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

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
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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.

One New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Tuesday Morning, March 11, 1851.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

We referred a day or two since to the annual Report of the Board of Health, published in the March number of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal. It is too valuable a paper to be dismissed with a mere passing encomium.—The subjects of which it treats are so important, and involve so materially the lives and fortunes of our fellow-citizens, that we feel bound to furnish our readers with, at least, an abstract of its contents.

The Report, after alluding in terms of reprehension to the habitual neglect in recording the causes of death in New Orleans—a responsibility arising out of defective Municipal ordinances, and which is therefore not at all chargeable upon the Board of Health, proceeds to consider the great question of the means of preserving and improving the health of the city. This embraces many considerations. First, an anomalous condition of things in the First Municipality, in relation to hygiene. It appears that by an act of the Legislature the Board of Health has power to impose fines on Commissioners of Police and Contractors for removing filth from the streets, who fail to conform to the regulations of the Board. Now, there are no Contractors to be sued, as the Aldermen of the First Municipality have constituted themselves a board of contractors; and the Commissioners generally do their duty.

Second, the water question. The Report is particularly emphatic in urging the propriety of extending the water works, so as to ensure a copious supply of pure water in all parts of the city. It instances New York and Philadelphia—the Croton and Fairmount water works—as commendable illustrations of enterprise and sanitary precautions. It points out the absolute necessity of abundant water to the preservation of public health; and more particularly in New Orleans, which in summer is frequently visited by long droughts, and where the well water is impure, fetid and deleterious. The premise, observes the report, will pay for the privilege—we should say the right—for those who are not able to pay for the luxuries, will surely expend the last dollar in the *necessaries* of life.

Third, the Claiborne and Girod Canals. The Report contends that the condition of these candidly, which drain the back part of the First Municipality, is an intolerable nuisance. Accumulations of filth constantly occur, which fire obstruct the *free* passage of water, and finally produce complete stagnation. The remedy suggested is to keep the engines at work, and to compel the Stewards, under penalty of dismission, to see that it is done.

Fourth, the Health Wardens. The report complains that while the Board has authority to appoint Health Wardens, no provision is made for their payment. The Wardens thus appointed have been faithful and zealous, and have largely contributed to the preservation of the health of the city, but they cannot be expected to labor without remuneration. The means of payment should be provided by an appropriation from the Legislature.

Lastly, the defects in the act creating the Board of Health. Under this head, the report calls for various amendments, such as to empower Council to fix the number of health wardens to be appointed, the means of paying these officers, an annual appropriation of say $10,000 to enable the Board to meet that particular expense, with other incidental ones; full authority over the subject of quarantine, and the entire direction of the privilege of appointing medical persons to examine ships arriving from foreign ports.

Such are the ordinances of the General Council now in force. Of these the report speaks in favorable terms, and the only modification it requires, is that instead of assigning the precise spot where ships infected by contagious disorders shall be anchored and boarded, this matter should be left entirely to the decision of the Board of Health.

Seventh, nuisances. These consist of every species of agent that can vitiate air and water. The report protests energetically against the fatal consequences that issue from depositing fish and putrefying animal and vegetable matter on the bank of the river; and calls for an ordinance compelling persons to empty such abominations into the middle of the stream.—The dowry in removing mud that has been raked up from the gutters; the piles of oyster shells along the stands; the fish that accumulate under the rotten floors of the basements of houses, are all complained of as nuisances which require prompt abatement, and which exert a pernicious influence upon the salubrity of the atmosphere.

Eight, a general system of sewerage. The report dwells at some length upon this branch of the subject, repeating and enforcing the unanswerable reasoning of Dr. BARTON, in favor of the system, in the last annual report of the Board. A perfect system of sewerage and drainage would do more to keep New Orleans healthy and banish epidemic disorders, than probably all the other hygienic means combined. In the absence of such a system it is recommended that an ordinance be passed, requiring privies to be dug at least fifteen feet deep. This part of the report is unusually full and elaborate, but we must content ourselves with the bare abstract we have given, earnestly invoking the attention of the authorities to the subject.

Ninth, the granting of certificates for burial. It is argued that great laxity exists in this respect; that necrology must be necessarily imperfect, and hygienic resources based upon incomplete data, unless physicians are compelled in all cases of decease, to furnish full and accurate information as to the causes of death.

