The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

GEO. WILSON, Proprietor,
No. 61 CHARTERS STREET.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE — NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1851.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Monday Morning Oct. 13, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,

FIRST DISTRICT,
RICHARD HAGAN.

SECOND DISTRICT,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.

THIRD DISTRICT,
R. A. UPTON.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

For State Senators.
JAMES ROBB,
J. P. BENJAMIN.

For Representatives.

FIRST DISTRICT—WM. S. CAMPBELL, W. H. SUMMERS.

SECOND DISTRICT—A. P. SIMPSON, C. C. LATHROP, CHARLES J. LEEDS.

THIRD DISTRICT—H. J. RANNEY, C. M. WATERMAN, J. N. HAWTHORN, SIDNEY STORY, J. W. PRICE, THOMAS CURRY.

FOURTH DISTRICT—F. L. LUMSDEN, W. M. FLEMING, J. G. SEVER.

FIFTH DISTRICT—JULES BENIT, HIPPOLYTE MOSSY, P. LEVERGES.

SIXTH DISTRICT—A. LAROSE, LOUIS SURGI.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—ADOLPHE TREME, JOSEPH SOLOMON.

NINTH DISTRICT—JOHN LAIDLAW.

MASS-MEETING.

The whigs of the First Municipality will hold a MASS MEETING on WEDNESDAY Evening at the beef market, on which occasion several distinguished speakers will address the assembly.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

We were one of the earliest to repel the insinuation that Mr. ST. MARTIN, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District, could not address a public meeting. We strove manfully to excuse his silence at the first grand assemblage of his party, and expressed the confident belief that at subsequent gatherings he would break the spell which kept his tongue enchained, and show his auditors that he did not claim the suffrages without the ability to discuss the great questions which engage the attention of our National Legislature. But alas! with grief and humiliation do we acknowledge our error. Human reason is but fallible, and even editors are sometimes mistaken. We jumped too hastily to a conclusion. We assumed, as an indisputable postulate, that a candidate must be an orator. We would not credit the idea that any gentleman would have the temerity to claim a seat in the House of Representatives, unless qualified to utter his sentiments and maintain those of his constituents. Yet this even so. The *Courier* has once and again acknowledged that Mr. ST. MARTIN is no orator; and Mr. ST. MARTIN himself, though he has enjoyed abundant opportunities of vindicating himself from the aspersion, has not yet unsealed his lips. His party have held a dozen meetings, but he is not forthcoming. They call for him and echo alone replies. He is mute, he is voiceless; he sits not the severe gaze with ardent and eloquent declamation; he strives not to convince them by sustained and plausible arguments. His friends speak for him, but he is silent as the grave.

Thus does not his adversary act. He, it is true, forbears an ostentatious display of oratorical power. He does not thrust himself into every petty meeting to inflict speeches on a handful of Whigs; but when called upon, he is ever ready, prompt and able. Few men in our community can talk better than Dick HAGAN. With a good delivery, an ample command of language, a lively imagination and a well-stored memory, he makes an off-hand, talking speech. He is generally brief, vigorous, pointed and explicit. No one is required to wonder for him. Neither can any one doubt where he stands. His opinions have not the slightest ambiguity. They smack of the frankness and decision of character which mark the man.

Now, is it at all strange, that when people come to contrast the two candidates—and that they will do, let party discipline pull the reins ever so tightly—they should manifest a decided preference for HAGAN over ST. MARTIN. Everybody knows that the former is gaining and the latter losing ground; that HAGAN is winning scores of Democratic votes, from among men who desire to be represented by one whose views they know, and who is competent to defend the interests of his constituents. It is impossible to induce thinking men to sustain a candidate who either cannot or will not open his mouth. Besides Mr. HAGAN's principles are of the most liberal character, and though the nominee of the Whig party, his platform is broad enough for Democrats to stand upon. All these considerations—the popularity of the man, the silence and reserve of his opponent, the talent, generosity, diligence, familiarity with public business that distinguish Mr. HAGAN—are operating so powerfully in his behalf, that although the District is an ordinary occasion strongly Democratic, we entertain a confident belief that it will give Mr. HAGAN a handsome majority. If Mr. ST. MARTIN carries it, there will no use in contesting in hereafter.

