter as any within the annals of our history. Locks and Coons will paradventure grin at each other once more—emblems and devices of profound political significance will adorn our newspapers—meetings, and speeches, and processions, and mass assemblies will vary the scene and in fine, the campaigns of '40, '44 and 48 will be renewed in all their glorious uncertainty and long continued excitement.

We do not believe in the possibility of forming a Union party, or of breaking down existing political divisions. The latter are founded on distinctions of mind, and on tendencies which must ever exist, while the government remains susceptible of being moulded by the will of the people. To induce Whigs and Democrats to unite in the support of a candidate whose sole article of faith is devotion to the Union, is the more impracticable, as from the well known sentiments of ninety-nine hundredths of our population, no aspirant whatever would stand the remotest chance of success, unless he were thoroughly committed in advance, as a Union man. It is clear, then, that where every body are friends of the Union, the project of abandoning party antagonisms, in order to run a Union candidate is altogether chimerical. The Union has passed through its last fiery ordeal with safety, it is in no danger now, and if it were, it would find its bulwark in the whole body of the American constituency. Time enough to establish a Union party when there shall be a distinct manifesto put forth by any disunion party out of South Carolina.

SPECIE.—The ship *Southerner*, arrived yesterday morning from New York, brought $100,000 in specie, consigned to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

SECESSION.—The Senate of North Carolina, has rejected by a vote of 31 to 16, a Resolution declaring that a State has a right to secede from the Union, in contradistinction to the right of revolution.

☞ The block of granite voted by the Legislature of New Hampshire, for the National Monument to Washington, is completed, and is to be forwarded this week. The face of the stone four feet by two, the depth eighteen inches, the weight about a ton. The face is beautifully polished, and the words "New Hampshire" deeply cut in capitals, extends the whole length.

☞ We are gratified to learn that the steamer W. W. Fry, which was blown on Deughin Island on Thursday, has succeeded, with the assistance of the Romeo, in getting off without being much injured.

I. O. O. F.—At the Anniversary Communication of the *R. W. Grand Lodge of South Carolina*, held on the 5th inst., the following members were elected officers:

W. Alston Hayne, M. W. Grand Master.
Chas. F. H. Wardlaw, R. W. D. G. Master.
David D. Demsmore, R. W. G. Warden.
Sarah B. Gyles, R. W. Grand Secretary.
Z. B. Oakes, R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Rev. T. S. Arthur, R. W. Grand Chaplain.
W. G. Deemsmore, R. W. G. Representative.

☞ THIS DAY, at the St. Louis Exchange, J. A. Beard will sell to close a portion of the Hagan & Lafayette Estate, very desirably situated in the 1st and 2d Municipalities. The property is very well located for Dwellings, and will be sold without reserve.

Plans can be seen at the Rotunda. Sale commences at 12 o'clock precisely.

☞ Planters wishing to renew their Cane Seed, will see by an advertisement in our Auction columns, that R. Tupper, offers for sale an invoice of blue ribbon CANES from Cuba—the white is first rate order. Apply corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley.

Auction Sale of Dry Goods.

☞ F. R. Parrisson, will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at his Auction room, No. 8 Canal street, 125 Packages and Lots of very desirable Fashionable Dry Goods, to which sale, the particular attention of purchasers is called.

## RESOURCES OF LOUISIANA.

We copy with great pleasure from the *Louisiana State Republican*, the following circular letter, issued by Mr. DEBOW, who has been appointed, and with the act of the Legislature, to prepare a report upon the resources and statistics of the State. We trust that the circular will be copied by all the papers in the State, and other individuals will give a hearty co-operation in carrying out this valuable purpose. There can be no other mode of effecting it, and we believe the public interests will be greatly subserved:

NEW ORLEANS, January 6, 1851.

