The New-Orleans Bee

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G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor. NO. 93 CHARTRES STREET

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Saturday Morning, Dec. 28, 1850.

☞ Mr. J. Mayer, being desirous of devoting [illegible] to his profession as a lawyer, the [illegible] from and after the present date will be [illegible] of the affairs of the New Orleans [illegible] responsible for all obligations [illegible] Mayer & Weisse. G. F. WEISSE.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE PROSPECT.

[illegible] writers from Washington appear [illegible] to agree that the present session [illegible] certainly unfavorable to the [illegible] of the agitators from either [illegible]. The crest of abolition is [illegible] cannot get up even a [illegible] Giddings spouts and raves [illegible] Rhett and Davis are [illegible] to fright the Senate from its propriety. [illegible] ever essayed to mount the abolition hobby [illegible] commencement of the session, and to his astonishment and consternation, concluded a most ferocious onslaught upon the Fugitive Slave law, amidst the undisguished yawns of the members which a sense of duty rather than courtesy had retained in their seats. The latter have, with all their vigilant zeal, yet failed to espy a convenient opportunity for abusing the Compromise, and threatening the North with [illegible] dissolution of the Union. Both sets of [illegible]mongers are in a pitiable plight, [illegible] neither, it must be acknowledged, evoke much sympathy from the great bulk of the people's representatives.

This is just as it should be. The perplexing and vexatious questions which called forth so much earnest deliberation, and consumed so much [illegible] discussion, during the previous session, have been adjusted upon a basis of mutual concession, which, we hazard nothing in saying, is fully acceptable to seven-eighths of the community. That Compromise is regarded as the fixed and final law of the land. In the perspicuous and sensible message of the President it is so considered, and the Executive has [illegible] to carry out its provisions and [illegible] evidence to them by all the means [illegible] constitution and the laws has placed [illegible] disposal. With almost unbroken unanimity the North has expressed her satisfaction at the adjustment and her determination it to observe it in honor and good faith. At the South there may be somewhat more of diversity of sentiment, but despite the efforts of the desperadoes to foment a spirit of resistance, the mass of the Southern people are willing to [illegible] the compact, and disposed to acquiesce in the legislation of Congress, so long as it is respected and observed by the other section of the country. Georgia—the empire State of the South—the most populous, prosperous and powerful of the slave-holding commonwealths—has recognized this principle in the most solemn and binding form, and by a manifestation of opinion the most imposing and direct. In a convention of the delegates of the people, and by a vote of 237 to 19, Georgia has declared that while the Compromise remains unaltered upon the Statute book, and while the citizens of the North continue to sustain and obey its mandates, she will be found foremost among the [illegible] in support and defence of the Union of the States. South Carolina may hesitate and pause, but her influence is unavailing against the powerful conservative weight attaching to the counsels of Georgia. A State that is rapidly declining in all the elements of wealth and population, at least stationary and stagnant, may well despair of the influence of a sister State which starting with her, and enjoying the same advantages and no more, has outstripped her at all points and left her lagging and panting in the rear.

Georgia has settled the compromise question for the South. Her position will be occupied by the other Slaveholding communities. Let us hope that New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania have in like manner settled the same question for the North. Against the combined efforts of these confederacies, arrayed in defence of peace, fraternity, justice, and the Union, the misguided fanatics of the misguided abolition faction and the rampant sedition of the Southern fire eaters, are equally impotent. They may rave and fume in the halls of Congress, but they will not disturb the equanimity of the lawmakers, nor bring about a change in the legislation on the subject of slavery, nor make any permanent or injurious impression on the popular mind. There might have been a time when the Union was really in peril, but that terrible crisis has passed away. The wisdom of Congress has averted the impending storm. The South cooperated with patriotic ardor in soothing the spirit of discontent. The President contributed his share of his high station to calm popular excitement with assurances of his entire approval of the adjustment; and finally, the people represented by Georgia, has conjured away the danger, putting forth Southern doctrines so dignified, and withal, so conservative, that the boldest stickler for Southern rights may embrace it without violence to his principles.