Lastly, poisoning by lead. The investigations of Dr. FENNER have distinctly proved that a chronic, almost epidemic in its character, is produced during the summer, from the lead imbibed by soda water, hydrant water, &c. Where soda water is sold rapidly, there is no time for it to be vitiated, but in many establishments the sale of the article is comparatively slow. In such places, its habitual use will be certain to engender disease. Municipal legislation on the subject is called for.

We cannot conclude this hasty synopsis, without again expressing the hope that this able and interesting Report will be seriously considered by those for whose behoof it has been prepared, and whose solemn duty it is, to neglect nothing whereby the sanitary condition of our city may be improved. Let any man just ask himself the question, what would be the population and wealth of New Orleans in ten years, if Yellow Fever were driven from our climate, and he will form something like an adequate idea of the immeasureable importance of the topic, in its most obvious and most readily appreciated aspect—the value of property, and the extension of trade and commerce.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—The annual commencement in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, takes place at the University to-day, at 12 o'clock. The public is invited to attend the opening lecture.

☞ The steamer *St. Paul* on her recent trip from New Orleans to St. Louis, struck a snag [illegible] Ft. Island, which was forced through [illegible] Cleane roof and tore off a portion of [illegible] guard, blacksmith shop and barber [illegible] The barber, a colored man, named [illegible] carried overboard and drowned [illegible]

[illegible] Dry Goods Sale. [illegible] of buyers is called to the [illegible] Goods and Clothing to take place at F. M. Pelizzola's [illegible]

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[To the N. O. Bee.]

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, March 6th, 10 P. M.

Sales of Cotton to day, 2,000 bales, at an advance of from ¼ to ⅛c. Old Mess Pork is 6 cents lower. The market in other respects is unchanged.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Arrival of the North America.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 6 o'clock P. M.

The steamship NORTH AMERICA has arrived. She brings nearly half a million dollars in gold dust and 240 passengers. No choice for U. S. Bonds had been effected by the California Legislature. Breadstuffs were steadily declining. Provisions slightly improved. The clothing market overstocked. Freights dull. Business in Oregon and Sandwich Isles is languid. The news generally is unimportant.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—The Concordia *Intelligencer* has received from the Marshal of the Western District, FREDERICK G. SMITH, Esq., a condensation of the census of that District, which is complete with the exception of the Parish of Rapides. The population of that Parish at the last census was, in round numbers fifteen thousand whites, and five thousand slaves. The entire population of the District is now 199,170, to which add 20,000 for Rapides, and we have a total of 219,170. Of this number 112,154 are slaves.

DEATH OF A WEALTHY CITIZEN.—Cornelius Paulding, one of our most wealthy citizens, died yesterday morning at the advanced age of 90 years. He leaves an immense fortune to be divided principally among a few relatives at the north. His executors are Jonathan Montgomery and Wm. Alling, and we understand that he has bequeathed $5,000 each to the Lafayette Orphan Asylum and to the Lyceum, as also the fine piece of property contiguous to the Municipal Hall, for a place of worship for the Baptist congregation of this city.

NIGHT SCHOOLS IN FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Superintendent of the Public Schools of the First Municipality, announcing that a free night school for young men will be opened on the 17th instant, at the St. Philip street school room. This is an excellent idea. There are in our city large numbers of persons who have been deprived in early life of the benefits of education, and who are time during the day is exclusively employed by the necessity of gaining a livelihood. To all such, an opportunity is presented of supplying the deficiency of instruction, by attending the night school. The same plan has been for some time adopted in the Second Municipality, and has proved entirely successful. We hope to chronicle the prosperous progress of a similar institution in the First.

The Caddo *Gazette* of the 1st instant says: Last week we noticed the rapid rise of Red River at this point. It has continued, until now the overflow covers almost the entire bottom, only the higher banks being out of water. The rains, too, are almost incessant, every day being overshadowed with clouds of inky hue, out of which the rain falls, as we can imagine it fell, about the time Noah had completed his ark, and "the foundations of the great deep were broken up." Of course the river, notwithstanding its great height, is still rising rapidly, and we can anticipate nothing better than an overflow as universal as that of 1849. The destruction of property will be ruinous to many on the river planters, especially as they are but just recovering from the effects of the previous annual calamity. It may happy pass off in time for planting cotton, but that is doubtful.