As I am engaged in collecting information with the view of preparing an elaborate work upon the resources, progress and development of the State of Louisiana, will you aid, through the columns of your journal in making a call upon its citizens for any information it may be in their power to give, and will you aid me also in publishing in the same columns, at your convenience, sending me the pieces, whatever you can collect, from any source, relating to the history, progress, resources of your parish, or of the adjoining one. There can be no mode of obtaining the required knowledge more fully and accurately than this. I trust I may rely upon the interest you take in advancing our common State, for a liberal co-operation. Several valuable historical and statistical works have been carried to high perfection in this way. In every neighborhood there are men familiarly acquainted with every thing that relates to it. I should be happy to record their notes and suggestions addressed to me in this city. Every member of the Legislature is in possession of the circular I have sent out. It embraces in all their minute divisions, the following heads:

1. Settlement and history of Parish, Indian Remains.
2. Biography of Remarkable Men.
3. Topography, Geology and Natural History.
4. Agriculture, Timber, Roads, Navigation, Value of Lands, Levees and Crevasses.
5. Disease and Health, Meteorology.
6. Population—its growth, classes, size of town, labor.
7. Education—schools, proportion educated, expense, Churches, etc.
8. Manufactures and arts of Parish.
9. Commercial statistics of Parish.
10. General statistics—society, pauperism, charities, crime, remarkable physical events, climate, etc. etc.

I also desire to obtain knowledge of old manuscripts, public or private records, letters, journals, rare old books, files of newspapers relating to the State. I will most cordially acknowledge in the work the aid I may obtain.

J. D. B. DEBOW.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY—The thirty-fourth annual meeting of this Society, which was to be held in Washington on the 21st instant, was expected to be of deep interest. Speaking of this philantropic association, the *Republic* says:

John McDonogh, of Louisiana, Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi, Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Jonathan Hide, of Maine, Vice Presidents, have died since the last annual meeting; but we do not know that their places will be supplied, as there are still sixty-two Vice Presidents of the Society.

Mr. CLAY is the President, and Rev. W. McLAIN, Secretary. The Executive Committee consists of Matthew St. C. Clarke, Esq., Harvey Lindsley, M. D., Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., A. O. Dayton, Esq., Rev. J. S. Bacon, D. D., and William Gunton, Esq. There are twenty-two life directors, constituted such by the payment of one thousand dollars each.

BOSTON ITEMS.—During the past year there was 182 deaths in Boston of small pox, the largest number for many years. The number of births was 5,000, marriages 2,500, and deaths 3,667. The number of immigrants was 30,075, who arrived in 1,007 vessels. About 20,000 were Irish. The amount of city debt on the 31st December, exclusive of the water debt, was $1,756,652 84.

THE WEATHER AT FRANCONIA, (N. H.)—A letter from Franconia states that the month of December, 1850, has been the coldest December experienced there for some years. Snow has fallen to the depth of two and a half feet, and from the 22d to the 25th the roads were impassable. On the morning of December 21st the temperature, by the mercury thermometer, was 32 degrees below zero, and 26 degrees below by the spirit thermometer. Franconia has been considered the coldest spot in the United States.

☞ We learn from the Covington (La.) *Advocate* that on Friday last some two hundred and fifty cords of light-wood, belonging to the steamer *Lenora*, and stacked on the bank of the river, were set on fire and destroyed.

☞ The schooner Jane Mitchell, from Baltimore for Savannah, was in the gale of the 3d inst., and lost all her sails and sprung aleak. The day following, she went ashore on Cape Hatteras, and immediately bilged. The captain and crew were saved, but the vessel is a total loss. She was owned by Mr. William Applegarth, and both vessel and cargo are insured.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—We find some interesting information in the Washington correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*. Speaking of the census, and the next apportionment of representation, the writer says:

The present population of the United States has been estimated at twenty-three and a half millions; of which the Southern States are estimated to have between nine and ten millions. The number of Representatives in Congress has been fixed, by a law of the late session, at two hundred and sixty-three; and the Senate will have eighty-six or eighty-seven. The Secretary of the Interior is directed by the law to ascertain the aggregate representative population, and dividing the number by 233, to fix the ratio for the ten years from March 3d, 1853, till March 3d, 1863. The rates will exceed ninety-five thousand. Some compensation is to be made for large fractions, at the discretion of the Secretary. Thus, if South Carolina has a large fraction, say 60,000, and an adjacent State have a fraction of 35,000, the Secretary may give the member representing this aggregate number of 95,000, to the State having the largest fraction. The Secretary as soon as he has fixed the ratio, and the number of Representatives for each State, will communicate the same to the Executive of each State. The Executives will then bring the same before the State Legislatures, which will proceed to district the States accordingly, in accordance with the act of 1842. But that act was applied expressly to the ten years preceding March 3d, 1853, and it would seem that it was not renewed, the States may act, at pleasure, in formerly, by the general system, if they prefer it. The census will not be communicated to Congress at this session, for it will not probably be ready. But, for the apportionment of Representatives, no further action of Congress is necessary, as the apportionment is to be made by the Secretary of the Interior.