The Procession on Saturday Night. If we needed any evidence to prove that JAMES P. FERRET will be the next Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, the almost unprecedented gathering of his friends on Saturday night last would abundantly testify to the fact. Although scarcely three days' notice had been given; although several clubs had hardly been organized and very few were properly prepared with the paraphernalia of the occasion. The Independents made a display which, in brilliancy, numbers and enthusiasm, far surpassed any thing of the sort that locofocoism has yet attempted. An impartial journal—the *True Delta*—estimates the length of the procession at about a mile. Although the night was dark as Erebus, the number and splendor of the transparencies threw a glare like that of mid-day along the entire route. It is impossible to describe the wild enthusiasm that prevailed. The welkins were made vocal with the outbursts of cheers and shouting which ever and anon went up for honest JIM FERRET. If locofocoism wishes to know who are the Democrats that are voting for the Independent Candidate, let it take a look at the next procession. That of Saturday night was composed, at a rough calculation, of two-thirds whigs and one-third Democrats.

The second grand display will take place on the night of the 16th. We understand it will present several new and beautiful features. The boys say they intend to make such an improvement on its predecessor, until the last, which will be overwhelmingly magnificent.

☞ OWEN, the American Consul, at Havana, has been recalled. This was expected and merited. His own letter was the strongest possible confirmation of his unworthy conduct.

THE FROST.—It appears from our exchanges, that the frost on the 28th ult., was quite general in its visitation, and has partially killed the cotton plant in many places on the uplands of this State.

☞ Capt. Pettibone, of the ill-fated steamer Jackson, was arrested at Shawneetown after the explosion, but was after wards released, there being no evidence against him.

SEIZED MUSKETS AND BAYONETS.—On Monday night, says the Vicksburg Whig, a man named John Murphy, was found dead in the street. He had been struck on the head with a club, or some heavy weapon, and his pockets turned inside out. He was seen to have about his clothes during the day, and was drinking. We know of sufficient reason for shooking the evidence before the jury of inquest, there is no clue to the murderer of the dead.

If the constantly-increasing importunate drafts of this kind, either for subsidy or bounty, are not promptly forwarded and paid, we may expect them to become of daily occurrence.

MEXICO.

By the schooner *Bonita*, Captain Sliss, we have received files of Vera Cruz papers to the beginning of October, and from the city of Mexico to the 27th ult. The intelligence is of minor importance. Every thing about the Government of Mexico appears to be in lamentable confusion. It is nearly impossible to get together a quorum of the deputies; and whence purchase the Constitutional number is present they do nothing but submit projects upon projects, squabble and fight. The Treasury is reduced to its lowest ebb; the resources of the Government are almost annihilated.

We stated some time since that the Cabinet of President Arista had resigned. Ineffectual efforts have been made to appoint successors.—We learn from the *Trait D'Union* of the 24th, that Mr. Robles had accepted the post of Minister of War. Mr. Esteva positively refuses that of Minister of Finance. Mr. Ramirez is Minister of Public Affairs.

Mr. Letcher arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st instant, and was to proceed forthwith to the Capitol.

On the 16th the people of Mexico celebrated the anniversary of their National Independence, and on the 27th that of the Union of the States. There were many tumults and disorderly proceedings in various parts of Mexico on the past occasion, and notably at Alvarado, where Spaniards were insulted and maltreated.

The accounts of the revolution on the Rio Grande do not appear to have reached the city of Mexico as late as the 27th ult.

The *Estrella del Pacifico* of the 4th September, published at Mazatlan, says on the 1st of he month, 15 or 16 Americans were surprised in an attempt to embark secretly. They were well armed. On investigation, it was found that they had embarked at San Francisco for Mazatlan, and were sent ashore in a boat by the Captain, who proceeded on his way, without paying tonnage duty. The boat was seized and confiscated by the authorities.

A *Conducta* proceeding from San Louis to Catorce, was attacked by a band of 100 men and plundered of $50. None of the robbers have been arrested, though all of them known. What a commment on Mexican justice and vigor.

An attempt at robbing a diligence was recently made in the open streets of Mexico, and only failed through the courage of the coachman.

The cholera has reappeared in Guadalajara and had caused extensive ravages. At Matatlan there were a few cases.

Some disturbances had occurred at Cindad Guerrero. One Armora pronounced against the Government, and seized a quantity of muskets and pieces of cannon. Gen. Alvarez had gone at the last accounts to fight him, but it was thought the affair would be amicably settled.