☞ List of passengers by the steamship Pampero, Lieut. W. H. Hunter, Commanding, which left yesterday, at 8 o'clocks, A. M., for Chagres:

Mrs Bogardus, Mrs McDougall and child, Mrs H Wright, Mrs Wright, Miss Wright, Mrs Hunter, Miss Wilson, Miss Bell, Mrs W B Vacard, A Clemens, H Lyons, J M Kinnan, W H Berg, J Vacard, J Rice, J M Wright, J Bogardus, F Bay, J C Vacard, J M Jones, J Sanner, J Simmons, C A Kline and lady, J A Carter, J Halbert, J Halbert, J D McNairn, J W Cornell, Jas Wolcott, J Hulse, T Dunlap, W Wilkinson, C Hunter, J Hunter, A Lyons, J Bryant, T Gilbraith, W Gilbraith, J B Wilson and the steerage.

CONGRESS.

A despatch to the Louisville *Journal* gives the following summary of the proceedings of Congress on the 25th:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1851.

Senate.—After the presentation of petitions, &c., the Senate resumed the consideration of the River and Harbor bill, which was slightly amended. There has been no amendment adopted yet, though several have been offered, debated and rejected.

House.—A variety of resolutions and reports were presented and referred.

The House then took up the Post Office Appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate. The House refused to concur in several amendments made by the Senate. The bill will go back.

The bill creating two regiments of infantry to be converted into mounted riflemen was taken up, fought over and passed.

The Post Office report was received, and 140,000 copies ordered to be printed.

The bill making appropriations for lighthouses was then taken up and passed.

The bill, from the Senate, relative to the location of the lighthouses was taken up and passed.

The bill from the Senate against constructive mileage of members was passed.

The Senate's bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California was taken up and passed.

The joint resolution, which has already passed the Senate, requesting the President to direct a national vessel to bring Kossuth and his companions to this country, was passed.

Ineffectual attempts were made to take up the Senate's private bills, for the relief of individuals and insane and to create the office of lieutenant general.

FERTILITY OF CALIFORNIA.—The Journal of Commerce has a letter from San Francisco, which relates some remarkable facts as to the wonderful agricultural resources of California.—We quote:

"Mr. James Horner hails from Monmouth county, New Jersey. His farm is now located at the mission of San Jose, (about 40 miles from San Francisco.) Horner planted about 130 acres of potatoes, yielding him a crop of 35,000 bushels, averaging 60 lbs. to the bushel, and 270 bushels to the acre. The crop will average about ten cents per pound, or the enormous sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars! or what is the same thing, the whole yield of 130 acres was 35 thousand bushels, and sold at five dollars per bushel.—He has raised from four acres of land forty thousand pounds of onions, which he sold at an average of 40 cents per pound (some of them weighing four pounds each,) and which crop of onions produced $16,000 (say four acres of onions, 40,000 pounds, forty cents per pound.

As for cabbages, he planted 70,000, and raised forty thousand heads for market, which he sold on the average at 40 cents each, or say, $16,000 for fifteen acres. He also raised 50,000 pounds of tomatoes, which he sold at prices varying from 10 to 20 cents per pound, or an average 12 1-2 cents per pound—producing the handsome sum of $6,250.

And now for the pumpkins, about 40 tons, which sold at 6 cents per pound, some of them weighing seventy-five pounds each, but averaging thirty pounds each—these equalled the sum of $4,800.

To sum up all, we find before the First District Court, on the charge of having several assaulted and beaten watchman Gerber, on Saturday night on Foucher street.

ASSAULTS.—John Long was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having assaulted and cut T H McKnn with intent to kill him. He will be examined to day.

Francis Healy was arrested for having cut Michael Barry with a knife, and also for striking him with a stone shot. The accused will be examined on Saturday.

ARREST.—An altercation occurred yesterday morning in the Clerk's office of the Second District Court between two lawyers named J. C David and H. E. Grandmont. The latter struck David with a cane, whereupon he attempted to stab Mr. Grandmont, but was prevented by the prompt interference of Mr. Berlin, who was wounded in the hand. The affray grew out of some dispute in connection with a lawsuit.

