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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1851.

No. 1511 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6...0.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Friday Morning, June 13, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. ETIENNE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 5th February inst. Mr. Duverger is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect all dues and receipt all bills or accounts, either for me or for the office of the Bee.

G. P. WEISSE.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL was a partial failure yesterday. No papers from New York or Baltimore were received.

SUMMER—WATERING PLACES.

We are now in the midst of Summer. After a prolonged winter and a tardy spring, in which the elements of heat and cold struggled long for mastery, the lingering frosts of May have melted beneath the glorious embrace of Summer. The sultry season began later than usual, but bids fair to compensate by intensity of heat for comparative shortness of duration. We think that that venerable and indisputable authority, "the oldest inhabitant" will hardly find many parallels in the past to match the present fervor of June. From the first warm day, which occurred about the middle of May, the Summer has been characterized by great sultriness and oppressive heat—during the day—material compensation being, however, furnished in the shape of cooling pleasant Southern breezes, which render it tolerable, and keep mosquitoism properly provided with sustenance.

Summer, it is well known, is in New Orleans emphatically the dull season. This arises partly from natural causes, and partly from inveterate prejudice. The unacclimated, who do not intend making this city their permanent residence, not unreasonably conclude that it is but useless to depart, when the period arrives at which epidemic disorders are not to prevail. It has indeed become a by-word in New Orleans, the result partly to be blamed for avoiding the perils of consumption. But there is another class of citizens, who are to all intents and purposes denizens of the Crescent City, and who are regularly about the month of June "taken with a longing." They go Northward, forsooth, in search of cool weather. What a woful blunder they make! Everybody that has ever passed a summer in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore is aware, that the temperature of those cities on the middle of June to the end of August is generally several degrees higher than in New Orleans. Such a phenomenon as the mercury in the thermometer reaching 100 degrees in one place, or ranging for days in succession at from 95 to 98 degrees is unknown here. A breeze—at least a gale—at the rate in the North, the exception in the South. Those close, sweltering, suffocating evenings when all animated nature seems panting for breath, and which are so common in New York and Philadelphia, are scarcely ever experienced in New Orleans. Our summer nights are usually begin earlier and last later than those of corresponding latitudes, but they are half as oppressive. Yet, thanks to the early and frequent departure of the fashionables, thousands of our citizens are annually tempted into a migration Northward, in the delusive expectation of obtaining a mouthful of fresh air—an experience itself does not seem to convince them of the folly of the idea.

Here we must leave New Orleans in summer—a few suppose it its pleasant occasionally to visit the seaside, and indulge in pleasures peculiar to the shores—but them persons are not Lake Shores. There are half a dozen watering-places on the banks of Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain—any one of which would afford a delicious resort, besides being all within a few hours' sail of New Orleans. There are Bayou St. Louis, Madisonville, the Bay of St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Pascagoula, Fort and West Pascagoula. All these places are provided with fine, commodious Hotels, where strangers may fare more luxuriously than at the Astor House. In the way of cuisine they will have the teeming produce of the Gulf; shrimps, oysters, soft crabs and red snapper, *ad libitum*, while the Lake fishing alone would gratify the fastidious demands of a Sybarite. The man who, not being compelled by business, to pass the summer in the North, still prefers the scorching, dusty Broadway or Chestnut street to the cool, breezy and bracing atmosphere of the Lake shores, must be set down as hopelessly given over to narrow and ineradicable prejudice. We are glad to perceive, that some of our more sensible citizens begin to appreciate the comforts of a residence at the watering places along the Lake, and instead of running a thousand miles from home, and getting chilled to the bone and fevered with the heat of the Northern cities,—pass their hours of recreation on the Lake shores, where from their proximity to the city, one may go and return at a few hours' notice. We hope that the practice may eventually become universal, and that even the claims of business do not impera-tively call us to the North, may learn to restrict their neighborhood New Orleans. Their health and purses would be decided gainers by the change.

☞ We learn, says the *Republic*, that the Hon. L. L., Commissioner of Indian Affairs, left Washington city, to-day, to treat in connexion with Governor Ramsay, who is associated with him in the commission, with the Sioux Indians in Minnesota.