SWISS PRE-EMPT TO AMERICA.—From New York papers we learn that the government of Switzerland has presented to the Government of this country a specimen carabine—the Swiss national arm—intended in part as an evidence of the fraternal feelings which animate one republican people towards another, and in part also, in return for the presentation to the Lead of the Confederation of Colt's revolving cavalry pistol. The carabine comes to our Government through the hands of W. M. Corry, who, having tested the weapon, says that it is deadly at 1,000 yards, and at 400 the ball went through an oak tence-rail of 2 1-2 inches. The barrel is rifled, and is 52 inches long, and about 1-3 of an inch in calibre; the bayonet is 20 inches long; the whole length being 5 feet 8 inches; and the weight 11 pounds; the balls are an inch in length, cylindrical in the middle; the base square, but the point tapered quite sharp; they weigh 60 to the pound. A plate on the breech of the barrel bears this inscription: "*Aux Etats-Unis de l'Amerique du Nord, par M. W. M. Corry, la Confederation Suisse.*"

GEORGIA.

The latest information from Georgia is contained in a despatch from Macon, dated the evening of the 10th, which says: "We have heard from eighty-five counties. Cobb's net majority, 16,632 votes. Ten counties remain to be heard from, which will increase it to EIGHTEEN THOUSAND. Union majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, one hundred and forty-four.

The papers furnish us the returns from some fifty counties. In the Third District BAILEY, Southern Rights, is elected to Congress over CHAPPELL. The majorities for Congress are as follows:

Cherokee	500	DeKalb	727
Floyd	81	Houston	19
Monroe	40	Richmond	220
Floyd	680	Muscogee	211
Morgan	150	Warren	300
Troup	51	Chatham	82
Talbot	176	Stewart	175
Harris	386	Troup	761
McIntosh	40	Macon	165
Lee	251	Sumter	440
Pulaski	303	Baldwin	51
Murray	200	Washington	400
Marion	151	Upson	331
Henry	300	Newton	644
Walton	325	Fayette	56
Cowein	32	Cass	540
Wa ker	560	Gordon	270
Clark	204	Greene	540
Chattooga	400	Talliaferro	220
Gwinnett	20	Burke	150
Marietta	96	Wilkes	125

The majorities for McDonald are as follows:

Cobb	96	Butts	208
Bulloch	275	Twiggs	175
Bibb	68	Jones	90
Baker	388	Meriwether	40
Carroll	200	Campbell	86
Dooly	184		

MARYLAND.—Contrary to the first indications, it appears that Cottman, independent whig, is elected to Congress in the 6th District over Henry, regular Whig. The following is the vote:

	Henry.	Cottman
Talbot,	—	767
Somerset,	—	75
Worcester,	—	—
	267	842
	—	—
Cottman's majority,		575

Dorchester to hear from, which cannot overcome this majority.

☞ The Grand Jury in the United States District Court at Philadelphia, have found true bills against Elijah Lewis, Casper Hanway, Jos. Scarlet and Jas. Jackson, white men, and twenty seven negroes, for treason in participating in the Christiana outrage. The bill against George Wise, negro, was ignored.

THE "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE" publishes an immense number of signatures got up in New York under the auspices of the "Union Safety Committee" to the following pledge:—

We the undersigned, do pledge ourselves that at the ensuing election, to take place in this State, on the 4th day of November next, we will, in voting, faithfully and fairly carry out the 8th Resolution of the Union Meeting at Castle Garden, held on the 30th of October last, which Resolution is in the following words:—

8. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, a further agitation of the Slavery question, in Congress, would be fraught with incalculable danger to our Union, and that we will support no candidate at the ensuing, or any other election, for State Officers or for members of Congress, or of the Legislature, who is known or believed to be hostile to the peace measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of reopening the question involved in them for renewed agitation."

The Editor says:

"We rejoice that so large a portion of our fellow citizens are ready to take the responsibility of fulfilling the claims of the Constitution, and their own covenant obligations. Yet these are but a specimen. Thousands more will yet append their signatures, and other thousands will be omitted by accident or otherwise, who would gladly append their names, if the opportunity offered."

THE CROPS.—The Morehouse (La.) *Journal* says:

The cotton crops of this parish, as well as other portions of the cotton growing region of this State have suffered in a like manner, from long drought. The caterpillars have not made their appearance in this parish, if they have we have not been apprised of it—and if they should, the season is so far advanced, and the cotton is opening so rapidly that the much dreaded cotton worms would do but little injury.

In a conversation with a gentleman from a county in Arkansas, a few days since, who informs us that he had travelled through the most productive parts of those three counties, and that the corn crops in those counties are almost cut off, and that in which our informant resides, that the corn will not yield five bushels. The cotton crops will be very short, and in some counties will not average a bale to every five acres.

INTERESTING QUESTION.—Mrs. Bertkiglen is very anxious to know, how it is, that in the colonial Case (c) grass in England, John Bull gets hot!!