The apportionment of 233 Representatives among the States, will fix the number of Presidential electors, to which each State will be entitled, the two Senators of each State being added. The whole number of electors, supposing no new States being admitted, by this or the next Congress, will be 295; of which the Southern States, including Delaware, will have 117. I mention these details, because, even among those who passed the act of the late session, its provisions and effects are utterly unknown. Even a member of the Committee that reported it, denied, the other day, that the next Presidential election was to be according to the apportionment made under the census of 1850; but, upon examination, he admitted it.

SCARCITY OF FEMALES IN CALIFORNIA.—A California correspondent of the New York Herald thus refers to the scarcity of females in that State. He says:

When we used to read the accounts in the papers of the miners dancing around an old bonnet which they found in the road, we set it down as a fiction; but I can assure you that there is a young physician living on the Toulume river, who has made an independent fortune by exhibiting a dress worn by a female. It is said, with how much truth I do not know, that every Saturday night the door of his rancho is besieged by the miners, like the doors of a theatre, every one endeavoring to procure a front seat and a good view of the exhibition.

A CHURCH IN DARKNESS—Last evening, while the choir of St. Peter's Church were chanting the Psalter, the gas suddenly grew so dim that no one could read the service. The choir, however, knowing the chant, went on with the music, until, finally every gas burner in the church was extinguished, and the congregation were left in utter darkness. All remained quiet, when the voice of the rector, Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, was heard through the gloom requesting the congregation to retire quietly and in order, and after some delay, the crowd groped their way out. There was no confusion among the assemblage, though the difficulty of egress was considerable. The accident was owing to neglect of the metre, the church being used for night services only once a month.—*Phil. Bulletin, Monday.*

A VULGARISM.—One of the most popular vulgarisms of the day is embodied in the word "patronage." We have always been at a loss to understand this term as incorporated with the language of the times. If a man buys a pair of boots, getting the full value of his money, he calls himself the "patron" of the manufacturer. The purchaser of six cents's worth of tobacco for a penny-worth of "patronage," and looks upon those on whom he bestows this "patronage" with a condescending eye, as if he had fed, clothed, and sheltered them. One's patron, regarding the term in its true light, is a person who gives one alms. Patronage in short is charitable protection. It is no patronage to give money for its full value. The term, as now most generally employed, is one of a most servile apropos. The character, and it should be expunged from the modern vocabulary.—*Noah's Sunday Times.*

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.—We have not yet received a copy of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case to which we adverted the other day relative to the ordinance of 1787. The Washington Union gives the following brief outlines of the points determined:

"It was a case instituted into one of the Kentucky courts, at Louisville, to recover the value of three slaves, alleged to have been taken away by a steamboat from the owner, living in Kentucky. The two points of defence noticed by the court, (Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion,) as we caught them from the reading of it, were—1, that the ordinance of 1787, establishing a government for the northwestern territory, so far prohibited the existence of slavery as to furnish a defence in the case; and 2, that if these negroes were slaves before, their owner had, in fact liberated them by sending them *voluntarily* into Ohio to perform as musicians, and could not sue for their recovery, or for their value.

"The court below decided in favor of the plaintiff, and the Supreme Court sustained the decision. The court held that the ordinance of 1787 was repealed by the adoption of the federal constitution, and ceased to be of force from that event, so far as it was changed thereby; and, further, it held that the question of slavery, and the rights respectively of the owner and the slaves, was property cognizable by the State court of Kentucky, under her laws, and that it would not review or disturb its decision. Three of the judges, as we stated, dissented, but only on the ground that the ordinance of 1787 was not repealed by the adoption of the constitution so absolutely as the Chief Justice in his opinion had declared. On the subject of slavery and the regulation thereof, none of them expressed any dissatisfaction with the views of the majority of the court. The opinion itself is a very clear one, concise and able examination of the subjects involved, and will probably give general satisfaction to the bar and country."