In such auspicious circumstances, we hold a [illegible] discussion of the tribes hackneyed topics of the late session is more than idle and [illegible] grass, in steadily discountenancing all [illegible] made by unscrupulous politicians [illegible] the fierce dissensions of the past, acts well and wisely. Let GIDDINGS rant and roar to his heart's content. Let the disunion squad vent their wrath in the loftiest fustian and the most virulent diatribes. Both sets of agitators will soon weaken of the profitless labor. So long as they remain unanswered, earning nothing but [illegible] and receiving for replies nothing but [illegible], their experiments in the way of getting up political thunder will prove about as successful as those of the daughters of DANAE to make a sieve the recipient of water.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR.—Our readers must bear in mind that the Fair at the Armory Hall for the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum, will be opened again this evening. The display of goods, fancy articles &c., is the richest we have ever seen at any Fair, and not the least attractive certainly is the exhibition of female beauty presiding as ministering angels of benevolence over a philanthropic occasion.

MINISTER AT RUSSIA.—Hon. Neil Brown, Minister at Russia, has written home that he shall ask to be recalled next Summer. He says there is much less American trade with Russia than formerly, and what there is, is mostly through Great Britain. The whole ceremony between the Emperor and himself, at his presentation, was a mere conversation of ten minutes.

THE VERMONT NULLIFICATION LAW.—The Brattleboro (Vt.) Eagle, repeats the intimation that the recent law of the Legislature of that State, to collect nullifying the fugitive slave law was passed without the scrutiny or even the knowledge of the legislators. The bill was in the house when "brought out on the last day of the session, when a large number of the representatives had left for their homes."

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—To-night we have a capital bill, commencing with Shakespeare's comedy of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," after which, two of Placide's favorite entertainments, with Midles, Hilarion, Vallee, and Mme. Maugiano the principal attractions.

☞ To-day, the "Steamboat Olivia" will be sold [illegible] by order of the Liquidating Commissioners of the Pontchartrain Navigation Company. It is said that a steamer possessing such qualities will not long remain under the hammer. She is celebrated for speed, [illegible] model, superiority of workmanship, and accompanied a facility of engine and boilers. The Olivia is well calculated for either river or lake trade, and her inventory is complete. After the sale of the fine boat, the Auctioneer, J. A. Beard, will sell a House and Lot of Ground, on St. Thomas street Second Municipality. The sale takes place this day, at 12 o'clock, at Bank's Arcade. See advertisement.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 19th, Mr. Dayton reported a bill to increase the salary of the judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

The resolution of Mr. Bradbury, concerning removals from office, was postponed to the next day.

The bill to amend the Patent Laws was taken up. Mr. Turney moved to amend the bill by providing that when a patentee shall sue any person for an infringement of his patent, the defendant may sue out a scire facias against the patentee to test the validity of the patent, and that the original suit shall be stayed until the scire facias be determined. After a long debate, this was agreed to.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, submitted a substitute for the whole bill, and the bill was laid on the table.

The Senate then, by a vote of 20 to 18, adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, the bill for the modification of the rates of Postage was discussed during the entire sitting.

Mr. Thompson, of Pa., having moved the adjournment had the floor, and spoke at considerable length in favor of a free transmission of papers within thirty miles, and their free circulation throughout the country.

Mr. Morse, of La., was opposed to the proposed reduction. If more steamers were wanted he would vote for them, and had no objection to make postage as low as possible, but he was averse to protecting any particular interest in this or any other way. He was of opinion that all the excitement on the subject had originated in the large cities, and that the agricultural portion of the people of the United States, did not wish for the contemplated reduction, who would be called upon equally with any other class to contribute to any deficiency in the revenue which might be occasioned thereby.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, was favorable to the reduction of postage, and to the transmission of papers free of charge a distance of thirty miles. The President and Postmaster General had recommended a reduction, and he felt bound to believe that such a measure would not be injurious to the public service, and proposed an amendment providing for the free circulation of newspapers within thirty miles.

Mr. Grinnell, of Massachusetts, after alluding to the carrying of milk, contended that the House should be particularly careful, cautious and guarded in making reductions, as the receipts of the Post Office Department did not meet the expenditure, the difference must be defrayed out of the public treasury. He was in favor of a uniform rate of five cents, and contended also, that much of the movement in favor of cheap postage was caused by petitions forwarded from the Eastern States.

Mr Bowie, from Maryland, moved as an amendment, that all letters belonging to officers, soldiers, and seamen in the service of the United States should be forwarded by mail without charge, by sea and land, to their destination.—In consequence of what had been urged by gentlemen to debate, he had come to the conclusion that the reduction of postage would be injurious to the rural population. And he was led to make this remark because he had formerly been instrumental in presenting petitions which he had and since been satisfied originated in one common source, and did not express the sentiments of his constituents; and that, therefore proposed an amendment which he was satisfied would meet with universal approval.