PICKPOCKETS.—Antonia Garcia was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois on the charge of having attempted to pick the pocket of D. Duffy in St Philip street. He was sent before the First District Court.

Thomas McCoy for inserting his digits into the coat pocket of an on countryman, was arrested on the spot, and the Recorder committed him for trial.

LARCENY.—Peter Dunhaut who keeps a tailor's shop on Old Levee, was informed Recorder Genois yesterday morning, that his premises had been broken open on Sunday night and robbed of fourteen pairs of pantaloons and a trunk containing shirts. The thief has not yet been discovered.

VIOLENT ASSAULTS.—Mrs. Claire Mralin made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, complaining that she had been severely assaulted and injured by her son-in-law Marcel Boual. A warrant was issued.

The watchman on board of the steamer Dr. Beasley, at Carrollton, yesterday morning, was brutally assaulted by James Sullivan, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

A VENTABLE THIEF.—K. Magenas was arrested early yesterday morning in the First Municipality, with a bag of stolen peas in his possession. He was retanded for examination.

A VAGRANT.—John Johnson, a notorious vagrant and thief, was apprehended yesterday in the First Municipality, and is now in jail awaiting a decision in his case.

☞ It is not often that poetry finds its way into our columns; but the following lines from the author of the "Crock of Gold" are so fresh and spirited, and breathe so heartfelt and so holy a feeling, that we cannot resist the temptation to transfer them from the Louisville *Journal* to our own sheet:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

LONDON, Jan. 31, 1851.

Sirs—Enclosed you will find a copy of a true-hearted and timely stave addressed to "the Union," by my friend the gifted author of "Proverbial Philosophy," &c.

You will observe by the date of this poem that it was but recently written, and it has been preserved in all its freshness for *America*, by a careful prevention of its publication in this country.

My friend, Mr. Abbot Lawrence, our minister here, is highly delighted with the stave.

Martin F. Tupper, whose heart yearns toward the sister States, contemplates a visit to you during the present year; whether this spring or in late summer, he has not yet decided. When he does visit my dear native land, I am sure he will win all true Anglo-Saxon hearts to him.

Hoping you may consider the poem as suitable to your columns, I would be obliged, if you publish, by your sending me a copy of the paper in which it appears, also one to the author.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. R. WAGSTAFF.

ON THE UNION—FROM A UNIT.

Giant aggregate of nations,
Gemmed whole of glorious parts,
Date of billion generations
Love fixed, firm and hearts!
Be it storm, or summer weather,
Power full calm, or battle fury,
Stand in lessonous strength together,
Sister States, as Now ye are!

Every petty class dissension,
Heal it up, as quick as thought;
Every factious prejudice—Attention,
Crush it, as a thing of naught.
Let no narrow private treasun
Your great onward progress bar,
But remain, in right and reason,
Sister States, as Now ye are!

Fling away absurd ambition!
People, leave that toy to kings;
Envy, jealousy, suspicion,
Be above such cowering things!
In each other's joys delighted
Ah your home be—joys of war,
And by all means keep United
Sister States, as Now ye are!

Were I but some scornful stranger,
Still my counsel would be just;
Break the band, and all is danger,
Mutual fear and distrust;
But, you know me for a brother
And a friend who speaks from far,
Be at one then with each other,
Sister States, as Now ye are!

It seems a thing unlody
For Union's unity by slaves to tell,
Yet, be just! and gently, slowly,
Nobly, cure this canker evil;
Slow—haste is rabid fever,
Nobly—lest good faith ye mar,
Sagely—not in wrath to sever
Sister States, as Now ye are!

Charm'd with your commingled beauty
England sends the signal round,
"Every man as man is free duty"
To redeem from bonds the bound!
Thrumbeed your banner's brightness
Shining clear from every star
Shall pre-them your joint and sprightliness,
Sister States, as Now ye are!

So, a peerless constellation
May those stars forever share!
Those ancient issue three fold nation,
Go ahead in power and praise!
Like the many hearted goddess
Thrined on her Ephesian car,
Be—one heart in many bodies!
Sister States, as Now ye are.