In his absence, Charles E. Mix, Esq., the present Chief Clerk of the Indian Office, has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, *ad interim*.

Hon. Mr. Sumner was elected Senator for six years, on the 20th inst., and Mr. Borden, a whig, elected for him.

The Washington *Union*, from which we take the above, has also stated that Mr. Borden would, under instructions, and that some one hundred and fifty democrats voted with Mr. Borden for Sumner, the whole truth would then have been before its readers.

HONOR AND HEROISM.—It will be recollected by many readers that several years ago there was a division between the great body of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was called "The Methodist Episcopal Church South." The one organized under the title of Orthodox—the other took the name of Hicksites. At that time and at the present the great body of church property was retained by the Orthodox, and the other party erected new buildings. Recently, if we are correctly advised, the Hicksites have proposed a division of the property, and last week, at their meeting, a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The fact is highly creditable to the two branches of the society.

New York Com. Adv.

☞ Our thanks are due to H. H. BARRETT, A. CAMPBELL, Esq., brokers, through J. B. SMITH, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Fire Tactics Manual.—This is a companion for ... issued through all the degrees of ... Field. Embellished with upwards of ... hundred engravings, illustrating the em... and symbols of the order.

Jacques' complete Works, Vol. 1st, contains ... charming tales "The Church of G...," "Hawks" and "Hearts." They will be read ... "Cruiser" by verbal Post-supply," is forgotten.

FLEETA STONE.—A Key West paper says ... marriage which will be gathered in that ... during the season will be worth ... thousand dollars. A number of French ... are also said to be using the materia... ing of the finest broadcloth, by mixing ... with cotton. The fabric ... by this combination equals in lustre ... finest cassimere, and is as strong as linen.

PLANK ROADS IN FLORIDA.—The first Plank Road in Florida, says the Tallahassee *Journal*, was commenced about six months ago by the citizens of Leon and Leon counties. The road has been surveyed for nine miles, and has been completed to the St. Augustine road about seven miles east of Tallahassee, from which point a branch is expected to be constructed to this place. The intention of the corporators is to carry the road to the Line of Thomas county, Ga., and from thence to Thomasville. Should this be done, assurances have been given by men of capital that the county of Baker county, Ga., will meet the road with another from Albany. From Monticello a similar branch is practicable at or near the point where the one to Tallahassee leads, etc.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND.—In the city of Baltimore 15,000 votes were polled, and the new Constitution was approved by a majority of 6,000. Partial returns from other portions of the State leave no doubt of the ratification of the instrument by the people.

Arrival of the Asia.

The steamship *Asia*, arrived at New York, on the morning of the 4th inst. from Liverpool, which port she left at half past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th ult., thus making the passage in 10 days, 18 hours and 30 minutes.

The President of the French Republic attended a review on the 22d ult., in the Champ de Mars; every thing passed off quietly. The President, who was accompanied by General Narvaez, was received with loud shouts of 'Vive Napoleon.'

Hamburg accounts confirm the late statements of a joint remonstrance having been sent to the Danish Government by Austria and Prussia, on the subject of the federal commissioners.

Marshal Radetzky has been summoned from Milan to Vienna, for the purpose, it was believed, of accompanying the Emperor of Austria to Warsaw.

A modification of the Spanish cabinet, according to the accounts of the 15th ultimo, was again talked of.

We learn from Paris, that some disturbance took place at Belle Isle on the 14th ultimo amongst the political prisoners, who groaned insulted and menaced with acts of violence the inspector of prisons. Barbes and Blanque were among the rioters.

Advices received from Madrid this morning, state that the elections had terminated, and their result was in almost every instance favorable to the government.

Accounts have been received from Lisbon to the 12th inst., Saldanha had chartered two steamers to convey him and his troops to Lisbon. The Queen is said to be disposed to meet Saldanha's views with respect to the formation of a ministry.

There has been a most dangerous flood at Vienna; with one exception the bridges have been carried away.

The King of Prussia reached Warsaw on the 18th of May at a quarter past 8 in the evening. The Emperor and Empress advanced to meet him as far as Skiernewice, where the Royal and Imperial party dined; they then journeyed on together to Warsaw.