Mr. Fuller, of Illinois, proposed an amendment, which provided that no post-office should be abolished in sparsely settled districts; in case the revenue of the post-office should be materially diminished by the operation of the bill—which amendment, Mr. Ashton, of Mass, agreed to accept.

Mr. Meade, from Virginia, thought the agricultural community did not care whether they paid five cents for a letter or less, as they were satisfied the inhabitants of large towns and the adjacent country would be alone benefitted by a reduction, and he himself was opposed to excessive reductions. He was willing, however, to reduce the charge of ten cents to five, and to establish a uniform rate of postage.

Mr Walder, from New York, said that the perfection of bankruptcy and ruin, consequent upon a reduction of postage, which had been uttered during the debate, had been advanced upon every former occasion when such a reform was attempted, and although they never had been verified, were again confidently received. He was in favor of reducing the rate of postage to two cents; and if the receipts did not meet the expenditure, would delay the difference from the public treasury. He rejected the idea that the agricultural population did not feel interested in the question, and those whom he represented were satisfied a reduction would be to their advantage.

Mr. Carey, of Pennsylvania, was in favor of the free transmission of newspapers throughout the Congressional districts, and contended that the agricultural portion of the population should secure their proportion of the proposed reform now, or they never would obtain it.

Mr. Thurston, from Oregon, expressed himself with much warmth, against a reduction which was not intended to extend to the Pacific, and concluded a speech of considerable length by declaring that he would resist to the utmost every attempt to degrade the distant portion of the United States which he represented.

The House then adjourned.

NAVAL.—The Court of Inquiry in relation to the circumstances attending the loss of the sloop of war Yorktown, have concluded their investigations.—The record of the proceedings was translated to the Navy Department on Tuesday.

The Court Martial for the trial of one of the crew of the Saranac, for mutinous and seditious conduct, has not taken up the case yet. The charges have to be made more specific as to the time and place when the offence is alleged to have been committed. The trial will be proceeded with as soon as the Department is heard from.

The U. S. brig Perry, Lieut. Com'g Foster sailed from St. Helena, Oct. 21, for the West Coast.

SAMPLES OF FREE TRADE PROSPERITY.—The Lowell (Mass.) Journal publishes the following table of the factories stopped and workmen discharged, in that city, alone in consequence of inability to find a market for their fabrics at remunerating prices:

Corporation.	Hands dis.	Looms stop'd.	Decrease of monthly pay.
Suffolk,	210	280	$2,779 76
Mass.,	260	285	2,550 00
Merrimott,	180	140	2,391 40
Hamilton,	400	240	4,602 72
Appleton,	284	336	4,000 00
Tremont,	275	275	4,000 00
Lawrence,	360	400	5,000 00
Lowell,	240	151	2,352 76
Boott,	150	120	2,316 60
Total	2,358	2,272	33,404 56

It is further stated that, in addition to the above, the Machine Shop Corporation has discharged since 1848 286 men, whose monthly pay would amount to $6,864; making the aggregate falling off in the monthly payments of the several companies of $40,286 56, and the total sum annually withdrawn from the business of the city $483,222 72.

In Maine, the Portland Advertiser says that the largest and strongest manufacturing establishments, those best able to stand up against foreign competition without protection, are in a crippled and declining condition.

☞ We learn by letters from Georgia that the Convention, before its adjournment, passed a resolution to cause a suitable block of marble to be prepared and sent on for the Washington Monument, with the coat of arms of the State inscribed upon it, and beneath in these words: "*Georgia Convention, December 1850.*" This step was taken, it is said, in consequence of the conduct of Gov. Towns, who had caused a block to be sent to Washington with the following inscription; "*The Convention as it is—the Union as it was.*"

The Union delegates also organized themselves into a party, which is to be called the "*Constitutional Union party,*" and passed a resolution recommending that a Convention be held in June next to nominate a *Constitutional Union candidate* for Governor.

SUPPOSED HEAVY DEFALCATION IN MOBILE. A letter from Mobile in yesterday's *Picayune*, communicates the following information:

Our city has been in a state of great excitement to-day in consequence of the discovery of a frightful defalcation in the Firemen's Insurance Office. The ex-Secretary was placed under arrest at an early hour, and from authentic sources, I learn that the supposed loss is but little short of $100,000. Sincerely do I hope these fears are exaggerated, yet belief seems almost unanimous. The charge involves one who has lived among us many years in unquestioned respect, and enjoyed such confidence among his fellow citizens as to place him constantly, as, now, among our city rulers. The papers of to-morrow will give you more copious particulars.

☞ We copy the following paragraph from the Caddo *Gazette* of the 14th inst.