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

THE TORNADO AT FAYETTEVILLE.—We mentioned briefly some days ago, that the town of Fayetteville, in Tennessee, had been almost totally destroyed by a sudden frightful tornado. The Louisville *Courier* furnishes the following particulars of this dreadful calamity:

FAYETTEVILLE, TEN., Feb. 25.

A few minutes past four o'clock, yesterday morning, a great portion of our town was laid in ruins, by a storm which swept everything before it. Wells, A. Smith, Goodrich's and John Mellon's stores, were blown down, the second floor of Lock's House were badly injured. Hine's new building was ruined, Bagley's, Isaac's, Mrs. J V McKinney's, R S Russell's, Horton's, Wm Neal's, jr., C P Church's, Berry's, Wm Johnson's, Mrs. Shall's, the Garrett House, and many others, were blown entirely down, not even the foundations left. Dr R R McKinney's, Dr C McKinney's, Mrs. Green's house, Mrs. L Thompson's and others, are an entire wreck. The chimneys and eastgable end of Sowell's house fell on to the roof of Nick's store, and massed it in. Dr. M H Borgus' and J M Bright's houses were unroofed. The General offices, the market house, stables, and smoke houses, were blown down.

Mrs Bowen and child are dead. H H Berry's oldest child was killed, and he nearly so. Seven others were dangerously, and many seriously wounded. Cows, horses, and stock are dead in every direction.

Mr. N.'s stables and kitchen were blown down. Pen cannot describe the awful scene. The world seemed to be coming to an end. The wind roared and blew with fearful violence, accompanied with rain and hail, which lashed the women and children, and screaming children, during hours, crumbling walls, timbers crashing against others, mingled with yells of thunder; and the air was alive with electricity, incessant by rain in torrents, and an impenetrable darkness, which added from every quarter came agonizing cries for assistance. Truly, it was a terrible scene! The heart sickens at the recollection.

The tornado came from the southwest. The streets are almost entirely blocked with a confused mass of timbers, and not unfrequently the whole wreck of large houses was thrown and strewed for hundreds of yards.

The following is a hasty summary:

The Presbyterian Church, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, market house, Stonebreaker's tanyard, and all the buildings around were totally destroyed.

James J. Neal's dwelling; Buchanan's hers property, Mrs J V McKinney's dwelling, SJ Isaac's dwelling, W H Morris' dwelling; Garrett's dwelling; Russell's dwelling; W P Young's dwelling; R R McKinney's dwelling and office; Curry's store room; Dr McKinney dwelling; Mrs Green's dwelling; John M Bright's office; A H Berry's dwelling; J W Fenwick's dwelling; A Washburn's dwelling; L Wormedit's dwelling; Betsey Holloway's dwelling; J L Thompson's dwelling; Scott's cabinet shop; J Hooman's dwelling; Dr McKnight's shop; the Court house; Hyne's new building; Griffin dwelling; Wm Neill's dwelling; Mrs Shall's dwelling; R H C Bagley's dwelling; J M Bright's dwelling; M H Benner's dwelling; Beemland's dwelling; Gordon's dwelling; Gant's dwelling; Rosborough's store house; John Goodrich's storehouse; Nick's dwelling; McElroy's dwelling; Gaunt's office-house; Bonner's shop; Jay; J C Goodrich's dwelling; Owen's tavern—greatly damaged.

The dwellings of R. White, A. David, Carty, C. Francis, W. F. Bailey, Sold, Mrs. Eakin, A. Dickinson, G V McKinzey, W G Smith, Sneed, and Fulton's office, and Hyne's tavern, were all partially damaged.

The place is only partial and hasty. Imagine a beam sweeping everything before it—houses, trees, fences, rails, planks, &c.—and you have, even then, failed to realize the full extent of the havoc. But the saddest scene of all was to witness the human sufferings. Scarcely could you meet a citizen that was not bruised or maimed.

In addition those mentioned as killed, the following were seriously hurt: Dr R R McKinney, C McKinney, Mrs R R McKinney, Joel McKinney, C C McKinney, R McKinney, a daughter of L S Stone, Miss Martha McKinney, two sons of J L Thompson, two sons of Mr. Rogers, son of R L Russell, M Gordon, daughter of Mrs. Ewen, and many others whose names are not remembered.

The tornado passed off in a northeast direction.