ENGLAND—*London, May 24, noon*—The House of Commons is warmly engaged in combating upon the Papal aggression bill, upon which the ministry have received very full support. A motion was made on the evening of Friday, May 23, to postpone the consideration of the first clause until the House was in the possession of the brief receipt or apostolical letter.

FRANCE—*Paris, Friday evening.*—The "National" correspondent reports a promising feeling of confidence in the minds of the public on the question of the revision of the constitution. The Legitimatists and Democrats show a disposition to compromise, which, backed by the general feeling of the country, will probably lead to a removal of the President's power.

Income much the same as on Thursday.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts from Lisbon in the Gazeta Geografica of the 17th, via Madrid, state that the Queen has issued a decree by which the Marshal Saldanha is rendered null and void, to be considered as never having existed; and his appointments, both civil and military, have been confirmed. It also states that Thomar has been informed of his dismissal from the military at Madrid, to which he had been appointed. Saldanha was at Oporto, exercising the civil and military authority, but in the Queen's name.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—5 P. M.

JAMES MCHENRY'S COTTON CIRCULAR.—The arrival since my last of three steamers, one via Southampton, from the States, each reporting favorable weather for the growing crops, has had no effect in staying the downward tendency of the market.

The increased imports of cotton into the ports of America, seem to extend the ideas of the consumption of the United States, the inability of many importers to hold, and the consideration ... inclines to add to their stocks, has kept the market freely supplied, and in the early part of the week, although the day or two, this material ... feature more decline in describing prices, during which time the qualities of American below par have receded 1-16 to 1-8d per pound. The better grades go off more firmly held, and being in demand for export have yielded 1-8d to one eighth of a penny per pound. The enormous reduction in prices of goods and yarns is beginning to tell.

Since large operations have been entered into during the week, and at prices now current. There can be no doubt a good demand from manufacturers. This must increase the consumption, and if so, our stock of American now exceeding half a million bales, it must be exhausted a large quantity is yet in weak hands, and until this cause of unsteadiness is removed, it seems somewhat doubtful whether we can recover much of our ground. Some time, and we may, with further failures and increasing stocks into the ports, go still lower. Sales, 5,000 bales on speculation and 4,000 for export.

A FEE ANNIHILATOR.—A gentleman named Phillips, has invented a new contrivance called a "Fee Annihilator." It has been introduced into the "Crystal Palace," and according to the following description by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer, it is a truly important invention:

Fee, that most dangerous and destructive of enemies, has been especially the object of attack in the Crystal Palace. Perhaps in no department of circumstances has placed at the disposal of the managers of this great World's Fair a new and powerful agent as an opponent of fee, than Mr Phillips's simple but wonderfully effective "Fee Annihilators," a number of which are dispersed through the Glass Palace. The oil economy of fire—water—in most cases powerful enough to gain the victory in any contests with its antagonistic elements; but water would prove almost as destructive to the rich stores of art, science, and labor which adorn the building, as fire.

Hence it is peculiarly fortunate that, at this juncture, when the collected wealth of the industry and ingenuity of almost every nation on the earth's surface is gathered under one vast roof, the skill of man should also have provided the means of preserving the rich collection from its most perilous enemy, fire, without employing the almost equally destructive agent, water. Phillips's Fee Annihilators—small portable machines—operate by means of a chemical prepared gas, perfectly innocious to life, and productive of no injury to property; its application is an extraordinarily subdues the flame, and a great practical result is effected, which may be said to interest all mankind. We consider this discovery of Mr. Phillips likely to have a great practical influence upon the future prosperity of the country. Organized companies, with large capitals, have been formed in England, and one upon a large scale is about being established in France, to make use of this Fire Annihilator, without the touch of fee connection, by substituting, through the agency of fire insurances, the new mode of extinguishing fires, instead of the old one by fire engines, &c.—Philips's little machine would surely soon supersede by from the office of the English company in Leadenhall street to all parts of the Empire, and their use is attended with almost universal success. Her Majesty's Palaces at Windsor, St. James, and Buckingham House are supplied with the "Annihilator," and so are the residences of the principal nobility and gentry.—The inventor and manufacturer establishments in Manchester, &c., have adopted them. The leading public journals speak unanimously in their praise and efficacy.