HORRIBLE MURDER BY NEGROES.—On Saturday last, Mr. William Bozeman, of this parish, returning home from hunting, in the evening, was horribly murdered by two negroes. It appears from the confession of one of the negroes, that he was attempting to arrest them, when one of them raised a gun and fired—the slugs, with which it was loaded, striking the left side, and passing through the heart of Mr. Bozeman. The murderers were detected by a peculiar formation in the foot of one of them, he having left a track near the scene of the murder of remarkable shape. They say they belong to a Mr. M'Fadden, of Brazoria, Texas. Both were armed with guns.

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.

MAIL ROBBERY.—I learn that about six thousand dollars, in ten and twelve dollar notes of the Bank of South Carolina, the Merchants' Bank, have been stolen from the mail somewhere. The bills are dated September 9th, and were the only ones issued of that date by the Bank.

BATH, Maine, Dec. 17, 1850.

A great meeting was held here last evening, at which the most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. Among the speakers were Gov. Hubbard, Mr. Geo. Curtis, and Hon. Nathan Clifford, who delivered glowing speeches in favor of the Union, and compromise measures of Congress. Spirited resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting soon after dispersed.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

EXECUTION FOR MURDER—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE, &c.—James Gallagher was hung at St. Louis on Friday, for the murder of Mary Crosby.—Gallagher protested his innocence to the last, and declared he had been falsely sworn against. He said he died innocent as a lamb and happy as a saint.

The warehouse of Messrs. Nock & Rawson was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning, and 90 bales of cotton were lost. The amount of the damage is not yet ascertained, but the property was insured for $8,000.

Navigation is again free between St. Louis and Cairo.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, Dec. 19.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The House has, indirectly, decided against the right of the Legislature to instruct Senators and Representatives in Congress, by indefinitely postponing the Resolution of instructions relative to the Cheap Postage bill.

It is understood that no U. S. Senator will be elected during this session of the Legislature.

The Navy—Steam Propellers.

The Washington *Republic* speaks in high terms of Commander SKINNER's report from the Bureau of Construction, Equipments and Repairs. It suggest, among other things, says that Journal, the propriety of building a new steamer to receive the machinery of the Princeton; and also of fitting the new frigates Sabine and Santee with stern propellers. We perceive that the best naval journals of England now take the ground distinctly that no ship is entirely competent for war purposes unless it is provided with auxiliary steam power. In pursuance of this policy, the British Admiralty have caused a very large number of their sailing ships to be furnished with the screw propeller and steam machinery. In consequence of recent improvements, this change can now be effected without impairing the strength of the stern, or in any way disturbing the efficiency of the vessel when under sail. An ingenious contrivance for unshipping the propeller, when unemployed, so successfully introduced in the U. S. ship Massachusetts, converts at once the propeller steamer into the perfect sailing ship. Another advantage of this arrangement is, that if the propeller should be broken or injured, it can be readily lifted from the water for repair without the necessity of the ship's going into dock.

Though the United States have been backward in following their own example, it is a matter of just pride to our navy that it was the first to demonstrate, by the successful experiment of the Princeton, the great advantage of the propeller for ships of war, and for ocean navigation. France and England now number their propeller steamers by scores and hundreds, and the improvement has found its way into the navies of Turkey and Russia, till it promises to revolutionize the naval system of the world; while the United States has but one such vessel, the Massachusetts, in active service, and one only, the San Jacinto, in the progress of completion. We hope, therefore, that the well timed and judicious recommendation of Commodore Skinner will be acted upon, that the Princeton will be rebuilt, and that not only the new frigates, but that the old ones in good repair and condition will be provided with suitable steam machinery and with the stern propeller. The Princeton, we believe, is admitted to furnish the best model for the propeller engine, and all her ingenious contrivances might well be reproduced in the new or even in altered ships.

We out not to omit to notice that Mr Secretary Graham, in his admirable report, calls the attention of Congress to the recommendation of Commodore Skinner, and thus gives additional weight to the suggestions of that skilful and experienced officer.

ANOTHER MURDER.—We are informed that a foul murder was committed, during the last week, upon the person of Col. Henry D. Bullard, of Harrison co., Texas. It seems that for some time past, there has been a feeling of hostility between the brothers-in-law of the Colonel and himself, growing out of family jealousies and difficulties. At the time he was killed, Col. Fullard was on his return from a journey he had been making beyond the Sabine, when he was met by J and Thos Mosely, this brothers in-law) with the latter of whom he had some conversation, which having finished, he turned away to ride homeward, when John Mosely raised his gun and shot him dead upon the spot.