THE SYRACUSE RIOT.—Newspapers in rough out the State of New-York, unite in condemning the late treasonable opposition to the laws of the United States at Syracuse, in wresting a prisoner from the custody of a U. States officer.

The Albany Register (whig) says, in reference to this case:—

These things are the natural result of the principles and doctrines which have been for some time past proclaimed by a portion of the press, preached from the pulpit, and sanctioned by public assemblies in Syracuse and its vicinity. They strike "higher law" reduced to practice, in the form of treason against the government.

These things must come to an end, or constitutional government must give place to anarchy and the Union be dissolved. The authorities to whom the administration of the laws has been entrusted must be upheld in the discharge of their duties, or there is an end of the sovereignty of the people, and the misguided and perverted consciences of individuals will be substituted as rules of action for the laws that a majority of the people, by their representatives, have enacted.

There must and will come an end of these things. Rebellion must and will be repressed and treason punished. The whole power of the government, if necessary, must and will be used for that purpose. All good men will stand by the authorities of their country and aid them in executing the laws. And it will become the people of Syracuse to see to it, that the traitors in their midst are arrested and punished.—that treason and rebellion are not victorious there again, and thus wipe off something of the stain that now disfigures the reputation of their city.

The following is from the Albany Argus, (Democrat):

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE RIOT AT SYRACUSE.—The recital of the outrages upon the law and its ministers at Syracuse will be read with mingled astonishment and shame. They are a reproach to the city where they were permitted; a burning disgrace to the State at large. This is the first instance of forcible resistance to the execution of the laws of the Union—that has occurred in this State. It is the first time that a mob has assembled and acted with or without success, to overawe a judicial tribunal by violence, to trample on the laws, and to maltreat and defy the constituted authorities of the land. It appears to have been reserved for Syracuse, where abolitionism delights to hold its periodical orgies, to exhibit these first fruits of its insane teachings.

We have no idea that these outrages find the slightest encouragement or countenance with any considerable portion of the citizens of Syracuse. They are no doubt the work of a few disciples of that "higher law" which recently exhibited itself in the Christiana atrocities. They are nevertheless, none the less disgraceful to the city and the State; and it is to be hoped will not be permitted to pass by, without a vingnal vindication of the supremacy of the law, in the prompt punishment of the offenders.

A GENERAL WHIPPED.—The Fort Smith Herald reports a difficulty between John M. Smith, of that place, and General Belknap of the Army, in which the latter was attacked and struck with a chair, and several blows with his fist, by Smith. General Belknap is said to have made no resistance, and called on those standing by to take Smith away. General B. was slightly bruised. There was difficulty between the parties, two or three years since, which was renewed about the time of the meeting.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.

SAILING OF THE PROPELLER S. S. LEWIS.—*Daniel Webster.—Trouble in the Fire Coal Camp.*—The steamship S. S. Lewis sailed this forenoon for Liverpool She takes out about thirty passengers and a large freight.

The Hon. Dwinel Webster has written a letter, accepting the invitation to be present at the New Hampshire Fair, to be held in Manchester next week.

The Hon. J. G. Palfrey, the Free Soil Candidate for Governor, and Joseph Eyman Eaton, one of the proprietors of the *Commonwealth* newspaper, have published cards in that journal of this morning, in which they announce that they have retired from an editorial superintendent.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—At a late hour on Thursday night, some rowardly villians perpetrated a most brutal and shocking outrage upon Mr. Lewis S. Briest, reporter of the Pennsylvania Enquirer. Mr. Briest was brought to the door of his residence in Ybost street, Southwark, at four o'clock in the morning, by some unknown men, who immediately disappeared. He either staggered or was pushed into the house, and was picked up from the floor by his wife in a state of insensibility. His clothes were covered with blood and mud, and his person marked with contusions and bruises of the most violent and frightful description.

Marks on his throat indicate that he was violently choked, and external bruises on other parts of his body show that he must have been kicked and stamped upon while prostrate. His teeth have been knocked out, and his mouth, tongue and head are in a most dreadful condition. It is thought that some of his ribs are broken, and the attending physician has reason to fear serious internal injuries

Mr. Hill has been able to do speak, and up to this morning remained in a state of semi-stupor and almost entire unconsciousness. The bare touch of his body, in the region of some of the vital organs, causes him to shrink with agony. Beyond low moans and groans, the only words he uttered yesterday, were something about Eighth and Catharine streets, in a sort of incoherent exclamation. This morning, he revived for a moment, and being apparently anxious to say something, without the ability to do so, a piece of paper and pencil was handed to him, when he made some letter marks, which, as nearly as could be deciphered, read "Eighth and Catharine streets—rowdies."