EXPLOSION.—This morning an explosion took place at the blacksmith shop of Richard Atkinson, No. 52 West street. The workmen were employed in repairing a large anchor stock, the ball being made of hollow cast iron, when it exploded with a tremendous force, sending portions of the ball through the floor to the roof of the building and into the street. Several persons passing the shop at the time were severely cut, and some of the workmen, but none seriously. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by water having been frozen in the ball, which generated an explosive gas when heated. The report of the explosion was heard at a considerable distance. One piece of iron struck the captain of a vessel lying at a wharf in the vicinity, in the upper part of the stomach; another passed through the hat of a passer by.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

ENORMOUS TAXES.—The amount of taxes levied on the people of New York city during the last year, was $3,230,035 02. The population of that city is only one-thirds as great as North Carolina, which collects but one-thirnth part of as much taxes from her people. Yet our population is increasing, and our taxes are increased in a ratio that will ere long, if continued, ruin the city. Let the people look to it.—*Fayetteville Obs.*

DISCOVERIES OF THE LAST HALF CENTURY.—There has been no period since the commencement of the world in which so many important discoveries, tending to the benefit of mankind, were made as in the last half century. Some of the most wonderful results of human intellect have been witnessed in the last fifty years.—Some of the grandest conceptions of genius have been perfected. It is remarkable how the mind of the world has run into scientific investigation, and what achievements it has effected in that short period.

Before the year 1800 there was not a single steamboat in existence, and the application of steam to machinery was unknown. Fulton launched the first steamboat in 1807. Now there are three thousand steamboats traversing the waters of America, and the time saved in travel is equal to seventy per cent. The rivers of every country in the world, nearly, are traversed by steamboats. In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the world. In the United States alone there now 8,797 miles of railroad costing $296,000,000 to build, and about 22,000 miles of railroad in England and America. The locomotive will now travel in as many hours, a distance which in 1800 required as many days to accomplish. In 1800 it took weeks to convey intelligence between Philadelphia and New Orleans; now it can be accomplished in minutes through the electric telegraph which only had its birth-time in 1843. Voltaism was discovered in March, 1800.

The electro magnet in 1821. Electrotyping was discovered only a few years ago. Hoe's printing press, capable of printing 10,000 copies and hour, is of very recent discovery, but of a most important character. Gas light was unknown in 1800; now every city and town of any prominence is lighted with it, and we have the announcement of a still greater discovery which light, heat, and motive power may be all produced from water, with scarcely any cost. Daguerre communicated to the world his beautiful invention in 1839. Gun and cotton chloroform are discoveries of but a few years old. Astronomy has added a number of new planets to the solar system. Agricultural chemistry has enlarged the domain of knowledge in that important branch of scientific research, and mechanics have increased the facilities for production, and the means of accomplishing an amount of labor which far transcends the ability of human manual effort to accomplish. The triumphs achieved in this last branch of discovery and invention are enough to mark the last half-century as that which has most contributed to augment personal comforts, enlarge the enjoyments and add to the blessings of man. What will the next half century accomplish? We may look for still greater discoveries; for the intellect of man is awake, exploring every mine of knowledge, and searching for useful information in every department of art and industry.—*Phil. Ledger.*

## Council of Municipality No. One.

EXTRA SESSION, Monday, Jan. 20th, 1851.

The Council met this day on a convocation of the Mayor.

The members present were—

The Honorable J. Genois Recorder and President, Aldermen—Bisnage, Bonneval, Clark, Derbes, Dupre, Fabre, Gaquet, Jumonville, Lanata, Lyad, Laughlin, Mazent, McAlpin and Silk—14.

Absent—Aldermen Hagan and Ramos—2.

The reading of the journal of the last sitting was dispensed with and the President authorized to sign the same.

The following message from the Mayor was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, 20th January, 1851.

To the Honorable President and Members of Council of Municipality No. One.

GENTLEMEN—I have caused you to be convoked at the request of Messrs. E. Gaquet, J. I. Fabre and P. Blanque, who will explain the object of the meeting.

I take this occasion to transmit enclosed a report and resolution adopted by the Council of the Third Municipality at their sitting on the 16th instant, in which it is recommended that the Three Municipalities unite in establishing a house of correction for juvenile vagrants.