Mr. Dickens has dedicated nearly an entire number of his "Household Words" to a description of their importance, and Lord Brougham in his said that "he hoped before long no vessel would be allowed to put to sea without having Phillips's fire annihilator on board." Your readers must not be weary with this long account of this great invention; we regard it as one of the principal discoveries, and one of the greatest blessings of this age of progress and improvement—an age which has witnessed the gradation of steam to the locomotive wishes of man and the employment of the electric fluid to communicate his thoughts and wants with the rapidity of thought. We have employed two invaluable agents to annihilate time and space, and we have now harnessed a third to the car of science to protect us from the ravages of fire.

KISSING DONE BY RULE.—Some young lady whom practice has doubtless made perfect, lays down a rule for kissing. We give her own words:

"There is as much difference in kisses as in individuals, and I am sure that I should not like to be kissed by every one. No, indeed, for some would give such an overwhelming smack, it would almost deafen one. Now kissing can be reduced to rules, one or two of which I will give. The head should always be turned slightly to the right, as such a motion gives grace, and prevents the concussion of the olfactory organ. The lips should be slightly pressed closely and sweetly together, as you sip the nectar of a long kiss, but no smack should be heard. I speak particularly on this subject, because I consider timing a part of science, and because few people appear to understand the value of a kiss, and the manner in which such salutation with the lips should be rendered.

Young gentlemen should post the above in the crown of their hats, so that when they visit their sweethearts, they may go through the motion by the improved rule.

AN HONORABLE TRIBUTE.—The father of President Fillmore is a very cheerful, hearty old gentleman, and as frank and candid in the highest degree. A few days ago, while surrounded by a number of great men, who spoke the praiser of his son in glowing language, commending his industry, his abilities and devotion to the public welfare, the old gentleman gradually turned his eyes to the ground in concealment and ingenuity of almost every nation on the earth's surface is gathered under one vast them for a few moments, and then raising his head, replied in a lively way, "Gentlemen, you can judge of these things better than I, who have not even the ast to conceal the effect your words have upon me. I will only say of my son, that if he has ever in his life been capable of uttering an untruth or enacting a deception, I have yet to learn it."

Washington Telegraph.

IMPORTANT CORRECTION.

The ultra Southern journals have been particularly bitter upon Mr. WEBSTER, because that gentleman was reported to have said in his Buffalo speech that he regretted Congress had no power over slavery. It appears that Mr. WEBSTER said nothing of the kind. The New York *Herald* rectifies the error as follows:

Almost every paper of any note or influence in the country, has published Mr. Webster's great speech at Buffalo. It certainly is worthy of extended circulation, and will undoubtedly do a great deal of good wherever it is read. There is one point, however, to which we wish to direct the attention of our readers. The report of that speech was transmitted from Buffalo by telegraph—a distance of five hundred and sixty miles and upwards—and, of course, was not so correct as it would have been if our reporter's manuscript had been handed to the compositors directly. He is reported to have said, towards the conclusion of his speech, "Gentlemen, I regret exceedingly that slavery exists in the Southern States; and that Congress has no power to act upon it. It may be, however, that in the dispensation of Providence, some remedy for this evil may occur, or may be hoped for hereafter.

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, June 5th.

Dinsmore, democrat, has been re-elected Governor of New Hampshire. The Boston Jury in the Shadrach rescue case have been unable to agree. Ten were for conviction, and two for acquittal. Col. Wm. Bigler, has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Faber & Co., Cotton dealers in New York, failed to-day. The new Constitution of Maryland has been adopted by a majority of about eleven thousand.

TERRE HAUTE, May 31.

The steamer Visitor came in collision with the Ilram Powers 4 miles below Terre Haute, at 6 o'clock last evening, and sunk immediately in 20 feet water.

GENUINE BANK NOTE PLATE RECOVERED.—Police officer Fox, with his usual sagacity, succeeded a short time ago in ferreting out the place of concealment of a genuine steel plate on which the notices of the late State Bank of Ohio, which had been stolen from that Institution, and is now in his possession. The denomination is that of ten dollars, and accompanying the plate is a second one with which to finish the work. The notes are printed in red letters. As soon as it was stolen, the bank procured another differing from it entirely, but notes to a large amount, struck from the original plate, were received by the counterfeiters who took it, and owing to the peculiar manner in which the plate is engraved coupled with the facts of its being on a good and solvent bank, they passed very easily.