Mr. Briest had been sick for two weeks, and part of the time was confined to his bed, very ill. His system was shattered by fever, and he was literally a walking shadow, from debility. He came out of the house on Thursday, and went to the country for fresh air. When he returned, at night, he was very much exhausted.

He remained in company with some friends up town until eleven o'clock, and then proceeded towards home. When within half a square of his house, he stepped into a refectory for some refreshments. He came out of the house, and, about twelve o'clock, was left by an intimate acquaintance, close to the door of the public house, intoxication with two persons who appeared to be his friends. This was the last seen of him until he was fetched home in the mysterious manner above described.

It is believed that he was decoyed in the direction of Moyamensing, and, in some out of the way spot, suddenly assailed by midnight prowlers. He had no arms about him with which to defend himself, and even if such had been the case, his debilitated condition would admit of defence. The police of both Southwark and Moyamensing heard nothing of the outrage, and have not been able to learn a whisper concerning it. The assailants, there are good grounds to suspect, were a part of a gang infesting the vicinity of Eighth and Catharine streets, who, perhaps, had concocted the attack and dogged their victim.

Whether their motive was money, or revenge for some grudge, of course, cannot be told now. The outrageous assault must have been unexpected, and quickly perpetrated—and at some distance, too, from which the night watch were known to be pretty far away at the moment. This forenoon Mr. Briest continued in a very critical state.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

BOSTON, October 3.

IMPORTANT RUMOR FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The brig Abrasia, arrived at Salem, from Rio Grande, August 22d, brings rumors that a collision had taken place between the opposing forces in Buenos Ayres, but there are no details to be depended upon.

Produce was scarce, and the Abrasia has only from a quarter to a third of a cargo of hides.

TIDE OF EMIGRATION.—*The Great Brining Steamship.*—We learn, says the *Herald*, from a gentleman who arrived here within the last few days, from England, that there were 36 emigrant ships ready to sail for this country in one single day, from various portions of Europe, and among them the Great Britain iron steamship, from Liverpool, whose owners were taking 30 shillings British for a passage, in order to induce passengers to engage berths in her, on account of the popular prejudice that existed owing to previous mishaps, with regard to her safety. It was expected she would have fifteen hundred passengers. She may be expected now every day.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Bonita, Captain Sliss, from Vera Cruz the 4th instant, we learn that the Hon. Mr. Letcher arrived at that port on the Revenue Cutter Forward, on the 1st instant, and was received by a national salute from the Castle, and proceeded to the city of Mexico on the 3rd, in good health. Captain Sliss reports the schooner Robert Speddon at Vera Cruz, to sail for this port in a few days. Major Barnard was sick at Baria; Doctor Canter belonging to the Tehuantepec Company was attending on him. Mr. Siddells also belonging to the Company, was at Minititlan. Mr. Morgan of the Surveying Company came in the Bonita from Vera Cruz.

Credit sale of Clothing, Shirts, Boots and Shoes—without reserve.

The attention of the City and Country Trade is called to the extensive sale comprising:

[illegible] lots of Winter Clothing;
[illegible] doz. of white & colored Shirts;
[illegible] cases Men's Boots, Men's and Ladies' shoes which will take place, without reserve, this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. B. Sliche & Co.'s auction [illegible] of Chartres street.

[illegible] attention of purchasers [illegible] THURSDAY, at [illegible] o'clock, P. M., at J. B. Sliche & Co.'s auction [illegible] of Chartres street.

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES.—We learn, says the New York *Herald* of the 4th, that one hundred and twenty-eight of the Hungarian exiles will leave this morning, for New Buda, in Iowa, by the Erie Railroad. It will be recollected that New Buda is the colony established by Governor Upham, and, according to to all accounts, it is very prosperous. The exiles will be accompanied by Major Tochman, who recently was connected by marriage with the celebrated Miss Jagello. The directors of the Erie Railroad Company very handsomely tendered them a free passage, by railroad and steamer, to Detroit, which they accepted. Major Tochman is entitled to great credit for the interest he has taken in the fortunes of his exiled countrymen.

THE STEAMER CADDO.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that this stanch and excellent steamer has been thoroughly repaired, and will resume her regular trips to Donaldson and intermediate places, beginning to-morrow and continuing in the trade throughout the season.

City Intelligence.