This move in response to suggestions which I have time and again made to the various Councils, has afforded me much satisfaction, and I trust that your Honorable body will be induced by the paramount necessity of having an institution of the kind adopted, to follow up the recommendation by prompt and immediate action. I have the honor to be, Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Mr. Gaquet stated that the object of the meeting was to elect a Collector on Steamboats.

On motion of Mr. Fabre the report and resolution adopted by the Council of the Third Municipality at their sitting of the 16th instant, were on motion of Mr. Fabre, referred to a special committee of five members.

The chair appointed on said committee Messrs. Fabre, Clark, Dupre, Gaquet and Lanata.

On motion of Mr. Gaquet the Council proceeded to the election of a Collector on Steamboats.

Mr. Gaquet nominated Mr. O. Fortier.

Mr. Dupre " Mr. F. E. Crozat.

Mr. Bonneval " Mr. Ed. Rieffel.

The following gentlemen voted:

For O. Fortier—Messrs. Blanque, Fabre, Gaquet, Jumonville, Lyad, McAlpin and Silk—7.

For F. E. Crozat—Messrs. Clark and Dupre—2.

For E. Rieffel—Messrs. Bonneval, Derbes, Lanata, Laughlin and Mazent—5.

No election.

The Council proceed to a second ballot when the following gentlemen voted:

For O. Fortier—Messrs. Blanque, Clark, Fabre, Gaquet, Jumonville, Lyad, Laughlin and McAlpin—8.

For F. E. Crozat—Messrs. Derbes, Dupre and Silk—3.

For E. Rieffel—Messrs. Bonneval, Lanata and Mazent—3.

Therefore Mr. Omer Fortier was declared duly elected Collector on Steamboats.

Mr. Gaquet offered as sureties of Mr. O. Fortier, the following persons, to wit: Edward Fortier, Gaston Villars, Widow Degruy, J. B. D. Voisin.

On motion of Mr. Dupre, said sureties were referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

With leave Mr. Clark presented the following report and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

The special Committee to whom was referred the letter of James Jennings, Esq., agent of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, asking for wharves for the use of said Steamers; beg to submit the following:

Your Committee having duly considered all the advantages to be derived in granting the request of the petitioner, have concluded to report in favor and accordingly offer the following:

*Resolved*, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to sign a lease to James Jennings, agent of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, for the wharf known as the nuisance wharf, opposite the Place d'Armes, and the two wharves next and above said nuisance wharf, (on the terms and conditions as per annexed statement,) for the period of five years.

*Resolved*, That the Surveyor be and he is hereby directed to remove the nuisance host to the wharf opposite the Mint.

*Resolved*, That the Surveyor is hereby authorized to have made the necessary alterations and improvements to the wharves destined for the mail steamers.

*Resolved*, That from and after this date all schooners and other small crafts, usually moored opposite the Place d'Armes, shall be placed at the wharves opposite and between St. Peter and Toulouse streets.

Very respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE CLARK, Chairman,
J. L. FABRE.

Lease agreed on between Municipality No. One and the United States Mail Steamship Company, represented by James Jennings, to wit:

1—Municipality No. One agrees to lease to said Company, for the use of its steamships, the wharf in front of the public square, known as the nuisance wharf, and the two wharves next and above said nuisance wharf, for a term of five years, to commence on the day of February, 1851.

II.—The said Company shall pay to said Municipality, for the One, a monthly rent of two hundred dollars for the use of said wharves, payable at the end of each month of the lease.

III—The said Company shall have the privilege of building, at their own cost, such wharves to protect the steamships and passengers received and landed thereon. The said shall be of light and ornamental construction, to be approved by a committee of five members appointed by the Finance Committee and that each officer be requested to purchase every necessary article of Stationery at the lowest cash price.

With leave Mr. Laughlin offered the following resolution which on motion was adopted the rules being dispensed with.

*Resolved*, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby requested to advertise and sell according to law, thirty days after the passage of this resolution, all real estate previously adjudicated by him, wherein the purchasers have not complied with the terms of sale, and that the Surveyor be required to furnish the Mayor with a list describing such property.

On motion of Mr. Laughlin, the following resolution which had been referred to the Improvement Committee was taken up and adopted the rules being dispensed with.

*Resolved*, That the Surveyor be, and he is hereby authorized to pay the Municipal Guards for the time missing on the public squares and promenades.

With leave Mr. Bonneval, presented the following resolutions which on motion were adopted, the rules being dispensed with.