These are the facts as communicated to us.

CONSCIENCE AND MYSTERY.—A gentleman had his pocket picked in the U. S. Senate of $40 on Tuesday, since which the pocket book has conscientiously been returned to him, empty.—Mr. Beers who had his pocket picked at the Washington Depot on his arrival from Baltimore, has also had his empty pocket book mysteriously returned.

☞ The editors of the Washington Republic, objecting to the use of the phrase, "our people of the North," as being opposed to some of the characteristics of the Administration, fifty says, "Millard Fillmore is one of "our people", of the "North," Daniel Webster is one of "our people" of the "North." And they are none the less of "our people" of the North, because they are equally of "our people" of the South—and of "our people" of the West.—They are of "our people" of this great Union—knowing no West—no South—and no North—and owing no such allegiance to local sovereignties as shall conflict with their entire loyalty to their country—and their whole country."

CENSUS OF MAINE.—The population of the State of Maine is 583,096; in 1840 it was 501,796. Increase, 82,003. The census of 1840 included 1875 inhabitants north of the St. John river, not included in the census of 1850. The population within the present limits of the State, was:

In June, 1850	583,096
In June, 1840	499,921
Increase,	83,105

This gives the ratio of increase for the whole State, of 16-6 per cent.

It will be seen by this official statement, says the *Portland Advertiser*, that Maine falls far behind Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and does not maintain an equal struggle with New Hampshire, Connecticut and Vermont.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—The Dublin Evening Mail furnishes some particulars of the history of Mrs. Bell Martin, who recently died in N. York city, immediately on her arrival in a sailing vessel from Ireland. Mrs. Martin was the daughter and heir of Thomas Martin, M. P., of Ballinahinch Castle, in the county of Galway. She was born to an immense inheritance, exceeding in extent an entire kingdom of some of the German princes, and yielding a yearly income, above all incumbrances and expenses, of some £5,000 or $25,000. Such were her circumstances and prospects five years ago. In two years time the potato rot, famine, pestilence, the claims of money lenders, and the agency of British laws, reduced this lady of fortune and almost princely rank to absolute penury. Her whole estate was brought into the Encumbered Estate Court and advertised for private sale, and she herself compelled to go forth as a wanderer without a home. The Mail says of this sad history:—

"Never was hard fate less deserved; for her untiring and active benevolence had been devoted from her childhood to the comfort and relief of those who suffered, and her powerful and original mind was incessantly employed in devising means of moral and physical amelioration in the condition of the tenantry on her father's estates. She gave up her time to such pursuits, avoiding the haunts of fashion and those amusements which might be considered suitable to her age and place, that she might perform the various duties of physician, schoolmistress, and agricultural instructor. Her almost daily habit was to visit the poor and the sick in the remote recesses of that wild region, sometimes on foot—more frequently in her little boat, well provided with medicaments and food, which she impelled by the vigor of her own arm through the lakes which stretch along the foot of the mountains. How grievous it is to reflect that she should so soon have been driven across the ocean in search of a place to lay her head."

MR. WEBSTER'S WINES.—The secret of the late sale of Daniel Webster's imported wines, at Boston, it is said, lies in his having been elected an honorary member of a temperance society.

HON. E. C. CABELL, representative in Congress from Florida, has been called from his duties in the capitol to the bedside of his father, who lies in a critical condition at Richmond, Va.

Council of Municipality No. One.

Extra sitting of Tuesday, 24th December, 1850.

The Council met this day on the call of the Mayor The members present were:

The Hon. J. Genois, Recorder and President; Aldermen Blanque, Bonneval, Clark, Derbes, Fabre, Giquel, Lynd, Laughlin, and Bills.—8

Absent Aldermen—Dupre, Hagan, Jumonville, Lanata, Marrast, McAlpin, and Ramos—7

On motion the reading of the Journal was dispensed with, and the President authorized to sign the same.

The following message from the Mayor was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, 24th December, 1850.

To the Hon. President and members of the Council of Municipality No. One:

Gentlemen—I have caused you to be convoked this day, by the written request of Aldermen Derbes, Lynd, and Fabre, and refer to them for the object thereof.

I would take this occasion to hand you enclosed the resignation of Mr. L. LeBlanc, Commissary of the First Ward, and to advise that the Hon. Joseph Genois, Recorder, made an appointment temporarily to said vacancy, that the duties of the office might not be suspended. It therefore becomes necessary for your Hon. Body to take some action in the matter.