LARCENY.—Francis Pratt was examined on Saturday before Recorder Genoe on the charge of picking the pockets of Jacob Melchoir, who was drunk in bed at the house of Martin Moore, No. 24 Hospital street. Pratt was seen by a man to go the bed of Melchior and feel in his pockets, and afterwards leave the room. Soon afterwards the accused was arrested, when a key and a copper cent belonging to the complainant was found in his pocket, and a half dollar and a dime were found concealed in the mouth of the accused. Pratt was also found to have in his possession four towels and a piece of red flannel belonging to his landlord. The guilt of the prisoner being thus evident, he was sent before the First District Court for trial.

BURGLARY.—William Plaitton was on Friday night arrested in the First Municipality on the charge of burglary. Leopold Lamy made an affidavit stating that on Friday night, between 11 and 1 o'clock, he was awoke in his house, in Toulouse street by the cry of "thief" from his mother. The complainant grasping a pistol, was enabled to arrest a man who was jumping into the back yard. After a full examination the Recorder sent the accused before First District Court.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—Charles Robinson, alias Edwards, was arrested on Saturday in the First Municipality for having the night previously, burglariously entered the premises of D. H. Monson, and stolen five medical books. The books were found in the possession of the burglar. He was sent to the First District Court.

ARSON.—Antoine Gallion, on Saturday night, was arrested on Friday night at the corner of Main and Levee streets, on the charge of having caused a prisoner from the custody of Constable Bernacharte, an officer of the First Municipality. The accused was discharged on paying a fine of $12, or be committed to jail for fifteen days.

BREAKING A LEG.—A man named John Valentine fell from a ladder on Saturday in Gironde street, and broke his leg. He was carried to the Charity Hospital, and there received surgical attendance.

INQUEST.—Coroner Delaup held an inquest on Saturday on the body of James Sullivan, a native of Ireland, aged 37 years, who was found dead in the Charity Hospital. The deceased was admitted on the 25th on board the Brilliant, near Bayou Goula, on the 28th ult. Verdict in accordance with the above.

GENERAL COUNCIL,
Of the City of New Orleans.

REGULAR SITTING, THURSDAY 9th Oct., 1851.

The Council met this day pursuant to adjournment.

In motion of Mr Waterman, Mr. Sarpy was called to the chair, and Mr. Heylinger appointed secretary, pro tem.

The members present were—

Messrs. Algueaite, Allen, Collin, Cucullu, De Ferrier, Harris, Tomplins, Lagrobahl, Sarpy, J. Waterman—11.

Absent—Messrs. Leeds and Payne—2

On motion of Mr. Waterman, the committee proceeded to elect a President.

Messrs. Allen and Harris, tellers, and it appeared that of ballots cast—

Mr. Sarpy had obtained 8
Blank 1
Consequently Mr. Sarpy was duly elected President of the Council.

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,
9th Oct. 1851.

To the Honorable President and Members of the General Council of the City of New Orleans.—Gentlemen—I have the honor to enclose copy of a communication received from the Hon. William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, the purport of which I addressed to the Navy Department under date of the 7th July, (of which herewith copy) transmitting the memorial of your honorable body praying for the establishment of a navy yard and naval depot at New Orleans.

The response of the Department is not of a character to induce the hope that the application of the city of New Orleans will be acted on in justice and a due regard to the interests of the general government, will meet with early success. I therefore deem it my duty to invite the attention of your honorable body to the necessity of having the subject urged directly on Congress, through the instrumentality of our Representatives. The matter is of so great importance to the interests of New Orleans to be allowed to slumber, and I would respectfully urge the propriety of your honorable body to adopt a resolution in our State Legislature, instructing the Representatives of Louisiana to exert their united influence in behalf of the establishment of a navy yard and a naval depot. For it is obvious that the State is equally interested with the city in any measure which may tend to the increased protection of the latter, and I have therefore no hesitation in believing that the Legislature will act on the subject in the manner indicated.

I shall not dwell on the advantages to the General Government from the selection of our city as a site for a naval depot and a navy yard, as they have already been forcibly set forth in the memorial of your honorable body, but I may be permitted to hope that you will persevere in bringing the subject constantly before Congress until your endeavors shall have been crowned with a satisfactory result.

I beg to inform your honorable body that I shall convene the Municipal Council of this Municipality No. One, has ordered an election on Monday, the 20th instant, for an Alderman to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the death of Wm. Fairfax Gray, Esq., and that it will be necessary therefore for your honorable body to appoint one Commissioner to preside over said election.

Mr. Daniel Ames, a highly respected citizen of Cincinnati, and one of the oldest settlers of that city, has undertaken to compile and publish a work of sketches and statistics of Cincinnati in 1851, by Charles Cist, with the request that I would present the same to your honorable body for acceptance.