*Resolved*, That from and after the 1st of February, 1851, the establishment known as the water-works, situated on Levee street between St. Philippe and Dumaine streets was belonging to the Municipality No. One, be and the same is hereby abolished.

*Resolved*, further, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be sold at public sale by P. E. Tricou, auctioneer after twenty days notice in the official paper of this Municipality and in the Bee, all the machinery and boilers appertaining to said Water Works, for cash.

The purchaser or purchasers to remove the same, within one day after the day of sale, otherwise the Surveyor shall have the same removed for the account and risk of the purchaser or purchasers, as the case may be, without further legal notice.

With leave Mr. Derbes, as chairman of the Committee on Claims, presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

The Committee on Claims, to whom has been referred the letter addressed to the Council by Mr. Martin Broderick, about some difficulties existing between the Surveyor and him relative to some iron bars for bridges, beg leave to report—

That they have taken this matter into due consideration, and that they have submitted the iron furnished by Broderick to the examination of competent persons, who have unhesitatingly decided that the same was English iron, of good quality.

(Signed) L. F. MAZENT.

With leave Mr. Derbes, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report, which on motion, was adopted:

The Judiciary Committee, to whom have been referred the petition of Mr. Fortier, offering to compromise the difficulties existing between this Municipality and himself, have taken the same in consideration, and now beg leave to submit the following report:

Mr. Willman has obtained before one of our courts a judgment for two thousand dollars for rubbish furnished to the Municipality, an appeal has been taken before the Honorable the Supreme Court, where the question is yet pending.

P. Willman, it will be remembered, had purchased the farm of the Vegetable Market; the said Willman had suffered one of his notes to be protested, in consequence of which, and according to contract, the Attorney of this Municipality has caused the revenues of said Market, to be provisionally seized, and since the seizure the Sheriff has collected the daily revenues. The farm having expired since the thirty-first day of December, 1850, it has been ascertained by your committee as near as practicable, that the balance of said Market should be paid to him, and that on that condition he would abandon all claims which he may now hold against this Municipality.

Your committee is of opinion that said proposition can't to be rejected, and they now beg leave to be discharged from further consideration of this matter.

(Signed) A. BERBES, Chairman.

Mr. Fabre Mr. Sith offered the following letter from Mr. Victor Dupuy, Assessor of the Fourth Representative District, claiming a reduction of one thousand dollars, for the assessment roll of said district.

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Gaquet presented a letter from Red Rover Coal Company No. 16 for a lease of Bagnio House.

Referred to the Fire Committee.

On motion, the Council adjourned till Monday, the 3d February next, at 6 o'clock.

JOSEPH REYNES, Secretary.

## City Intelligence.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Meyerbeer's magnificent opera of the "Prophet," will be repeated this evening and the house will of course be crowded. In the third act the rising sun will be represented by a brilliant Drummond Light.

PALMO'S VARIETIES.—To night will be performed Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors," the two Dromios being represented by Henry and Tom Placide. After which there will be two brilliant Divertissements and in conclusion "Napoleon's Old Guard."

MEETING OF THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting was held last evening, to receive the report of the Committee appointed on Monday evening. It has been agreed that the new Company are to buy up the Stock of the old Company, amounting to 12,372 Shares at $5 per Share, and to assume the mortgage existing on the ground. The St. Charles is to be rebuilt on the same plan, and a Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions from the citizens in aid of the undertaking.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO.—This body met last evening pursuant to adjournment. In the absence of Recorder Caldwell, who is indisposed, Alderman Johnson was called to the chair. A committee of three was appointed to report on the qualifications of Alderman Beard, the new member elect from the Sixth Ward. A message from the Mayor was read, transmitting a report and resolution adopted by the Third Municipality Council, relative to the erection of a House of Correction for juvenile vagrants, and urging the Council to take a similar action. Sever l adjudications of contracts were also sent in by his Honor.

Mr. Shields, from the committee to report on the qualifications of Major Beard, submitted a resolution that the gentleman was duly qualified to sit as member from the Sixth Ward. The report was adopted.

Mr. Beard made some remarks on the occasion, observing that he came into the Council free from all prejudices and untrammelled by party. He desired emphatically having given any pledges to E. M. Carter on the school question; he had promised nothing. He was guided by no sectarian feelings and would always act himself towards promoting the best interests of the Municipality.