As the Eighth of January is near at hand, and the General Council having appointed a Committee to confer with similar Committees from the respective Councils, I would suggest the appointment of a Committee to co-operate with them in making becoming arrangements for the celebration of said day.

In virtue of the resolution passed by your Hon. Body on the 11th November and 9th December, public notice was given that I would sell the contracts therein named, and accordingly adjudicated the same on the 23d inst., as follows:

The contract for placing the iron railings on the Place d'Armes, to Messrs. Pelanne freres, for fifteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, security, B. Vosca.

And the contract for new curb and gutter stones, and paving Maine street with the round stones to be taken up from Levee, Charter, Conde and Royal streets, to Mr. Walter Welsh, at thirty cents per yard for paving, and thirty four cents per superficial foot for curb and gutter stones—security, Mr. Harry Godman. The whole in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the Surveyor's office, and subject to your approval.

I also enclose a copy of a letter signed Mercier and addressed to me, notifying the transfer by Mr. P. Soule of his interest for professional services in suit before the Supreme Court, to him. to which I invite your attention. With much respect,

I have the honor to be, your obd't, serv't,
(signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

N. B. I have this moment received from Mr. H. Paul Cure, Notary Public, a communication of date relative to a private act passed before him, by Mr. Pierre Soule, in favor of Mr. A Mercier, copy of which I enclose and invite your attention thereto.

On the first paragraph, Mr. Derbes, chairman of the judiciary committee, stated that the principal object of this meeting was to take some action in the suit of Mrs. Gaines vs. Mayor, Council, &c., in which the Municipality is interested. The suit has been taken in the Supreme Court of the United States, and is now pipper in conjunction with the other interested parties, to obtain a rehearing.

Said gentleman offered the following resolution, which on motion, the rules being dispensed with, was taken into consideration:

Be it Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be and they are hereby authorized, empowered and clothed with full authority to retain and employ one or more attorneys to represent the First Municipality in the case of Mrs. Gaines vs Red, Chew and others, provided the fees to be paid to him or them, by this Municipality shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

On motion to adopt said resolution, the yeas and nays being called for, it appeared that Mr. Bills voted in the negative, and that Messrs Blanque, Bonneval, Clark, Derbes, Fabre, Giquel, Lynd, Laughlin—8, voted in the affirmative—said resolution was adopted.

With leave, Mr Derbes, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Christian Roselius, Robert Preaux, A. Grailhe, and Randell Hunt, Attorneys and Counsellors at law, be and they are hereby retained and employed, as counsel for the city of New Orleans, and of the city of Baltimore, under the will of the late John McDonogh; and that they shall be paid for their professional services, touching the same, out of the funds accruing to the public treasuries of New Orleans and Baltimore, from the legacy made by the said John McDonogh, and not otherwise, a contingent fee of $100,000; in case the validity of the legacies in the will of said John McDonogh be recognized and maintained by a final decision of a competent court.

Resolved further, That in case the legacies under the will of said John McDonogh to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, shall be decided to be null and void and said citizens declared to be not entitled under said legacies, then the above named Christian Roselius, Robert Preaux, Alex. Grailhe, and Randell Hunt, shall receive no compensation from said cities for their professional services.

Resolved, further, That the sum stipulated to be paid in the first resolution, in case of success, is based upon the supposition that the city of Baltimore will approve of this agreement and pay one half of said sum of $100,000.

Resolved further, that the Counsel or some one of them shall be retained in the case before the Supreme Court of the United States, in case an appeal should be taken to that tribunal.

Resolved, That Daniel Webster be paid a retaining fee of $1 000—provided $4,000 be paid to him as soon as he shall argue the case before the Supreme Court of the United States, and that in case of success he shall receive an additional fee of $20,000, but in case of defeat he shall receive nothing beyond the two sums first above named in this resolution.

Mr. Bonneval offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Attorneys of this Municipality are hereby instructed to take all necessary steps to defend the interests of this Municipality in the suit of the late John McDonogh.

On motion to adopt said substitute the yeas and nays being called for it appeared that, Messrs. Blanque, Bonneval, Giquel, Lynd, Laughlin and Bills, 8 voted in the affermative, and that Messrs Clark, Derbes and Fabre 3, voted in the negative. Said substitute was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Derbes the Judiciary Committee was discharged of all further consideration of the matter.

On motion the resignation of Mr. L. Le Blanck Commissary of the 1st Ward, was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Bonneval the Council proceeded to the election of a Commissary for the first ward.