The same police officer has likewise in his possession three fine steel plates, one on an Indiana and the others on Connecticut banks, which he has recovered from the counterfeiters, and which will be sent to the respective banks, or destroyed.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

FEARFUL AN INFURIATED BULL.—Between three and four o'clock on Monday afternoon a bullock broke loose in the city of New York, and ran up the 8th avenue, attacking and severely injuring three persons. He first tossed and gored a small boy named Hatter, on 8th avenue. He next attacked a lady on 7th avenue, tossing her with his horns, frightfully injuring, and rendering her insensible. He then ran up 25th street and 8th avenue, and there attacked another lady, who had a small child with her. The child escaped, but the woman was dreadfully mangled. The officers took charge of the wounded, and conveyed them to their respective residences. At last accounts but little hope was entertained of the recovery or any of the above persons.

☞ The love of a cross woman, they say, is stronger than the love of any other female individual you can start. Like vinegar, the affections of a high-strung woman never spoil. It is sweet wine that becomes acidulated only.

City Intelligence.

ARMING A STORE TO ESCAPE.—T. N. Fleming was arrested yesterday by officer Hart, charged with a charge of having furnished forged papers to Dolan, a slave of H. B. Tayon. He was responded for further examination. A man named W. M. Howell, accused of being implicated in the transaction, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

FIGHT.—Martin Murphy was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genella, and fined $20 for carrying a loaded pistol on the public cars.

LARCENY.—Wm. Strong was arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality on the charge of having stolen a coat from Samuel Boyd. The examination was deferred.

DISTURBANCE.—John Cramer was committed yesterday before Recorder Genella, on the charge of having, in the 1st inst., stolen a turning machine from the store of J. Decker. The evidence failing to establish the accusation, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

ARRESTED, &c.—About half dozen cases of assault, drunkenness, &c., were brought up yesterday in the Police Courts, but the details are of no interest, and we therefore omit them.

Council of Municipality No. One.

Extra Sitting of Monday, 9th June, 1851.

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

The following gentlemen were present:—

Alderman J. L. Fabre, acting-Recorder and Presiding.

Aldermen—Blake, Bonneval, V. Bonté, Clark, Jas. Hagan, Laughlin, Lanata, Perquet, Richard son and Ramos—12.

Absent—Aldermen J. Benit, Barthe and Perse—3

Alderman Gopiel is absent on leave.—1.

On motion, 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,
9th June, 1851.

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

Gentlemen—

I have caused you to be convoked this day, at the written request of Aldermen Laughlin, Blake and Perkins, for the transaction of general business of interest.

I avail myself of the present occasion to inform the Board that a resolution adopted by your Honorable body, on the 22d ult., in the above cause, notice to be given in the official journal, that I would sell to the offer, to the lowest bidder, the contract for running the drainage machine of section No. Two, for the term of five years, and according. I anticipated the same day, to John Thomas, at the rate of $6,950 per annum, securities Joseph Goetz and N. Murray, subject to the approval of your Honorable body. And in pursuance to a resolution passed by the Council on the 27th ult., I herewith enclosed the written obligation of the sureties named for the faithful performance of the above contract.

Your Attorney, Mr. Preaut, has informed me that the Second District Court has this day granted the injunction taken out by Municipality No. One, in the case of the New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company, relative to the ground rents belonging to the Corporation, and he is of the opinion that an appeal ought to be taken to the Supreme Court.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed.] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

On motion said message was taken into consideration paragraph by paragraph.

On the first paragraph was laid on the table subject to call.

On the 2d paragraph, on motion of Mr. Richardson, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the sum of $6,950 be and is hereby appropriated, and that his securities Joseph Goetz and N. Murray, and they are hereby obligated, to be remitted to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

On the 3d paragraph, Mr. Derbes offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted:—

Resolved, That the first Attorney of this Municipality instruct him to proceed to take the appeal of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dismissing the injunction taken in the case of the New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company vs. Municipality No. One.

LETTERS AND PETITIONS.

A petition was read from J. L. Warner & Co., for permission to discharge ice at the wharf now used for the discharging of granit for the new Custom House.