The Treasurer's report for the last two weeks, showed the following statistics:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on hand last report, | | $3,640 78 |
| Received for week ending 14th | $17,231 88 | |
| Do " 21st | 22,653 85 | 40,885 64 |
| Disbursed week ending 14th | $17,409 15 | $44,526 42 |
| Do " 21st | 21,974 69 | 39,383 73 |
| Balance on hand this day, | | $5,142 67 |

A communication was received from Captain Porno treating at some length of police matters and of the number of watchmen employed &c. Referred to the Police Committee. A letter issued from the High Constable communicated the death of Lieut. Bellman.

*Resolved*.—From H. J. Williams, Warden of the Work-house, praying for relief. Referred to the Finance Committee.

From R. W. Cohen informing the Council that his Directory for 1851, is now finished and soliciting patronage for the same. Referred to the Finance Committee.

From property owners on Calliope street concerning the way in which the planking of the street is done. Referred to Committee on Streets and Landings.

From G. W. Campbell asking permission to erect a temporary shed with shingles. Referred to Police Committee.

From Wm. McOnnechney stating that on the 20th instant he had made an equal bid with Mr. Mouret for laying down wooden banks &c., and asking therefore that the contract be add over again. Referred to Committee on Streets and Landings.

From various property owners of the Seventh Ward, complaining of the system of sewerage which prevails, and asking that the requisite changes be made so as to put them on a similar footing with the other Wards. Referred to Committee on Streets and Landings, and to Committee on Health.

From John Hall and E. Noyes, praying for relief, in consequence of the mode in which they were paid for contracts. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Shields read a letter from Alderman Lawrason in which he resigns his seat as a member from the Fifth Ward. The resignation was accepted.

Mr. Renshaw, from the Finance Committee, reported in favor of paying sundry bills and accounts. Adopted.

The same gentleman presented resolutions authorizing the Treasurer and Comptroller to receive back the Sinking Funds from the Board of Liquidators, in conformity with a recent decision rendered by the Supreme Court. Adopted.

Resolutions in connection with certain sums of money to be deposited in the Sinking Fund, and providing for the discounting of the Market notes in the hands of the Board of Liquidators. Adopted. The resolution adopted on the 24th December last, to deposit $200,000 to the credit of the Board of Liquidators was repealed.

Mr. Renshaw presented an ordinance fixing the rate of commissions for the tax collectors. It provides that on the first $20,000 the rate shall be 3 per cent. on the next $200,000 one and a half per cent. and on the residue two and a half per cent. Mr. Beard thought that the commissions should continue their present rate. It would yield a salary of $3,000. This was too much in times like these, when we ought to economize, and he would have before he proceeded further in such a scale of compensation by which money could be saved not only in this department, but in others. The ordinance presented by Mr. Renshaw was adopted.

Mr. Renshaw, from the Committee on Streets and Landings, brought forward a resolution to authorize the operation of the alley from St. Charles to Camp streets, and that it shall be known under the name of "Commercial Place." Adopted.

The same gentleman reported in favor of the appointments made by the Mayor of Commissioners to take the census. Adopted.

Mr. Yancey presented the report of the Jackson Railroad Committee, which has already been published. The report and proceedings of the committee were approved.

On behalf of the committee on the McDonogh Fund, Mr. Yancy presented a resolution in favor of the First and Third Municipalities concurring, a restoring fee of $2,500 be paid to the Hon. Dan'l Webster. Adopted.

Mr. Shields presented resolutions to fill the vacancies created by the death of Alderman Hale, and the resignation of Alderman Lawrason, and in relation to take place on the first Monday of February.

Michael Hughes was elected Second Lieutenant of the night watch. The Council then adjourned.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—*Judge McCaleb*.—The Court was informed yesterday by the District Attorney that he desired a new Jury to be summoned in order to proceed again with the trial of General Henderson. After some remarks by Mr. Soulé and Judge Smith of Mississippi, who claimed precedence for the latter, the case of General Henderson was fixed for Monday next. Judge Smith and Judge Smith entered into recognizance for his appearance at the May term.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Buchanan*.—Conversation of Cotet—about forty years ago—Francois Pons had a suit in this court, vs. Rebelas, in which he was cast. Shortly afterwards he wrote an insulting letter to Judge Rebelas, with a copy of his opinion, and attributing it to unworthy motives. His Honor yesterday caused a rapias to issue for the arrest of Francois Pons, for contempt of his court, he acknowledged having signed the letter in question, supposing it to be such an epistle as one friend address to another, but he did not mean to send it to a Judge. The Judge sentenced him to ten days imprisonment for a contempt of court, and moreover to pay a fine of 50c.