Enclosed you will find a petition from Mrs. Lucretia Wade, to which I would call your attention.

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

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
7th July, 1851.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you enclosed a memorial of the General Council of the city of New Orleans, in which the subject of a Naval Depot is urged to the vital importance of establishing a Naval Depot and a Navy Yard at this place. In 1846, when I was the representative of the City of New Orleans, with my fellow citizens, I had the honor of urging the same subject upon the attention of your predecessor, setting forth the peculiar claims which New Orleans possessed to the establishment of a naval depot.

The present memorial has its origin in a communication which I addressed to the General Council on the 20th May last, bringing upon that body over mere the necessity of applying to the proper department and to Congress, with the view of securing to New Orleans a Navy Yard and a Naval Depot.

Without desiring to repetitate at great length in the arguments in favor of New Orleans possessing the establishment of a Naval Depot, and which are so ably set forth in the memorial, I will take the liberty of pointing out a few of the most prominent reasons which should induce the general Government to take into early consideration, the petition of the City of New Orleans. In a military point of view, New Orleans is second only to one other city in the Union, and commanding as she does three-fourths of the commerce of the Gulf, it is of the last importance that interests so weighty should be amply protected. In case of war the advantages of having a naval depot at that place would be too obvious to require any comment, whilst in times of peace the constant presence of national vessels in our waters would afford protection to our lives, and to the immense commercial marine employed in the transportation of the produce of the South and West.

Apart from these considerations there are other reasons of paramount importance which would seem to designate New Orleans as peculiarly fitted for the great naval station of the South. Within forty-eight hours reach of Cuba, and only three days removed from Mexico, the advantage of having a National Depot, and a Navy Yard is such close proximity to a country which are so likely to offer a fatal foreign interference would appear to be incalculable. An other powerful argument in favor of the subject of the petition is to be found in the fact that New Orleans is the nearest American port to the isthmus that divides us from our possessions in the Pacific. The importance of rapid communication with distant points is the distinguishing characteristic of the present age, and it will, I feel persuaded not be overlooked in deliberating on the merits of the appeal which the citizens of New Orleans now prefer to the General Government.

In conclusion, allow me to assure the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, that my fellow citizens feel a deep interest in the success of the accompanying memorial. Whilst other maritime cities of minor importance possess their Navy Yards and their Naval Depots, New Orleans has been allowed to remain neglected, without even a national vessel in her harbor, and her petitions disregarded. And now putting forward her claims in a full, distinct and unreasonable shape, I venture the hope that the Department over which you so ably preside, will view with favor the present application, and will bring it before Congress backed by your own influential recommendation.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
August 24, 1851.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Esq., Mayor of the City of New Orleans:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th ultimo, enclosing the memorial of the Council of the City of New Orleans, invoking my attention to the vital importance of establishing a Naval Depot and a Navy Yard at that place.

I have read with care and great interest your letter, and the memorial, and while I highly appreciate the advantages and propriety of the views expressed in them, I must confess that I cannot very reasonable increase to the Navy it made, the subject of an additional Naval Depot and Yard to get appropriated; but I shall be happy to have the subject brought to my notice on our Assembling Congress, when it will receive the consideration it more fully deserves, and the result, I hope, will be favorable to the early period of the next regular session of Congress, I will afford my personal influence to place before it your letter and the memorial of the General Council of the City of New Orleans.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. A. GRAHAM.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the first paragraph of the Mayor's message, was referred with the communication accompanying it to the Naval Depot and Navy Yard of New Orleans.

In relation to the second paragraph, it was ordered that Mr. Richard Washington be, and he is hereby appointed Commissioner for an election for Alderman in the Second Ward of Municipality No. One, on Monday, the 20th October, in place of Wm. Laughlin, Esq., deceased.

On the third paragraph, on motion of Mr. Waterman, it was

Resolved, That the Bank of Shoshoe of Cincinnati, by Charles Cist, forwarded by Daniel Ames, Esq., of that City, be received with the thanks of the Council.

On motion of Mr. Lagrobahl, the petition of Mrs. Lucretia Wade was laid on the table subject to call.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Allen, Chairman of the Committee on Court Houses and Prisons, presented the following report—To the President and Members of the General Council—

Gentlemen,

Your Committee on Court Houses and Prisons, beg leave to report: That they have had under consideration the bill of the Fifth District Court, amounting to $93 50-100 and find the same to have been paid, and ask to be discharged.

Respectfully,
New Orleans, October 9th, 1851.
(Signed) GEORGE ALLAN, Chairman.
FRANCIS ALPUENTE,
J. M. CUCULLU.