Mr Laughlin nominated Mr. John P. White, Mr. Clark nominated Mr. Garrety.

The following gentlemen voted for J. P. White, Messrs. Blanque, Derbes, Fabre, Giquel, Lynd, Laughlin, G. For Garrety—Messrs Bonneval, Clark and Bills 3.

Therefore Mr John P. White was declared duly elected Commissary of the first ward.

On the paragraph relative to the Celebration of the Eighth of January, Mr. Giquel moved that the President be authorized to appoint the Committee of conference—and motion being carried the President appointed—Messrs. Giquel, Laughlin and Clark.

On the paragraph relative to the adjudications of the Contracts, on motion it was

Resolved, That the contract for placing an iron railing on the Place de Armes, adjudicated to Messrs Pelanne, Freres, for fifteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars—be and the same is hereby approved, and that the Security B. Vosca be referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Resolved, That the contract for new curb and Gutter stones, and paving Main street with round stones to be taken up from Levee, Charter, Conde and Royal streets, adjudicated to Mr. Walter Welsh, at thirty cents per superficial foot for curb and gutter stones, be and the same is hereby approved and that the security, Mr. Harry Godman be referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

On the letters of Messrs. A. Mercier and Paul Cure, notary public, relative to the transfer by P. Soule of his interest for professional services made to said Mercier, were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

With leave, Mr. Clark offered the following report and resolution

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The special Committee to confer and act with our Sister Municipalities and Lafayette on the subject of the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, and other internal improvements, as connected with the welfare and commercial importance of our city, have respectfully to submit the Report and Resolution as unanimously adopted in Joint Committee.

In accordance with the report, your Committee would respectfully beg leave to offer the resolution annexed, and ask for the adoption of the same. The necessity for our city taking prompt action in the promotion of all schemes of internal improvement having a tendency to increase the commerce and consequent wealth of New Orleans, is obvious to every reflecting mind. Therefore, your Committee believe that it needs no argument on their part to induce your Honorable body to adopt the Resolution and Report of the Joint Committee.

Very respectfully submitted,
GEO. CLARK, Chairman.
J. L. FABRE,
W. M. LAUGHLIN,
A. DERBES,
R. M. McALPIN.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay on the warrant of the Inspector, subject to the requisition of the Joint Committee of New Orleans and Lafayette, the "pro rata" of the sum of ($2,000) ten thousand dollars for the purpose of surveying the route within the State of Louisiana, for a Railroad from New Orleans to Jackson, Miss., as recommended in report of said Committee.

The rules being dispensed with, said resolution was taken into consideration.

Pending the discussion, there being no quorum, on motion, the Council adjourned till Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 8 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH REYNES, Sec'y.

City Intelligence.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Bellini's magnificent opera of *Norma* will be repeated to-night; an announcement that ought to draw a crowded house. This brilliant conception of the immortal composer is brought out at the Orleans in the most superb style, nothing, indeed, being wanting to give effect to the splendid music of this sublime opera. We attended the performance on Thursday evening, and can assure our readers that Madame Devries' conception of Norma is perfect; in fact, we have never seen the character to better advantage in this city. Her magnificent voice and matchless acting is in itself sufficient to give effect to the opera. Madame Fleury Joly, as Adalgise, acquitted herself very creditably: and so, also, did Genibrel, as Orovese. His is a voice which gains on the audience, and we are much mistaken if he is not destined hereafter to achieve celebrity. Dulac was in bad voice, and appeared to be suffering from the effects of a cold; but, altogether, the performance was admirable, and elicited repeated bursts of applause.

BRAWLING.—A man named Wm Ross was stabbed on Thursday night at the coffee-house of L. Boudet, corner of Jefferson and Levee streets, by Thomas Patterson. The latter was arrested, and when brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, was remanded for examination, to await the result of the wound.

ASSAULTS.—Thos. Flan, for assaulting John Morris, and Chas. Fluge, for assaulting C. Walters, were arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality. Their cases have not yet been examined into.

SWINDLED.—An unsuspecting countryman, named Alexander Moody, having been invited yesterday to take a walk down to the grave yard, was there swindled by two sharpers, by means of the gray game, out of $162 50. The complainant is anxiously looking for his pretended friends.

LARCENY.—A man named Jacob Hock was arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality on the charge of having stolen $300 from one of the boarders of the New York Coffee house. He will be examined on Tuesday.

THE MURDER CASE.—The parties charged with killing Thos. Ryan in Girod street, on Tuesday evening last, were to have been examined yesterday, but the Recorder concluded to postpone the investigation until to-day.