Mr. Lanata moved that said petition be referred to the Improvement Committee.—Lost.

On motion of Mr. Blake, said petition was referred to the Improvement Committee with power to act.

A letter was read from Capt. J. Youenes, informing the Council that he has suspended from duty Watchmen David Whitmore, S. Mello and P. Kirwin.

Referred to Police Committee.

A letter was read from Pietro Estimeon, farmer of the revenues, arising from oyster boats, praying for the consideration of the judgment rendered in the Supreme Court, his contract be declared null and void, and asking immediate payment of a sum of two thousand two hundred and six dollars.

Mr. Derbes presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted, the rules being dispensed with:—

Whereas, the Honorable the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, in the case of Juan Ponce vs. Municipality No. One, has decided that it is not lawful to impose a fine in order to enforce the payment of a due.

Resolved, That hereafter the farmer on oysters shall have the right as he is entitled, by existing ordinances, to collect the dues which he is entitled to collect, by virtue of said contract, and the payment of the same shall not hereafter be enforced by a fine.

A letter was read from Wm. Silk, Esq., informing the Council that the portion of the Ward lying between St. Louis and the Canal Carondelet, is wholly neglected by the Commissary and Contractor.

Referred to the Recorder with power to act.

A letter was read from James O'Conner, praying the Council to pay him $115, difference between the price contracted for the station police house on the Levee, and the real cost of said house.

Mr. Richardson moved its reference to the Surveyor.—Lost.

Mr. Lanata moved said letter be read and referred to the Police Committee.—Lost.

On motion of Mr. Hagan, said letter was referred to the Improvement Committee jointly with the Surveyor by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Blake, Clark, Hagan, Laughlin, Pecquet, Richardson and Ramos—7.

Nays—Messrs. Bonneval, Victor Benit, Derbes and Lanata—5.

A petition was read from Mr. Thomas Hines, renewing his request to be paid for a portion of the repairing of the Public Road. Laid on the table subject to call.

A letter was read from James O'Rourke, offering himself as a candidate for the office of Corporal of the Watch.

A letter was read from J. Switzer, offering himself as a candidate for Watchman. Referred to Police Committee.

Mr. Clark moved for a suspension of the rules to proceed to the election of Watchmen. Said motion was lost.

On motion all the reports and resolutions presented by the said Committee, were adopted as a whole.

Mr. Bonneval on behalf of the majority of the Police Committee, submitted the following report and resolution.

Your police Committee to whom has been referred a charge of James Bonner, Esq., against Corporal Bernard; have the power to report that they met and carefully examined the charge brought against said Bernard, as well as a letter of said James Bonner, Esq., addressed to the Honorable Recorder, in which he state, he refrains from the prosecution of the complaint and desires, in case the Council shall judge Bernard, to be a good and efficient officer to withdraw the charge preferred against him; and your Committee having taken the proper information from his superior officers, who answered, that there had never been any charge brought against said Corporal Bernard, but that of James Bonner, Esq., and that said Bernard, was one of the best and most efficient police officers of this Municipality; your Committee have concluded that said Corporal Bernard ought to be maintained in office in accordance with the prayer of James Bonner, Esq., and therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That Corporal Bernard, lately suspended by the Council, be and he is hereby reinstated in office.

New Orleans, June 6th, 1851.

(Signed) J. A. BONNEVAL.
VICTOR BENIT.

I concur with the signers of the above report and resolution.

(Signed) CLEMENT RAMOS.

Mr. Pecquet, acting as chairman pro tem. of the Police Committee, submitted the following minority report and resolution:

The minority of the Police Committee, to whom were referred the several charges brought against Corporal Bernard, beg leave to report:

That, after a full investigation of the charges brought against him by Mr. Poris, and the two enclosed men that an offence has been committed by the said Bernard, but that he has been guilty of impropriety as a police officer. Were these the only charges before the Committee we should consider his long suspension a sufficient punishment for his misbehaviour, and would gladly recommend the Council to reinstate him in the discharge of his duties.

But, in presence of the more serious charge brought against him by Mr. James Bonner, one of our most respectable citizens, the minority of your Committee are of opinion that the evidence furnished