Mr. Allen, Chairman of the Committee on Court Houses and Prisons, presented the following resolution, which was adopted the rules being dispensed with—

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby requested to rent to the use of the General Council from the Wardens of the Church of St. Louis, the House No. 51 St. Ann street, for the use of the Court Provided said rent does not exceed $25 per month, and for the term of one year, with the privilege of renewing for a longer term.

(Signed) GEORGE ALLAN, Chairman.
F. ALPUENTE,
J. M. CUCULLU.

Mr. Lagrobahl, Chairman of the Committee on the Powder Magazine, submitted the following Report and Resolution, which on motion, were adopted, to rules being suspendid.

NEW ORLEANS, 9th October, 1851.

To the President and Members of the General Council of the city of New Orleans.

GENTLEMEN: The Committee on the Powder Magazine beg leave to submit the following statement of the net receipts of the keeper of said Magazine, for storage of Powder, from the 1st April, 1850, to the 1st October, 1851, the whole of which have been paid to the Secretary of this Council.

1850 April		$949 55
" May		
" June		
" July	86 61	
" August	76 61	
" September	100 19	
" October	67 74	
" November	203 95	
" December	203 19	
1851 January	90 99	
" February	340 00	
" March	300 30	
" April	248 10	
" May	348 67	
" June	243 78	
" July	300 19	
" August	300 19	
" September	292 38½	
		3,239 91½
Net amount to 1st October,		$4,289 91½

Your Committee would also beg leave to submit the following Resolution:

Resolved, That pursuant to section 3d of the act of the Legislature, approved 20th March, 1846, the Secretary of this Council be, and he hereby is authorized and requested to divide equally between the three Wardens of the Parish of Orleans, the sum of four thousand three hundred and ninety nine twenty seven and a half one hundredth dollars, net receipts for storage of Powder from the 1st April, 1850, to the 1st October, 1851, and to pay the respective shares to the Treasurers of the several Municipalities.

J. J. LEGRANDJEAN, Chairman.
J. M. CUCULLU.

Mr. Lagrobahl offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved That the Committee on the Police and Affairs of this Council report at the next regular meeting the amount of taxes collected since the 6th May, 1846, to the present time, level up to the year ending June last for the year 1845, by the late Police Jury of the Parish of Orleans, and a statement of the amount of other debts collected since said time due to said Police Jury, likewise a statement of the amount of money received from said Police Jury of the right bank of the river in this parish, as the portion of the rents of the several courts and other expenses since the aforesaid time, and what disposition has been made of the same.

Resolved further, That said Committee report a statement of all taxes and other debts if any now due to the late Police Jury, and the amount due, if any, by the Police Jury of the right bank of the river in this parish, as portion of the rent of the several courts and other expenses.

The following bills were read and reported in the Committee on Claims.

To the office of the Picayune for advertising, $ 25 00
To the office of the Delta for advertising, 50 00
To the office of the Courier for advertising, 51 00
To same, do 51 00
To same, do 50 00
To the office of "La Patrie," 50 00
Mr. Harris offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That at the election to be held on the first Monday in November next, the polls shall be held at the following places under the supervisidence of the following Commissioners and Clerks:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby a list of the places, Commissioners and Clerks of the election published.

MUNICIPALITY NO ONE.

At Mr. Hayes' boarding house, Omni street, opposite Conti street hotel. Commissioner—R. Relphe. A. Bacuet, Nelson Richards. Clerks—J. M. Wagner, Oscar Isnard.

SIXTH PRECINCT.

At Jefferson Engine House, Carondelet street between Pension and Hyde streets. Commissioners—Jos. Davis, Eugene Payssat, R. Abbott. Clerks—J. W. Fernandez, C. Hunt.

TENTH PRECINCT.

At Jefferson Coffee House, Charters opposite Jefferson street. Commissioners—Benjamin Jones, Joseph Amedee, E. A. Michel. Clerks—L. Canera, Jr., Lafayette Hall.

EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT.

At Orleans Theatre Coffee House, Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon. Commissioners—E. Fatewell, John De Buys, Victor Lubelet. Clerks—Augusta Dupas, R. Canny.

FIFTEENTH PRECINCT.

At Frank Altmann's Coffee House, corner Marais and Levee streets. Commissioners—F. Boisson, A. Porter, Alfred Wills. Clerks—A. Rous, E. H. Reynes.

THIRTEENTH PRECINCT.

At the Fire Engine House, Old Hospital street. Commissioners—Louis Serr, F. Richert, Char