FIRE.—A fire broke out last evening in a dwelling house at the corner of Hospital and Burgundy streets, which, together with its contents, was consumed. The house also belonged to the premises, which were also destroyed. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and prevented the fire from spreading further.

SHOOTING DOES.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Recorder Genois by Marcel Donal, charging one Isaac Suares, with having come in his premises at the corner of St. Ann and Galvez streets with a loaded gun, and shot three of dogsmen of the accused.

U. S. GRAND JURY.—The grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the U. S. States brought in a true bill yesterday against Alexander Edwards for assault and a battery with intent to kill Mrs. Margaret Diggs, on ship St. Charles from New York to New Orleans. He was second mate of the vessel.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Lanz*.—Alexander Jumonville was tried yesterday on the charge of having stolen $30 worth of wearing apparel, from Andrea Carlier, and was found guilty. A motion for a new trial was entered in the case of Thomas Baker and C. Achtsamer charged with larceny.

A FOOTBALLY FEAT.—An individual whose name we are not acquainted with, performed yesterday the unusual feat of walking on the top of the wire of the Municipality Hall in the square on a wire about ¼ inch thick. An immense number of persons witnessed the descent. We decidedly object to such foolhardy experiment and trust it may not be repeated again.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—Recorder Caldwell was indisposed yesterday, and Alderman Hagan presided in his stead. The business was of a trifling and uninteresting character. John Parkart and A. Corsan was committed for trial before the First District Court on the charge of having stolen a cow out of a yard in Clio street.

The case of Victor Lefort, Mrs. Lefort and three others charged with setting fire to premises in St. Charles street, was fixed for examination on Friday.

George Beck was fined $25 for interfering with a police officer in the discharge of his duties.

RESISTING THE SHERIFF.—L. A. Pauce was brought yesterday before Recorder Genois on the charge of having resisted Sheriff Lewis who was endeavoring to quell a disturbance on Tuesday afternoon, whilst in attendance on a funeral. Several witnesses corroborated the testimony of the Sheriff and the accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

☞ Mr. Jacob Barry was examined yesterday by Recorder Genois on the charge of having stolen a bundle of clothes from Thomas Loftus, on Sunday night at the Coffee-House, corner of Toulouse and Old Levee streets, and he was committed for trial before the First District Court.

MISCHIEVOUS DRIVING.—The driver of dray No. 4756 was held to bail yesterday by Recorder Genois to answer the charge of having wilfully driven into a carriage belonging to Mr. Hozeau, thereby doing much damage to the vehicle.

ILLEGAL ASSEMBLIES.—The police of the First Municipality arrested on Tuesday night a number of slaves who were found gambling in the Coffee house of F. Perez, on Carondelet walk. The owner is charged also with having assaulted police officers Garibaldi and Phillips, and has given bail to appear for examination.

Candidate for Surveyor—Ward No. 2.

L. SURGI.

*A LA LOYAUTE.*

Intelligence Office.

Medico street, No. —.

MR. DELADONDE informs the public that he has established an Intelligence office, under the new French style, and that he is ready to procure situations for persons wanting them, at very low rates.

He will also sell and buy property of every description, and will offer satisfactory security for the funds entrusted to him. jan23-1y

Roasted Chestnuts.

J. B. ALBERTINI, formerly a trader in Genoa, begs to announce to the public that he has hired his property conditioned by the decrees of Italian independence, solo, at his gateway, 134 Chartres st., and at the corner of Old Levee and Gravier sts., Roasted CHESTNUTS, of the same quality, sizes according to the manner of his own country.

Call at Chartres street, and at the above mentioned, between St. Louis and Gravier streets. jan23-6t

LANDING—Ex ship Alabama, from Havre—20 cases Cognac, 5 hogsheads Claret, 1 case Champagne, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
jan23 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

*To the Committee appointed by the meeting held at the Merchants Exchange, on the 