☞ The lively Parisian Correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* gives in his last letter quite a graphic description of the President's Grand Ball at the Elysee. We quote a few passages:

We entered the ball room at last and found it already very much crowded. The President was there with the princess Demidoff on his arm. He looked anxious and careworn, in spite of his efforts to appear gay and unconcerned. (The ministerial crisis had taken place the night before.) The Princess was evidently trying to enliven him by her remarks upon the different persons present, but though he occasionally smiled, his face would immediately resume its former expression. The Princess Demidoff is, as you are perhaps aware, the daughter of Jerome Bonaparte, married to a Russian Prince, but separated from him. She is about thirty-five years of age, and a rather stout, fine looking woman. She was dressed on Thursday evening in a rich white silk, with a head dress which was quite unique. It consisted of three narrow gold bands, fastened at short distances by bows of scarlet ribbon, in the centre of each of which was a large diamond; a quantity of long ends of scarlet ribbon, terminated by small diamonds hung down each side of her head. The whole arrangement was extremely elegant and suited the jet black hair of the princess admirably. I can't say as much for the head-dress of Miss Nesselrode, niece of the prime minister of Russia. This young lady has come to Paris, gossip says, only to outshine the princess Demidoff in diamonds; but I hardly believe that she would come so far just for that; it is barely possible that the pleasures of the French capital may have had some weight with her. However, I must say that she displayed a goodly quantity of diamonds the other evening. At first I took her for some queen, going round with her crown on her head. A band of diamonds encircled her head, growing wider as it approached the front, until it was about an inch and a half abroad; above that, but attached to it, was a narrower band, and points, like rays, or like the horns of a snail, was immensely costly and magnificent, but it was the stiffest, most ungraceful thing, I think I have ever seen, and it looked as if it might cause give its wearer a terrible headache. No thing can ever be beautiful which gives an idea of pain. The fashion now is to load the head with jewels and flowers, until it is three times its natural size; and fruits too, are, if possible, more in vogue this winter than last. Ladies appear now at parties with a whole grape-vine wound round their heads, or a cherry tree hanging down by the side of their ears. However, flowers are always fashionable, and offer a resource to those who don't care about going round looking like a fruit shop.

But I was describing the President's ball. Alas, there was such a terrible crowd before eleven o'clock that it was a hard matter to see anything to describe except crushed hats, tumbled skirts, torn trains, (the idea of wearing a train to such a place!) and disranged head dresses. I saw more than one lady look with vexation on her rumpled satin and torn lace, and regret that she had gone to the expense and trouble of a new dress just to have it ruined by such a crowd. The only breathing places were just around the President and the small space left for the dancers. I observed a greater number of silks than satins, and more satins than laces or crapes. The silks are generally speaking, very rich, heavy thick brocades, giving rather of a stiff air to a lady when she dances; added to this, the ladies are generally entirely too small in the waist, which fact does not add much to their grace or elasticity. For thin silks, *chinees* are very much worn, almost always flounced, either with lace or with the same.

The supper was more splendid than usual, and the most extravagant abundance prevailed everywhere; but the ladies scarcely touched any thing, because of their tight dresses, I suppose; the gentlemen, however, made up for the ladies, and eat and drank as if it was their last chance—at the Elysee at any rate. At twelve o'clock, the President retired and we soon after followed his example, not to have our toes trodden on, or our shoulders put out of joint any longer.

The next evening Mlle Fould, sister-in-law of the Minister of Finance, gave a great ball, the principal feature of which was the immense quantity of flowers strewed about in all the rooms. I am very sure nobody ever saw so many flowers at one time. It is said that if measured there would have been found to be more than five thousand bouquets. The walls of the ball room were completely covered with camilia japonicas, attached to gilded trellises.

AN INDIAN BURIAL.—On Sunday last it was announced on the ground where the Choctaws were engaged in their national Ball Play, that a child of the tribe had died in a hut near by.—The game ceased instantly. In a short time a line in Indian file was seen crossing the field towards the place where this singular people deposit their dead during their sojourn near the city. The line was headed by a man carrying a spade, he was followed by another with the body of the child in his arms, wrapped in a blanket, several others followed, while the women brought up the rear in the same order.—Arrived at the burying place, a rude grave was dug, the child laid in it, some boards so laid as to keep the dirt from the body, and the grave then filled up. Two boards were placed so as to designate the grave. In less than two hours after the child died it was buried, and a portion of the tribe, dressed in their holiday suits, were dancing over it according to the sanctification of a large number of citizens who had never seen an Indian dance.