PATTY CASES.—A number of [illegible] cases were brought up before Recorder Cal[illegible], including several complaints which on examination were discharged. It is superfluous therefore to give the details.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1850.

Notwithstanding the intervention of a Holiday, and the inclemency of the weather, the general market has presented a tolerably active appearance since our last. The Cotton market which during the whole of the previous week was in a sluggish state, has materially recovered from that depression since the receipt of the Africa's news, advising an advance in Liverpool, of ⅛@¼d @ ℔. Dealers are in good spirits again, and being now fully persuaded of the correctness of our erop estimates, they look forward with more confidence to the future. The result of the present yield—far as we have long since predicted, we consider it a fixed fact that in weight it is only equal to that of last year—adds another convincing proof to the assertion made by us time and again, that under no circumstances can an abundant crop be secured with a very late and backward spring, such as we experienced in April and May last. We are quite well aware that the opinions we expressed in connection with this matter in August and September last, were looked up on as foolish and absurd, and it was confidently expected that this year at least we would be caught with a mistake of 2 or 300,000 bales. The delusion was no doubt a comfortable one while it lasted, but as usual time has vindicated our predictions, and has added another memorable season in proof of the general correctness of our estimates.

It will be perceived on referring to our separate remarks at foot, that Sugar has advanced from ⅛ to ¼c @ ℔. The Flour market has also been very firm, accompanied by a good demand for export.

We have had disagreeable weather during the past two days, the wind blowing strongly from the Eastward, accompanied with torrents of rain. The river continues to rise, and is now within seven feet eight inches of the high water mark of last year.

COTTON—Arrived since the 20th instant, 31 678 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 6,449 bales, Havre, 5,100; Antwerp, 1,761; Trieste, 2,167; Barcelona, 1,867; Malaga, and a market, 977; New York, 1,171; Boston, 9,793, together, 29,365 bales, making an addition to stock of 2,313 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 175,094 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850	bales	16,618
Arrived last week	21,678	
Arrived previously	347,965	370,643
Exported last week	29,365	366,198
Exported previously	189,808	191 171
Stock on hand and on shipbord		175,094

Our report of Friday evening last, closed on a drooping market, and in the absence of further intelligence from Europe, Saturday and Monday were both dull days, the sales not exceeding 3,000 bales. On Tuesday, the telegraphic despatches came to hand advising the arrival of the Africa, with accounts of an advance in Liverpool of ⅛@¼d @ ℔. This at once caused a better feeling, and the transactions of the day reached 5,500 bales. Wednesday being a holiday, only 2 500 bales were sold, but yesterday purchasers came forward freely and took 6,000 bales, at an advance of ¼c. The inclement weather to day interfered with operations, and only 3,000 bales changed hands, making the total business of the week, 20,600 bales, of which, the greater portion was taken for England and the Continental of Europe. Our quotations are revised.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

INFERIOR	11⅛@11⅜
ORDINARY	11⅝@11⅞
MIDDLING	12⅛@12⅜
GOOD MIDDLING	12⅞@13⅜
MIDDLING FAIR	13⅞@13⅞
FAIR	13⅞@14⅜
FULLY FAIR	14—@—
GOOD FAIR	14⅝@—
GOOD and FINE	nominal.

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 20th instant, 146 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for Antwerp, 110 hhds. New York, 66 Charleston, 5; together, 181 hhds Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 11,276 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept 1st, 1850	hhds.	10,948
Arrived last week	60	
Arrived previously	4,068	4,128
Exported last week	180	10,856
Exported previously	7,485	7,676
Stock on hand and on shipboard		11,276

The market has been very quiet during the past week, and we have not heard of any sales of note. As to prices, no change can be quoted, though in some instances, holders have been offering lots at a slight decline, while on the other hand, the principal portion of the stock is firmly held at previous figures. We quote Lugs, 6⅛@8¼c. Leaf Inferior to Common, 9@10c; Fair to Fine, 10¼@11c; Choice and Selections, 11⅞@12c. @ ℔.

SUGAR—The demand for this article has been active, and notwithstanding the bad weather of the past few days, the sales have reached to a fair extent, whilst holders have been enabled to obtain an advance of ¼@½c on the better and lower qualities. The transactions of the week embrace 3,000 hhds. including only 200 to-day in consequence of the continued rain We quote: Inferior, 3¼@3½c. Common, 4⅛@4½c; Fair, 5@5½c; Prime 5½@5¾c; Choice, 5⅞@6½c. @ ℔.

MOLAS