The Ball Play was broken up by the death in the camp. It had, however, been greatly crippled before, as we are informed, by reports that agents were in the city with the intention of seizing the men and forcing them to Arkansas. This rumor kept away most of the men.

The Christian Sabbath with the Indian is a day for sport and recreation. Their traditionary religion teaches them so to enjoy themselves. Their ancestors, we have been told by one who seems to know, that after the hair commences to turn gray, they must quit doing bad and do good—that the good, when they die, go to a country where timbered and watered, with turkey, deer, fat and game, in abundance, plenty of fine pine bark to cover their wigwams with, and no rattlesnakes. Those who do bad go to a country where the timber is all dead, water nearly all dried up, but very little game, hard to catch, and when caught, too poor to eat, no bark to make huts, and *rattle-snakes knap!*—These are some of their ideas of the future, and they remarkably that of rewards and punishments after death.

To pay ball on Sunday with the Indian is, in his creed, no sin, and he selects that day for the game—partaking of the character of a religious observance—to witness his skill and prowess.

As the game last Sunday was very unsatisfactory in its terminations, to both players and spectators, we learn that the Indians have determined to play again to-day at the same place. A new party arrived during the last week, and challenged those who were here to play, and the game promises to be contested with a spirit and skill, which, if as much as you please, we are ready to meet the issue.

Mr. Clark remarked that he did not wish to see the results—he was a sad bad dog, and deserved a future despair. Mr. Genois was ready to take the question, it was well known that the Second Municipality would be unanimous in favor of any day, certain vacancies were appointed in J. W. Shannon's Line of New York Packets, a delicate opportunity to Davis Coward to remove the stain on his character, and for following strictly the line of his duty, is too well known to require defence at any hands.

To return to the Resolution I have introduced.—The precedent has been established by the Second Municipality Council that any Municipality Council can petition the General Council for a reduction of wharfage. Alderman Marks, the sixty assistant of the destinies of the poor First and Third Municipalities, did himself less of the General Council to reduce the wharfage. I can follow his example, or in other words *desire to tread in his footsteps*. If I succeed I shall have accomplished more, about I fail, I shall have the consolation of knowing that the illustrious representative of the 1st Ward of the Second Municipality did not fail for he unanimously succeeded in obtaining the enormous reduction of 2½ cents per ton.

To make a long story short Mr President, I will here affirm (and I want it to go before the public) that the opposition of the Aldermen is fluted, in the matter of this wharfage subject does not arise from any feeling they would derive, but entirely owing to his desire to obtain a reduction of wharfage on sea steamers, and I make this assertion on my own responsibility, as I have it from the gentleman himself. And it may be, while gentlemen do not meet with a positive fact, that he is to be benefitted by the reduction of wharfage. Stop—perhaps some of the certain lame of Texas steamers are to receive some advantages from it. Reduce the wharfage as desired by the Second Municipality Council, or a portion of that Council, and you cut off their revenue some $18,000 a year from one classes vessels only. This is a result of taxes into consideration by the Council of the Second Municipality, or known to their constituents, and I want them to know it.

Now look at our position, Mr President. We of the First Municipality, having in view the great benefits we are likely to derive from the Second Municipality in our port appropriated certain wharves for that purpose. In this we believe we have done our duty, and we have been told by honourable gentlemen. The Mayor passed his veto on our ordinance. This Council again passed it unanimously, and it became a law, notwithstanding his objections. And we come there some of the Second, who can only contrary your wages, or take the consequences of our tonnage. Now they furthermore pass a direct vote of censure on the Mayor, for not doing what we did, without his approval. I have already remarked that the Mayor needs no defence from us, he is amply able to defend himself. The people who have repeatedly called him to the position he occupies, know he is a man of worth. To them I leave his defence, and they are both able to do it satisfactorily.

I am 12 years a member of the Second Municipality, to be sure, but I trust they will not hold me responsible for the acts of the Second Municipality. Mind you I am a Democrat, and I am ready to attend to our own affairs and you may depend on it, if you do not, we soon